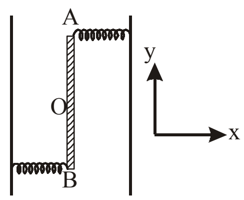
TEST PAPER OF JEE(MAIN) EXAMINATION – 2019

(Held On Saturday 12th JANUARY, 2019) TIME : 09 : 30 AM To 12 : 30 PM

PHYSICS

1. Two light identical springs of spring constant k are attached horizontally at the two ends of a uniform horizontal rod AB of length ℓ and mass m. The rod is pivoted at its centre 'O' and can rotate freely in horizontal plane. The other ends of the two springs are fixed to rigid supports as shown in figure. The rod is gently pushed through a small angle and released. The frequency of resulting oscillation is:



(1) $\frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{6k}{m}}$

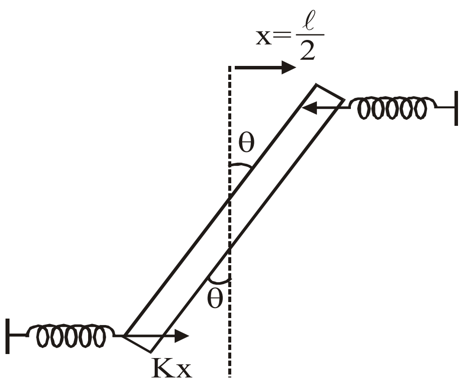
(2) $\frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{2k}{m}}$

(3) $\frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

(4) $\frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{3k}{m}}$

Ans. (1)

Sol.



$$\tau = -2Kx\frac{\ell}{2}\cos\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau = \left(\frac{K\ell^2}{2}\right)\theta = -C\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{C}{I}} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{\frac{K\ell^2}{2}}{\frac{M\ell^2}{12}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{6K}{M}}$$

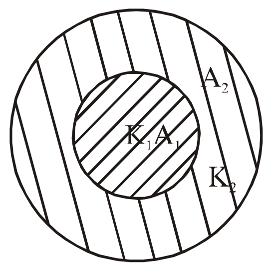
2. A cylinder of radius R is surrounded by a cylindrical shell of inner radius R and outer radius 2R. The thermal conductivity of the material of the inner cylinder is K_1 and that of the outer cylinder is K_2. Assuming no loss of heat, the effective thermal conductivity of the system for heat flowing along the length of the cylinder is:

(1) $K_1 + K_2$ (2) $\frac{K_1+K_2}{2}$

(3) $\frac{2K_1+3K_2}{5}$ (4) $\frac{K_1+3K_2}{4}$

Ans. (4)

Sol.



$$K_{eq} = \frac{K_1A_1+K_2A_2}{A_1+A_2}$$

$$= \frac{K_1\left(\pi R^2\right)+K_2\left(3\pi R^2\right)}{4\pi R^2}$$

$$= \frac{K_1+3K_2}{4}$$

3. A travelling harmonic wave is represented by the equation y (x, t) = 10^{-3} sin (50 t + 2x), where x and y are in meter and t is in seconds. Which of the following is a correct statement about the wave?

The wave is propagating along the

(1) negative x-axis with speed 25ms^{-1}

(2) The wave is propagating along the positive x-axis with speed 25 ms^{-1}

(3) The wave is propagating along the positive x-axis with speed 100 ms^{-1}

(4) The wave is propagating along the negative x-axis with speed 100 ms^{-1}

Ans. (1)

Sol. y= a sin(ωt + kx)

⇒ wave is moving along –ve x-axis with speed

$$v = \frac{\omega}{K} \Rightarrow v = \frac{50}{2} = 25\text{m/sec.}$$

4. A straight rod of length L extends from x = a to x=L + a. The gravitational force is exerts on a point mass 'm' at x = 0, if the mass per unit length of the rod is $A + Bx^2$, is given by:

(1) $Gm\left[A\left(\frac{1}{a+L}-\frac{1}{a}\right)-BL\right]$

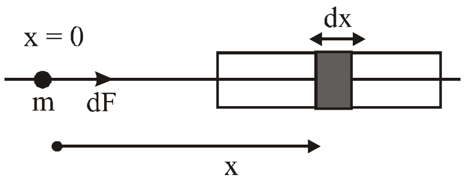
(2) $Gm\left[A\left(\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{a+L}\right)+BL\right]$

(3) $Gm\left[A\left(\frac{1}{a+L}-\frac{1}{a}\right)+BL\right]$

(4) $Gm\left[A\left(\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{a+L}\right)-BL\right]$

Ans. **(2)**

Sol.



$dm = (A + Bx^2)dx$

$$dF = \frac{GM\,dm}{x^2}$$

$$= F = \int_a^{a+L} \frac{GM}{x^2}\left(A + Bx^2\right)dx$$

$$= GM\left[-\frac{A}{x} + Bx\right]_a^{a+L}$$

$$= GM\left[A\left(\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{a+L}\right)+BL\right]$$

5. A light wave is incident normally on a glass slab of refractive index 1.5. If 4% of light gets reflected and the amplitude of the electric field of the incident light is 30V/m, then the amplitude of the electric field for the wave propogating in the glass medium will be:

(1) 10 V/m (2) 24 V/m

(3) 30 V/m (4) 6 V/m

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. $P_{\text{refracted}} = \frac{96}{100} P_I$

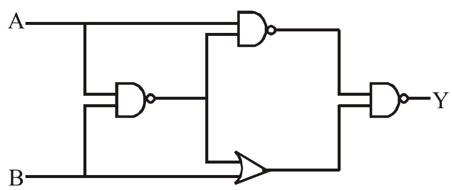
$$\Rightarrow K_2 A_t^2 = \frac{96}{100} K_1 A_i^2$$

$$\Rightarrow r_2 A_t^2 = \frac{96}{100} r_1 A_i^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_t^2 = \frac{96}{100} \times \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} \times (30)^2$$

$$A_t \sqrt{\frac{64}{100} \times (30)^2} = 24$$

6. The output of the given logic circuit is :



(1) $\overline{A}B$

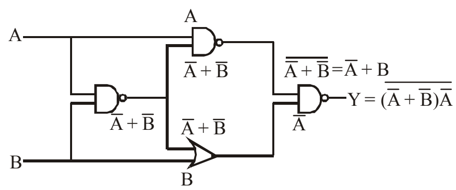
(2) $A\overline{B}$

(3) $AB + \overline{AB}$

(4) $A\overline{B} + \overline{A}B$

Ans. **(2)**

Sol.



$$Y = \overline{\left(\overline{A}+\overline{B}\right)\overline{A}}$$

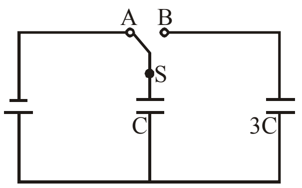
$$= \overline{\overline{A} + \overline{A}B}$$

$$= A\left(\overline{\overline{A}B}\right)$$

$$A\left(A + \overline{B}\right)$$

$$A + A\overline{B} \qquad A\overline{B}$$

7. In the figure shown, after the switch 'S' is turned from position 'A' to position 'B', the energy dissipated in the circuit in terms of capacitance 'C' and total charge 'Q' is:



(1) $\frac{3}{8}\frac{Q^2}{C}$ (2) $\frac{3}{4}\frac{Q^2}{C}$ (3) $\frac{1}{8}\frac{Q^2}{C}$ (4) $\frac{5}{8}\frac{Q^2}{C}$

Ans. **(1)**

Sol. $V_i = \frac{1}{2}CE^2$

$$V_f = \frac{(CE)^2}{2 \times 4c} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{CE^2}{4}$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{1}{2}CE^2 \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}CE^2$$

8. A particle of mass m moves in a circular orbit in a central potential field $U(r) = \frac{1}{2}kr^2$. If Bohr's quantization conditions are applied, radii of possible orbitals and energy levels vary with quantum number n as:

(1) $r_n \propto n^2$, $E_n \propto \frac{1}{n^2}$ (2) $r_n \propto \sqrt{n}, E_n \propto \frac{1}{n}$

(3) $r_n \propto n$, $E_n \propto n$ (4) $r_n \propto \sqrt{n}$, $E_n \propto n$

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. $F = \frac{dV}{dr} = kr = \frac{mv^2}{r}$

$mvr = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$

$r^2 \propto n$

$r^2 \propto \sqrt{n}$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}kr^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \propto r^2$$

$\propto n$

9. Two electric bulbs, rated at (25 W, 220 V) and (100 W, 220 V), are connected in series across a 220 V voltage source. If the 25 W and 100 W bulbs draw powers P_1 and P_2 respectively, then:

(1) P1 = 9 W, P_2 = 16 W

(2) P_1 = 4 W, P_2 = 16W

(3) P_1 = 16 W, P_2 = 4W

(4) P_1 16 W, P_2 = 9W

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. $R_1 = \frac{220^2}{25}$

$$R_2 = \frac{220^2}{100}$$

$$L = \frac{220}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$P_1 = i^2 R_1$

$P_2 = i^2$ $(R_2 = 4W)$

$$= \frac{220^2}{\left(\frac{220^2}{25} + \frac{220^2}{100}\right)} \times \frac{220^2}{25}$$

$$= \frac{400}{25} = 16W$$

10. A satellite of mass M is in a circular orbit of radius R about the centre of the earth. A meteorite of the same mass, falling towards the earth, collides with the satellite completely inelastically. The speeds of the satellite and the meteorite are the same, just before the collision. The subsequent motion of the combined body will be :

(1) in a circular orbit of a different radius

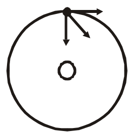
(2) in the same circular orbit of radius R

(3) in an elliptical orbit

(4) such that it escapes to infinity

Ans. (3)

Sol. $m v\hat{i} + m v\hat{j}$



$= 2m\vec{v}^1$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$$

11. Let the moment of inertia of a hollow cylinder of length 30 cm (inner radius 10 cm and outer radius 20 cm), about its axis be I. The radius of a thin cylinder of the same mass such that its moment of inertia about its axis is also I, is:

(1) 12 cm (2) 18 cm (3) 16 cm (4) 14 cm

Ans. (3)

12. A passenger train of length 60m travels at a speed of 80 km/hr. Another freight train of length 120 m travels at a speed of 30 km/hr. The ratio of times taken by the passenger train to completely cross the freight train when : (i) they are moving in the same direction, and (ii) in the opposite directions is :

(1) $\frac{5}{2}$ (2) $\frac{25}{11}$ (3) $\frac{3}{2}$ (4) $\frac{11}{5}$

Ans. (4)

13. An ideal gas occupies a volume of $2m^3$ at a pressure of 3×10^6 Pa. The energy of the gas is:

(1) 3×10^2 (2) 10^8 J

(3) 6×10^4 J (4) 9×10^6 J

Ans. (4)

Sol. Energy $= \frac{1}{2}nRT = \frac{f}{2}PV$

$= \frac{f}{2}(3\times10^6)(2)$

$= f \times 3 \times 10^6$

Considering gas is monoatomic i.e. f = 3

E. $= 9 \times 10^6$ J

Option-(4)

14. A 100 V carrier wave is made to vary between 160 V and 40 V by a modulating signal. What is the modulation index?

(1) 0.6 (2) 0.5 (3) 0.3 (4) 0.4

Ans. (1)

Sol. $E_m + E_c = 160$

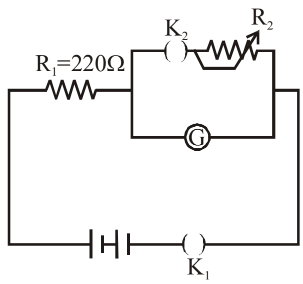
$E_m + 100 = 160$

$E_m = 60$

$\mu = \frac{E_m}{E_C} = \frac{60}{100}$

$\mu = 0.6$

15. The galvanometer deflection, when key K_1 is closed but K_2 is open, equals θ_0 (see figure). On closing K_2 also and adjusting R_2 to 5Ω, the deflection in galvanometer becomes $\frac{\theta_0}{5}$. The resistance of the galvanometer is, then, given by [Neglect the internal resistance of battery]:



(1) 12Ω (2) 25Ω (3) 5Ω (4) 22Ω

Ans. (4)

Sol. case I $\quad i_g = \frac{E}{220 + R_g} = C\theta_0 \quad$ ..(i)

Case II

$$i_g = \left(\frac{E}{220 + \frac{5R_g}{5+R_g}}\right) \times \frac{5}{(R_g + 5)} = \frac{C\theta_0}{5} \quad ..(ii)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5E}{225R_g + 1100} = \frac{C\theta_0}{5} \quad ..(ii)$$

$$\frac{E}{220 + R_g} = C\theta \quad ...(i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{225R_g + 1100}{1100 + 5R_g} = 5$$

$\Rightarrow$ 5500 + 25R_g = 225R_g + 1100

200R_g = 4400

R_g = 22Ω

Ans. – 4

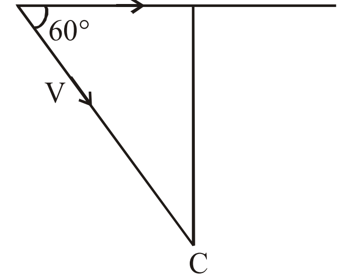
16. A person standing on an open ground hears the sound of a jet aeroplane, coming from north at an angle 60° with ground level. But he finds the aeroplane right vertically above his position. If υ is the speed of sound, speed of the plane is :

(1) $\frac{2\upsilon}{\sqrt{3}}$ (2) υ

(3) $\frac{\upsilon}{2}$ (4) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\upsilon$

Ans. (3)

Sol.



AB = $V_p \times t$

BC = Vt

$$\cos 60° = \frac{AB}{BC}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{V_p \times t}{Vt}$$

$$V_P = \frac{V}{2}$$

17. A proton and an α-particle (with their masses in the ratio of 1:4 and charges in the ratio of 1:2) are accelerated from rest through a potential difference V. If a uniform magnetic field (B) is set up perpendicular to their velocities, the ratio of the radii $r_p : r_\alpha$ of the circular paths described by them will be :

(1) $1:\sqrt{2}$ (2) 1 : 2 (3) 1 : 3 (4) $1:\sqrt{3}$

Ans. (1)

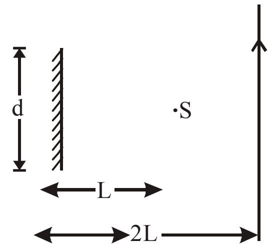
Sol. KE = qΔV

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{2mq\Delta V}}{qB}$$

$$r \propto \sqrt{\frac{m}{q}}$$

$$\frac{r_p}{r_\propto} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

18. A point source of light, S is placed at a distance L in front of the centre of plane mirror of width d which is hanging vertically on a wall. A man walks in front of the mirror along a line parallel to the mirror, at a distance 2L as shown below. The distance over which the man can see the image of the light source in the mirror is :

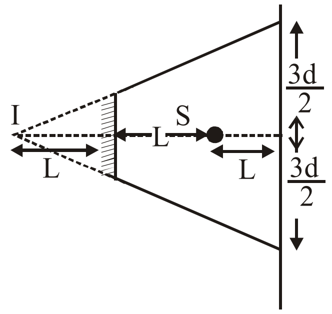


(1) 3d (2) $\frac{d}{2}$

(3) d (4) 2d

Ans. (1)

Sol.



3d

19. The least count of the main scale of a screw gauge is 1 mm. The minimum number of divisions on its circular scale required to measure 5μm diameter of wire is :

(1) 50 (2) 100

(3) 200 (4) 500

Ans. (3)

Sol. Least count = $\frac{\text{Pitch}}{\text{Number of division on circular scale}}$

$$5\times10^{-6} = \frac{10^{-3}}{N}$$

N = 200

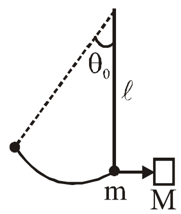
20. A simple pendulum, made of a string of length l and a bob of mass m, is released from a small angle θ_0. It strikes a block of mass M, kept on a horizontal surface at its lowest point of oscillations, elastically. It bounces back and goes up to an angle θ_1. Then M is given by :

(1) $\frac{m}{2}\left(\frac{\theta_0-\theta_1}{\theta_0+\theta_1}\right)$ (2) $\frac{m}{2}\left(\frac{\theta_0+\theta_1}{\theta_0-\theta_1}\right)$

(3) $m\left(\frac{\theta_0+\theta_1}{\theta_0-\theta_1}\right)$ (4) $m\left(\frac{\theta_0-\theta_1}{\theta_0+\theta_1}\right)$

Ans. (3)

Sol.



Before colision After collision

$\overset{\bullet}{m} \rightarrow \boxed{M}$ $v_1 \leftarrow \overset{\bullet}{m}$ $\boxed{M} \rightarrow V_m$

$v = \sqrt{2g\ell(1-\cos\theta_0)}$ $v_1 = \sqrt{2g\ell(1-\cos\theta_1)}$

By momentum conservation

$$m\sqrt{2g\ell(1-\cos\theta_0)} = MV_m - m\sqrt{2gl(1-\cos\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow m\sqrt{2g\ell}\left\{\sqrt{1-\cos\theta_0}+\sqrt{1-\cos\theta_1}\right\} = MV_m$$

and $e = 1 = \frac{V_m + \sqrt{2g\ell(1-\cos\theta_1)}}{\sqrt{2g\ell(1-\cos\theta_0)}}$

$$\sqrt{2g\ell}\left(\sqrt{1-\cos\theta_0}-\sqrt{1-\cos\theta_1}\right) = V_m \quad ..(I)$$

$$m\sqrt{2g\ell}\left(\sqrt{1-\cos\theta_0}+\sqrt{1-\cos\theta_1}\right) = MV_M \quad ..(II)$$

Dividing

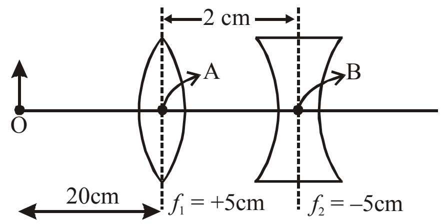
$$\frac{\left(\sqrt{1-\cos\theta_0}+\sqrt{1-\cos\theta_1}\right)}{\left(\sqrt{1-\cos\theta_0}-\sqrt{1-\cos\theta_1}\right)} = \frac{M}{m}$$

By componendo divided

$$\frac{m-M}{m+M} = \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos\theta_1}}{\sqrt{1-\cos\theta_0}} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\theta_1}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{M}{m} = \frac{\theta_0-\theta_1}{\theta_0+\theta_1} \Rightarrow M = \frac{\theta_0-\theta_1}{\theta_0+\theta_1}$$

21. What is the position and nature of image formed by lens combination shown in figure? (f_1, f_2 are focal lengths)



(1) 70 cm from point B at left; virtual

(2) 40 cm from point B at right; real

(3) $\frac{20}{3}$ cm from point B at right , real

(4) 70 cm from point B at right, real

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. For first lens

$$\frac{1}{V} - \frac{1}{-20} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$V = \frac{20}{3}$$

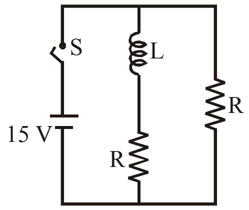
For second lens

$$V = \frac{20}{3} - 2 = \frac{14}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{V} - \frac{1}{\frac{14}{3}} = \frac{1}{-5}$$

V = 70cm

22. In the figure shown, a circuit contains two identical resistors with resistance R = 5Ω and an inductance with L = 2mH. An ideal battery of 15 V is connected in the circuit. What will be the current through the battery long after the switch is closed?

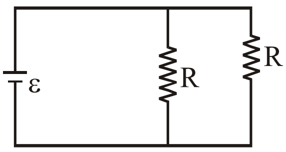


(1) 6A (2) 7.5A

(3) 5.5A (4) 3A

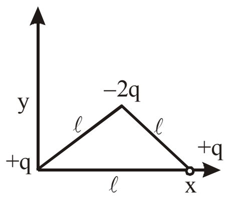
Ans. **(1)**

Sol. Ideal inductor will behave like zero resistance long time after switch is closed



$$I = \frac{2\varepsilon}{R} = \frac{2 \times 15}{5} = 6A$$

23. Determine the electric dipole moment of the system of three charges, placed on the vertices of an equilateral triangle, as shown in the figure:

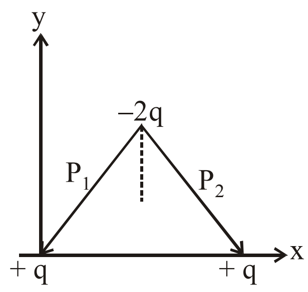


(1) $(q\ell)\frac{\hat{i}+\hat{j}}{\sqrt{2}}$ (2) $\sqrt{3}q\ell\frac{\hat{j}-\hat{i}}{\sqrt{2}}$

(3) $-\sqrt{3}q\ell\hat{j}$ (4) $2q\ell\hat{j}$

Ans. **(3)**

Sol.



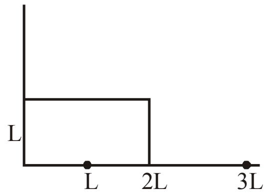
$|P_1| = q(d)$

$|P_2| = qd$

$|\text{Resultant}| = 2\,P\cos 30^\circ$

$$2\,qd\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \sqrt{3}\,qd$$

24. The position vector of the centre of mass $\vec{r}\,cm$ of an symmetric uniform bar of negligible area of cross-section as shown in figure is :



(1) $\vec{r}\,cm = \frac{13}{8}L\hat{x} + \frac{5}{8}L\hat{y}$

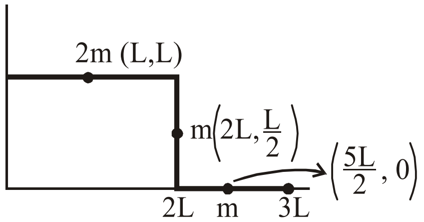
(2) $\vec{r}\,cm = \frac{11}{8}L\,\hat{x} + \frac{3}{8}L\hat{y}$

(3) $\vec{r}\,cm = \frac{3}{8}L\,\hat{x} + \frac{11}{8}L\hat{y}$

(4) $\vec{r}\,cm = \frac{5}{8}L\,\hat{x} + \frac{13}{8}L\hat{y}$

Ans. **(1)**

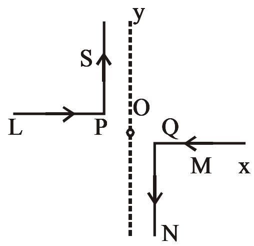
Sol.



$$X_{cm} = \frac{2mL + 2mL + \frac{5mL}{2}}{4m} = \frac{13}{8}L$$

$$Y_{cm} = \frac{2m \times L + m \times \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) + m \times 0}{4m} = \frac{5L}{8}$$

25. As shown in the figure, two infinitely long, identical wires are bent by 90° and placed in such a way that the segments LP and QM are along the x-axis, while segments PS and QN are parallel to the y-axis. If OP = OQ = 4cm, and the magnitude of the magnetic field at O is 10^{-4} T, and the two wires carry equal currents (see figure), the magnitude of the current in each wire and the direction of the magnetic field at O will be ($\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ NA^{-2}) :



(1) 40 A, perpendicular into the page

(2) 40 A, perpendicular out of the page

(3) 20 A, perpendicular out of the page

(4) 20 A, perpendicular into the page

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. Magnetic field at 'O' will be done to 'PS' and 'QN' only

i.e. $B_0 = B_{PS} + B_{QN} \rightarrow$ Both inwards

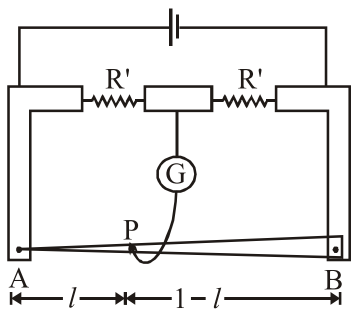
Let current in each wire = i

$$\therefore \quad B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi d} + \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi d}$$

$$\text{or} \quad 10^{-4} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi d} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-7} \times i}{4 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$\therefore \quad i = 20\text{ A}$$

26. In a meter bridge, the wire of length 1 m has a non-uniform cross-section such that, the variation $\frac{dR}{d\ell}$ of its resistance R with length ℓ is $\frac{dR}{d\ell} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ell}}$. Two equal resistances are connected as shown in the figure. The galvanometer has zero deflection when the jockey is at point P. What is the length AP?



(1) 0.25 m
(2) 0.3m
(3) 0.35 m
(4) 0.2 m

Ans. **(1)**

Sol. For the given wire : $dR = C\frac{d\ell}{\sqrt{\ell}}$, where C = constant.

Let resistance of part AP is R_1 and PB is R_2

$\therefore \quad \frac{R'}{R'} = \frac{R_1}{R_2}$ or $R_1 = R_2$ By balanced WSB concept.

Now $\int dR = c\int \frac{d\ell}{\sqrt{\ell}}$

$$\therefore R_1 = C\int_0^{\ell} \ell^{-1/2} d\ell = C.2.\sqrt{\ell}$$

$$R_2 = C\int_{\ell}^{1} \ell^{-1/2} d\ell = C.(2 - 2\sqrt{\ell})$$

Putting $R_1 = R_2$

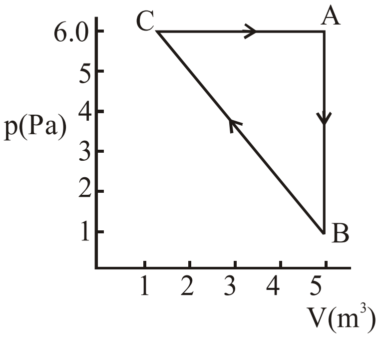
$$C2\sqrt{\ell} = C\,(2 - 2\sqrt{\ell})$$

$$\therefore 2\sqrt{\ell} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{\ell} = \frac{1}{2}$$

i.e. $\ell = \frac{1}{4}$ m $\Rightarrow$ 0.25 m

27. For the given cyclic process CAB as shown for a gas, the work done is :



(1) 1 J (2) 5 J
(3) 10 J (4) 30 J

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. Since P–V indicator diagram is given, so work done by gas is area under the cyclic diagram.

$\therefore \quad \Delta W$ = Work done by gas $= \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 5$ J

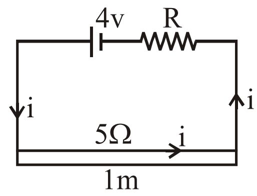
= 10 J

28. An ideal battery of 4 V and resistance R are connected in series in the primary circuit of a potentiometer of length 1 m and resistance 5Ω. The value of R, to give a potential difference of 5 mV across 10 cm of potentiometer wire, is :

(1) 490 Ω (2) 480 Ω
(3) 395 Ω (4) 495 Ω

Ans. **(3)**

Sol.



Let current flowing in the wire is i.

$$\therefore \quad i = \left(\frac{4}{R+5}\right) A$$

If resistance of 10 m length of wire is x

then $x = 0.5\ \Omega = 5 \times \frac{0.1}{1} \Omega$

$\therefore \quad \Delta V$ = P. d. on wire = i. x

$$5 \times 10^{-3} = \left(\frac{4}{R+5}\right) \cdot (0.5)$$

$\therefore \quad \frac{4}{R+5} = 10^{-2}$ or $R + 5 = 400\ \Omega$

$\therefore R = 395\ \Omega$

29. A particle A of mass 'm' and charge 'q' is accelerated by a potential difference of 50 V. Another particle B of mass '4 m' and charge 'q' is accelerated by a potential difference of 2500 V. The ratio of de-Broglie wavelengths $\frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda_B}$ is close to :

(1) 10.00 (2) 14.14 (3) 4.47 (4) 0.07

Ans. **(2)**

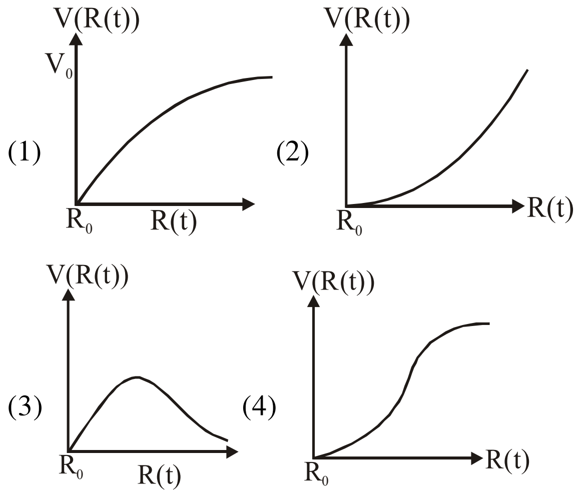
Sol. K.E. acquired by charge = K = qV

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mK}} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mqV}}$$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda_B} = \frac{\sqrt{2m_B q_B V_B}}{\sqrt{2m_A q_A V_A}} = \sqrt{\frac{4m.q.2500}{m.q.50}} = 2\sqrt{50}$$

= 2 × 7.07 = 14.14

30. There is a uniform spherically symmetric surface charge density at a distance R_0 from the origin. The charge distribution is initially at rest and starts expanding because of mutual repulsion. The figure that represents best the speed $V(R(t))$ of the distribution as a function of its instantaneous radius R (t) is :



Ans. **(1)**

Sol. At any instant 't'

Total energy of charge distribution is constant

i.e. $\frac{1}{2}mV^2 + \frac{KQ^2}{2R} = 0 + \frac{KQ^2}{2R_0}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}mV^2 = \frac{KQ^2}{2R_0} - \frac{KQ^2}{2R}$

$\therefore V = \sqrt{\frac{2}{m}\frac{KQ^2}{2}.\left(\frac{1}{R_0} - \frac{1}{R}\right)}$

$\therefore V = \sqrt{\frac{KQ^2}{m}\left(\frac{1}{R_0} - \frac{1}{R}\right)} = C\sqrt{\frac{1}{R_0} - \frac{1}{R}}$

Also the slope of v-s curve will go on decreasing

$\therefore$ Graph is correctly shown by option(1)

TEST PAPER OF JEE(MAIN) EXAMINATION – 2019

(Held On Saturday 12th JANUARY, 2019) TIME : 09 : 30 AM To 12 : 30 PM

CHEMISTRY

1. Iodine reacts with concentrated HNO_3 to yield Y along with other products. The oxidation state of iodine in Y, is :-

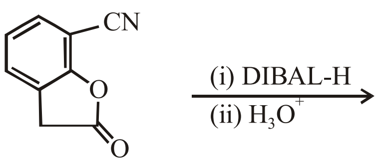
(1) 5 (2) 3 (3) 1 (4) 7

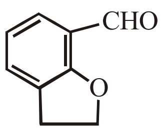
Ans. (1)

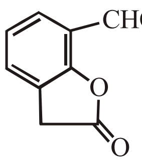
Sol. $I_2 + 10HNO_3 \longrightarrow 2HIO_3 + 10NO_2 + 4H_2O$

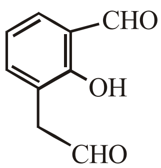
In HIO_3 oxidation state of iodine is +5.

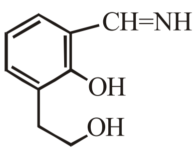
2. The major product of the following reaction is:



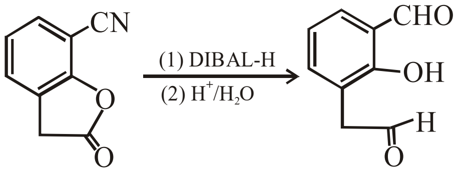
(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

Ans. (3)

Sol. 

DIBAL-H will reduce cyanides & esters to aldehydes.

3. In a chemical reaction, $A + 2B \overset{K}{\rightleftharpoons} 2C + D$, the initial concentration of B was 1.5 times of the concentration of A, but the equilibrium concentrations of A and B were found to be equal. The equilibrium constant(K) for the aforesaid chemical reaction is :

(1) 16 (2) 4 (3) 1 (4) $\frac{1}{4}$

Ans.(2)

Sol.

	A	+ 2B	$\rightleftharpoons$ 2C	+ D
$t=0$	a_0	$1.5a_0$	0	0
$t = t_{eq}$	$a_0 - x$	$1.5a_0 - 2x$	$2x$	x

At equilibrium [A] = [B]

$a_0 - x = 1.5a_0 - 2x \Rightarrow x = 0.5a_0$

$t = t_{eq}$ $0.5a_0$ $0.5a_0$ a_0 $0.5a_0$

$$K_C = \frac{[C]^2[D]}{[A][B]^2} = \frac{(a_0)^2\,(0.5a_0)}{(0.5a_0)\,(0.5a_0)^2} = 4$$

4. Two solids dissociate as follows

$A(s) \rightleftharpoons B(g) + C(g)\ ;\ K_{p_1} = x\ atm^2$

$D(s) \rightleftharpoons C(g) + E(g)\ ;\ K_{p_2} = y\ atm^2$

The total pressure when both the solids dissociate simultaneously is :-

(1) $x^2 + y^2$ atm (2) $x^2 + y^2$ atm

(3) $2\left(\sqrt{x+y}\right)$atm (4) $\sqrt{x+y}$ atm

Ans. (3)

Sol. $A(s) \rightleftharpoons B(g) + C(g)$ $K_{P_1} = x = P_B \cdot P_C$

P_1 P_1 $x = P_1(P_1 + P_2)$ ...(1)

$D(s) \rightleftharpoons C(g) + E(g)$ $K_{P_2} = y = P_C \cdot P_E$

P_2 P_2 $y = (P_1 + P_2)(P_2)$ ...(2)

Adding (1) and (2)

$x + y = (P_1 + P_2)^2$

Now total pressure

$P_T = P_C + P_B + P_E$

$= (P_1 + P_2) + P_1 + P_2 = 2(P_1 + P_2)$

$P_T = 2\left(\sqrt{x+y}\right)$

5. Freezing point of a 4% aqueous solution of X is equal to freezing point of 12% aqueous solution of Y. If molecular weight of X is A, then molecular weight of Y is :-

(1) A

(2) 3A

(3) 4A

(4) 2A

Ans. (2)

Sol. For same freezing point, molality of both solution should be same.

$m_x = m_y$

$$\frac{4\times1000}{96\times M_x}=\frac{12\times1000}{88\times M_y}$$

or, $M_y = \frac{96\times12}{4\times88}M_x = 3.27$ A

Closest option is 3A.

6. Poly-β-hydroxybutyrate-co-β-hydroxyvalerate(PHBV) is a copolymer of___.

(1) 3-hydroxybutanoic acid and 4-hydroxypentanoic acid

(2) 2-hydroxybutanoic acid and 3-hydroxypentanoic acid

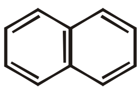
(3) 3-hydroxybutanoic acid and 2-hydroxypentanoic acid

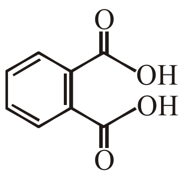
(4) 3-hydroxybutanoic acid and 3-hydroxypentanoic acid

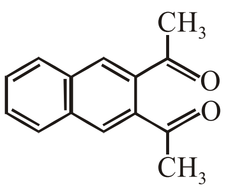
Ans. (4)

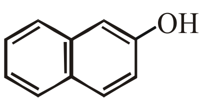
Sol. PHBV is a polymer of 3-hydroxybutanoic acid and 3-Hydroxy pentanoic acid.

7. Among the following four aromatic compounds, which one will have the lowest melting point ?

(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

Ans. (1)

Sol. M.P. of Napthalene $\simeq$ 80°C

8. $CH_3CH_2-\underset{\underset{Ph}{|}}{\overset{\overset{OH}{|}}{C}}-CH_3$ cannot be prepared by :

(1) HCHO + $PhCH(CH_3)CH_2MgX$

(2) $PhCOCH_2CH_3$ + CH_3MgX

(3) $PhCOCH_3$ + CH_3CH_2MgX

(4) $CH_3CH_2COCH_3$ + PhMgX

Ans. (1)

Sol. (1) $H-\overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{C}-H + Ph-\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{CH}-CH_2MgX$

$$\downarrow$$

$$Ph-\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{CH}-CH_2-CH_2-OH$$

9. The volume of gas A is twice than that of gas B. The compressibility factor of gas A is thrice than that of gas B at same temperature. The pressures of the gases for equal number of moles are :

(1) $2P_A = 3P_B$

(2) $P_A = 3P_B$

(3) $P_A = 2P_B$

(4) $3P_A = 2P_B$

Ans. (1)

Sol. $V_A = 2V_B$

$Z_A = 3Z_B$

$$\frac{P_AV_A}{n_ART_A}=\frac{3\cdot P_B\cdot V_B}{n_B.RT_B}$$

$2P_A = 3P_B$

10. The element with Z = 120 (not yet discovered) will be an/a :

(1) transition metal

(2) inner-transition metal

(3) alkaline earth metal

(4) alkali metal

Ans. (3)

Sol. Z = 120

Its general electronic configuration may be represented as [Nobal gas] ns^2, like other alkaline earth metals.

11. Decomposition of X exhibits a rate constant of 0.05 μg/year. How many years are required for the decomposition of 5 μg of X into 2.5 μg ?

(1) 50 (2) 25 (3) 20 (4) 40

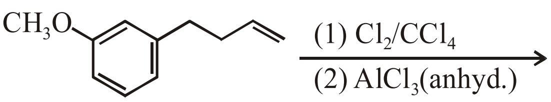
Ans.(1)

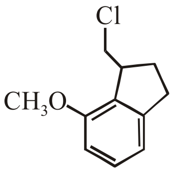
Sol. Rate constant (K) = 0.05 μg/year

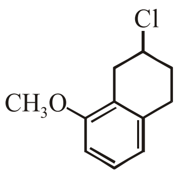
means zero order reaction

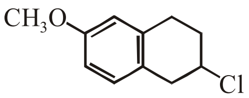
$$t_{1/2} = \frac{a_0}{2K} = \frac{5\mu g}{2 \times 0.05 \mu g/\text{year}} = 50 \text{ year}$$

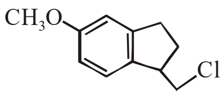
12. The major product of the following reaction is :



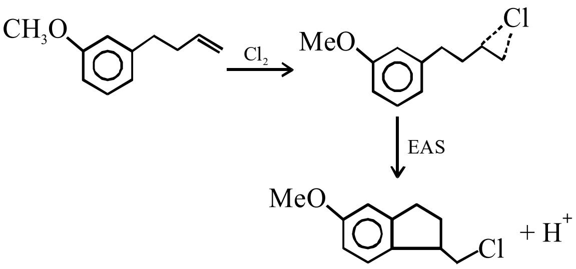
(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

Ans. (4)

Sol. 

13. Given

Gas	H_2	CH_3	CO_2	SO_2
Critical Temperature/K	33	190	304	630

On the basis of data given above, predict which of the following gases shows least adsorption on a definite amount of charcoal ?

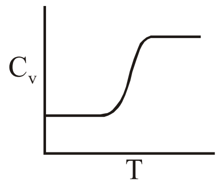
(1) H_2 (2) CH_4 (3) SO_2 (4) CO_2

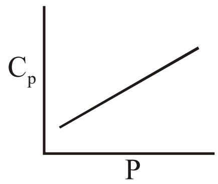
Ans. (1)

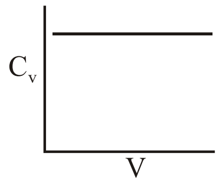
Sol. Smaller the value of critical temperature of gas, lesser is the extent of adsorption.

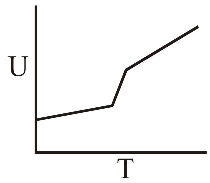
so least adsorbed gas is H_2

14. For diatomic ideal gas in a closed system, which of the following plots does not correctly describe the relation between various thermodynamic quantities ?

(1) 

(2) 

(3) 

(4) 

Ans. (2)

Sol. At higher temperature, rotational degree of freedom becomes active.

$$C_P = \frac{7}{2}R \quad \text{(Independent of P)}$$

$$C_V = \frac{5}{2}R \quad \text{(Independent of V)}$$

Variation of U vs T is similar as C_V vs T.

15. The standard electrode potential $E^{\ominus}$ and its temepratture coefficient $\left(\frac{dE^{\ominus}}{dT}\right)$ for a cell are 2V and -5×10^{-4} VK^{-1} at 300 K respectively. The cell reaction is

$Zn(s) + Cu^{2+}(aq) \rightarrow Zn^{2+}(aq) + Cu(s)$

The standard reaction enthalpy $\left(\Delta_r H^{\ominus}\right)$ at 300 K in kJ mol^{-1} is,

[Use R = 8jK^{-1} mol^{-1} and F = 96,000 Cmol^{-1}]

(1) –412.8 (2) –384.0

(3) 206.4 (4) 192.0

Ans. (1)

Sol. Chiefly NO_2, O_3 and hydrocarbon are responsible for build up smog.

16. The molecule that has minimum/no role in the formation of photochemical smog, is :

(1) $CH_2 = O$

(2) N_2

(3) O_3

(4) NO

Ans. (2)

Sol. Chiefly NO_2, O_3 and hydrocarbon are responsible for build up smog.

17. In the Hall-Heroult process, aluminium is formed at the cathode. The cathode is made out of :

(1) Platinum

(2) Carbon

(3) Pure aluminium

(4) Copper

Ans. (2)

17. Ans.(2) Carbon

Sol. In the Hall-Heroult process the cathode is made of carbon.

18. Water samples with BOD values of 4 ppm and 18 ppm, respectively, are :

(1) Highly polluted and Clean

(2) Highly polluted and Highly polluted

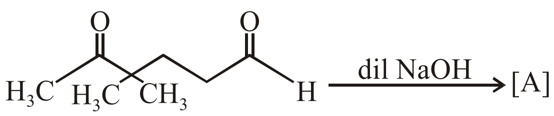
(3) Clean and Highly polluted

(4) Clean and Clean

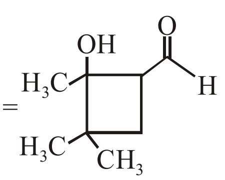
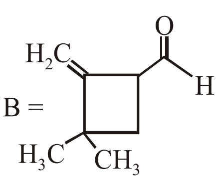
Ans. (3)

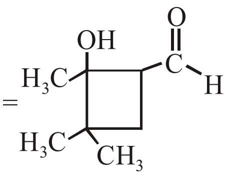
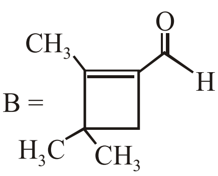
Sol. Clean water would have BOD value of less than 5 ppm whereas highly polluted water could have a BOD value of 17 ppm or more.

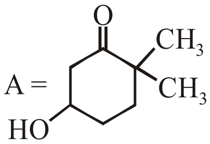
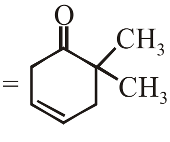
19. In the following reactions, products A and B are :

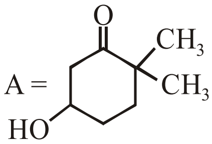
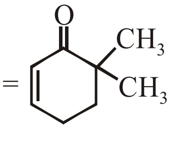


$$[A] \xrightarrow[\Delta]{H_3O^+} [B]$$

(1) A =  ; B = 

(2) A =  ; B = 

(3) A =  ; B = 

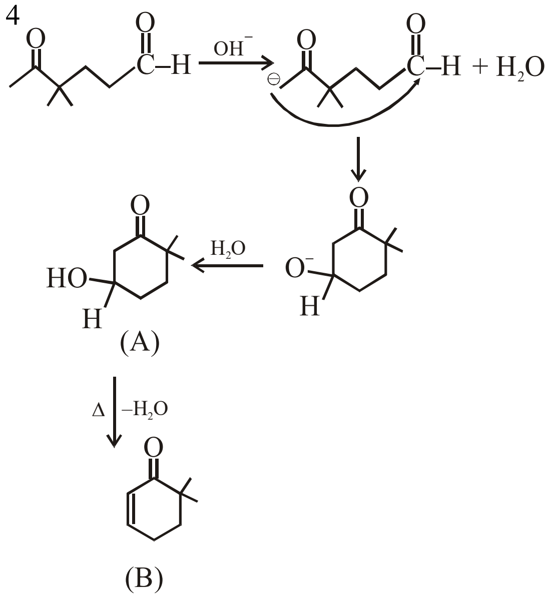
(4) A =  ; B = 

Ans. (4)

19.

Ans. 4

Sol.



20. What is the work function of the metal if the light of wavelength 4000 Å generates photoelectrons of velocity 6×10^5 ms^{-1} form it ?

(Mass of electron = 9×10^{-31} kg

Velocity of light = 3×10^8 ms^{-1}

Planck's constant = 6.626×10^{-34} Js

Charge of electron = 1.6×10^{-19} JeV^{-1})

(1) 0.9 eV

(2) 4.0 eV

(3) 2.1 eV

(4) 3.1 eV

Ans. (3)

Sol. $h\nu = \phi + h\nu^\circ$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = hc\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}-\frac{1}{\lambda_0}\right)$$

$$h\nu = \phi + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\phi = \frac{6.626\times10^{-34}\times3\times10^{8}}{4000\times10^{-10}} - \frac{1}{2}\times9\times10^{-31}\times(6\times10^{5})^2$$

$\phi = 3.35 \times 10^{-19}$ J $\Rightarrow$ $\phi \simeq 2.1$ eV

21. Among the following compounds most basic amino acid is :

(1) Lysine
(2) Asparagine
(3) Serine
(4) Histidine

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. Histidine

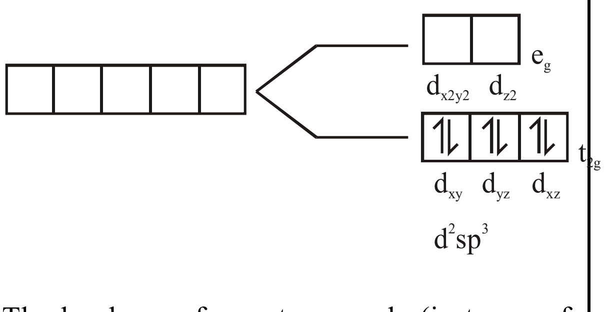
22. The metal d-orbitals that are directly facing the ligands in $K_3[Co(CN)_6]$ are :

(1) d_{xz}, d_{yz} and d_{z^2}
(2) d_{xy}, d_{xz} and d_{yz}
(3) d_{xy} and $d_{x^2-y^2}$
(4) $d_{x^2-y^2}$ and d_{z^2}

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. $K_3[Co(CN)_6]$

$Co^{+3} \rightarrow [Ar]_{18}\ 3d^6$



23. The hardness of a water sample (in terms of equivalents of $CaCO_3$) containing 10^{-3} M $CaSO_4$ is :
(molar mass of $CaSO_4$ = 136 g mol^{-1})

(1) 100 ppm
(2) 50 ppm
(3) 10 ppm
(4) 90 ppm

Ans. **(1)**

Sol. ppm of $CaCO_3$

$(10^{-3} \times 10^3) \times 100 = 100$ ppm

24. The correct order for acid strength of compounds $CH{\equiv}CH$, $CH_3{-}C{\equiv}CH$ and $CH_2{=}CH_2$ is as follows :

(1) $CH \equiv CH > CH_2 = CH_2 > CH_3{-}C \equiv CH$
(2) $HC \equiv CH > CH_3 -C \equiv CH > CH_2 = CH_2$
(3) $CH_3{-}C \equiv CH > CH_2 = CH_2 > HC \equiv CH$
(4) $CH_3{-}C \equiv CH > CH \equiv CH > CH_2 = CH_2$

Ans. **(2)**

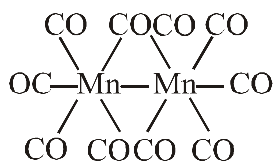
Sol. $CH{\equiv}CH > CH_3{-}C{\equiv}CH > CH_2{=}CH_2$
(Acidic strength order)

25. $Mn_2(CO)_{10}$ is an organometallic compound due to the presence of :

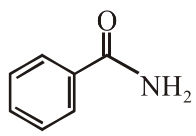
(1) Mn – Mn bond
(2) Mn – C bond
(3) Mn – O bond
(4) C – O bond

Ans. **(2)**

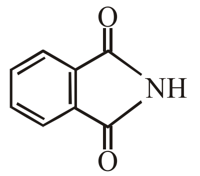
Sol. Compounds having at least one bond between carbon and metal are known as organometallic compounds.



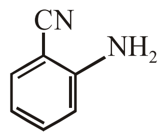
26. The increasing order of reactivity of the following compounds towards reaction with alkyl halides directly is :



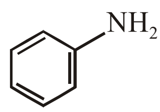
(A)



(B)



(C)

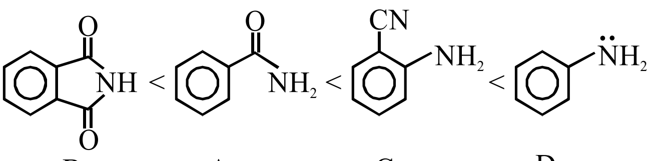


(D)

(1) (B) < (A) < (D) < (C)
(2) (B) < (A) < (C) < (D)
(3) (A) < (C) < (D) < (B)
(4) (A) < (B) < (C) < (D)

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. Nucleophilicity order



B A C D

27. The pair of metal ions that can give a spinonly magnetic moment of 3.9 BM for the complex $[M(H_2O)_6]Cl_2$, is :

(1) Cr^{2+} and Mn^{2+} (2) V^{2+} and Co^{2+}

(3) V^{2+} and Fe^{2+} (4) Co^{2+} and Fe^{2+}

Ans. **(2)**

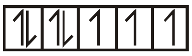
27. **Ans.(2) V^{2+} and Co^{2+}**

Sol. $V^{2+} \rightarrow [V(H_2O)_6]Cl_2$; $[Ar]_{18}$ 

$3d^3$

3 unpaired e^- , spin only magnetic moment

= 3.89 B.M.

$Co^{2+} \rightarrow [Co(H_2O)_6]Cl_2$; $[Ar]_{18}$ 

$3d^7$

3 unpaired e^-, spin only magnetic moment

= 3.89 B.M.

28. In the following reaction

Aldehyde + Alcohol $\xrightarrow{HCl}$ Acetal

Aldehyde	Alcohol
HCHO	^tBuOH
CH_3CHO	MeOH

The best combinations is :

(1) HCHO and MeOH

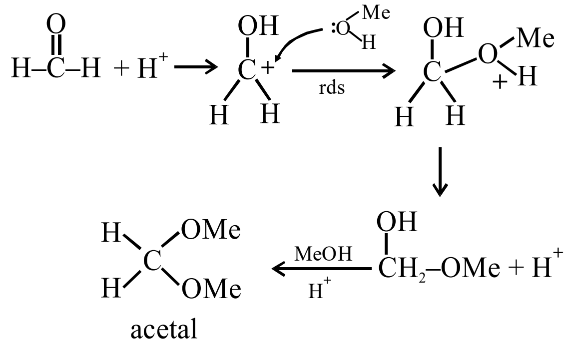
(2) HCHO and ^tBuOH

(3) CH_3CHO and MeOH

(4) CH_3CHO and ^tBuOH

Ans. **(1)**

Sol.



$$\text{rate} \propto \frac{1}{\text{steric crowding of aldehyde}}$$

t-butanol can show formation of carbocation in acidic medium.

29. 50 mL of 0.5 M oxalic acid is needed to neutralize 25 mL of sodium hydroxide solution. The amount of NaOH in 50 mL of the given sodium hydroxide solution is :

(1) 40 g (2) 20 g (3) 80 g (4) 10 g

BONUS

$H_2C_2O_4 + 2NaOH \longrightarrow Na_2C_2O_4 + 2H_2O$

m_{eq} of $H_2C_2O_4 = m_{eq}$ NaOH

$50 \times 0.5 \times 2 = 25 \times M_{NaOH} \times 1$

$\therefore$ $M_{NaOH} = 2$ M

Now 1000 ml solution = 2×40 gram NaOH

$\therefore$ 50 ml solution = 4 gram NaOH

30. A metal on combustion in excess air forms X, X upon hydrolysis with water yields H_2O_2 and O_2 along with another product. The metal is :

(1) Rb (2) Na (3) Mg (4) Li

Ans. **(1)**

Sol. $Rb + O_{2(excess)} \longrightarrow RbO_2$

$2RbO_2 + 2H_2O \longrightarrow 2RbOH + H_2O_2 + O_2$

TEST PAPER OF JEE(MAIN) EXAMINATION – 2019

(Held On SATURDAY 12th JANUARY., 2019) TIME : 09 : 30 AM To 12 : 30 PM

MATHEMATICS

1. For $x > 1$, if $(2x)^{2y} = 4e^{2x-2y}$, then $\left(1+\log_e 2x\right)^2 \dfrac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to :

(1) $\log_e 2x$

(2) $\dfrac{x\log_e 2x + \log_e 2}{x}$

(3) $x\log_e 2x$

(4) $\dfrac{x\log_e 2x - \log_e 2}{x}$

Ans. (4)

Sol. $(2x)^{2y} = 4e^{2x-2y}$

$2y\ell n2x = \ell n4 + 2x - 2y$

$$y = \frac{x+\ell n2}{1+\ell n2x}$$

$$y' = \frac{(1+\ell n2x)-(x+\ell n2)\frac{1}{x}}{(1+\ell n2x)^2}$$

$$y'(1+\ell n2x)^2 = \left[\frac{x\ell n2x-\ell n2}{x}\right]$$

2. The sum of the distinct real values of μ, for which the vectors, $\mu\hat{i}+\hat{j}+\hat{k}$, $\hat{i}+\mu\hat{j}+\hat{k}$, $\hat{i}+\hat{j}+\mu\hat{k}$ are co-planer, is :

(1) 2 (2) 0 (3) –1 (4) 1

Ans. (3)

Sol. $\begin{vmatrix} \mu & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \mu & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \mu \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$\mu(\mu^2 - 1) - 1(\mu-1) + 1(1-\mu) = 0$

$\mu^3 - \mu - \mu + 1 + 1\ \mu = 0$

$\mu^3 - 3\mu + 2 = 0$

$\mu^3 - 1 - 3(\mu-1) = 0$

$\mu = 1,\ \mu^2 + \mu - 2 = 0$

$\mu = 1,\ \mu = -2$

sum of distinct solutions = –1

3. Let S be the set of all points in $(-\pi,\pi)$ at which the function, $f(x) = \min\{\sin x, \cos x\}$ is not differentiable. Then S is a subset of which of the following?

(1) $\left\{-\dfrac{3\pi}{4}, -\dfrac{\pi}{4}, \dfrac{3\pi}{4}, \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right\}$

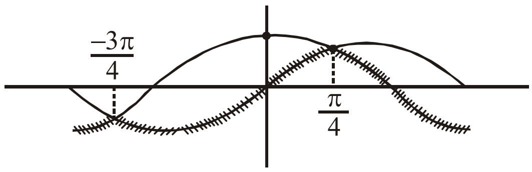
(2) $\left\{-\dfrac{3\pi}{4}, -\dfrac{\pi}{2}, \dfrac{\pi}{2}, \dfrac{3\pi}{4}\right\}$

(3) $\left\{-\dfrac{\pi}{2}, -\dfrac{\pi}{4}, \dfrac{\pi}{4}, \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right\}$

(4) $\left\{-\dfrac{\pi}{4}, 0, \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right\}$

Ans. (1)

Sol.



4. The product of three consecutive terms of a G.P. is 512. If 4 is added to each of the first and the second of these terms, the three terms now from an A.P. Then the sum of the original three terms of the given G.P. is

(1) 36 (2) 24

(3) 32 (4) 28

Ans. (4)

Sol. Let terms are $\dfrac{a}{r}, a, ar \rightarrow$ G.P

$\therefore\ a^3 = 512 \Rightarrow a = 8$

$\dfrac{8}{r}+4, 12, 8r \rightarrow$ A.P.

$24 = \dfrac{8}{r}+4+8r$

$r = 2,\ r = \dfrac{1}{2}$

$r = 2\ (4,\ 8,\ 16)$

$r = \dfrac{1}{2}\ (16, 8, 4)$

Sum = 28

5. The integral $\int \cos(\log_e x)dx$ is equal to :

(where C is a constant of integration)

(1) $\frac{x}{2}[\sin(\log_e x)-\cos(\log_e x)]+C$

(2) $\frac{x}{2}[\cos(\log_e x)+\sin(\log_e x)]+C$

(3) $x[\cos(\log_e x)+\sin(\log_e x)]+C$

(4) $x[\cos(\log_e x)-\sin(\log_e x)]+C$

Ans. (2)

Sol. $I=\int \cos(\ell n\, x)dx$

$I=\cos(\ln x).x+\int \sin(\ell n\, x)\, dx$

$\cos(\ell n\, x)x+[\sin(\ell n\, x).x-\int \cos(\ell n\, x)dx]$

$I=\frac{x}{2}[\sin(\ell n\, x)+\cos(\ell n\, x)]+C$

6. Let $S_k=\frac{1+2+3+....+k}{k}$. If

$S_1^2+S_2^2+....+S_{10}^2=\frac{5}{12}A$, then A is equal to :

(1) 303 (2) 283 (3) 156 (4) 301

Ans. (1)

Sol. $S_K=\frac{K+1}{2}$

$\Sigma S_k^2=\frac{5}{12}A$

$\sum_{K=1}^{10}\left(\frac{K+1}{2}\right)^2=\frac{2^2+3^2+--+11^2}{4}=\frac{5}{12}A$

$\frac{11\times12\times23}{6}-1=\frac{5}{3}A$

$505=\frac{5}{3}A$, A = 303

7. Let S = {1,2,3, ..., 100}. The number of non-empty subsets A of S such that the product of elements in A is even is :-

(1) $2^{50}(2^{50}-1)$ (2) $2^{100}-1$

(3) $2^{50}-1$ (4) $2^{50}+1$

Ans. (1)

Sol. S = {1,2,3------100}

= Total non empty subsets-subsets with product of element is odd

$= 2^{100}-1-1[(2^{50}-1)]$

$= 2^{100} - 2^{50}$

$= 2^{50}(2^{50}-1)$

8. If the sum of the deviations of 50 observations from 30 is 50, then the mean of these observation is :

(1) 50 (2) 51 (3) 30 (4) 31

Ans. (4)

Sol. $\sum_{i=1}^{50}(x_i-30)=50$

$\Sigma x_i=50\times30=50$

$\Sigma x_i=50+50+30$

Mean = $\bar{x}=\frac{\Sigma x_i}{n}=\frac{50\times30+50}{50}=30+1=31$

9. If a variable line, $3x+4y-\lambda=0$ is such that the two circles $x^2+y^2-2x-2y+1=0$ and $x^2+y^2-18x-2y+78=0$ are on its opposite sides, then the set of all values of λ is the interval :-

(1) [12, 21] (2) (2, 17)

(3) (23, 31) (4) [13, 23]

Ans. (1)

Sol. Centre of circles are opposite side of line

$(3+4-\lambda)(27+4-\lambda)<0$

$(\lambda-7)(\lambda-31)<0$

$\lambda\in(7, 31)$

distance from S_1

$\left|\frac{3+4-\lambda}{5}\right|\ge1 \Rightarrow \lambda\in(-\infty, 2]\cup[(12,\infty]$

distance from S_2

$$\left|\frac{27+4-\lambda}{5}\right| \geq 2 \Rightarrow \lambda \in (-\infty, 21] \cup [41, \infty)$$

so $\lambda \in [12, 21]$

10. A ratio of the 5th term from the beginning to the 5th term from the end in the binomial expansion of $\left(2^{1/3} + \frac{1}{2(3)^{1/3}}\right)^{10}$ is :

(1) $1 : 4(16)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ (2) $1 : 2(6)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

(3) $2(36)^{\frac{1}{3}} : 1$ (4) $4(36)^{\frac{1}{3}} : 1$

Ans. **(4)**

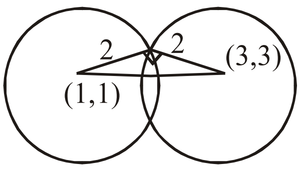
Sol. $$\frac{T_5}{T_5^1} = \frac{{}^{10}C_4 (2^{1/3})^{10-4}\left(\frac{1}{2(3)^{1/3}}\right)^4}{{}^{10}C_4\left(\frac{1}{2(3^{1/3})}\right)^{10-4}(2^{1/3})^4} = 4.(36)^{1/3}$$

11. let C_1 and C_2 be the centres of the circles $x^2+y^2-2x-2y-2 = 0$ and $x^2+y^2-6x-6y+14 = 0$ respectively. If P and Q are the points of intersection of these circles, then the area (in sq. units) of the quadrilateral PC_1QC_2 is :

(1) 8 (2) 6 (3) 9 (4) 4

Ans. **(4)**

Sol.



Area = $2 \times \frac{1}{2}.4 = 2$

12. In a random experiment, a fair die is rolled until two fours are obtained in succession. The probability that the experiment will end in the fifth throw of the die is equal to :

(1) $\frac{150}{6^5}$ (2) $\frac{175}{6^5}$ (3) $\frac{200}{6^5}$ (4) $\frac{225}{6^5}$

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. _ _ _ 4 4

$$\frac{1}{6^2}\left(\frac{5^3}{6^3} + \frac{2C_1.5^2}{6^3}\right) = \frac{175}{6^5}$$

13. If the straight line, $2x-3y+17 = 0$ is perpendicular to the line passing through the points (7, 17) and (15, β), then β equals :-

(1) –5 (2) $-\frac{35}{3}$

(3) $\frac{35}{3}$ (4) 5

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. $\frac{17-\beta}{-8} \times \frac{2}{3} = -1$

$\beta = 5$

14. Let f and g be continuous functions on [0, a] such that $f(x) = f(a-x)$ and $g(x)+g(a-x)=4$, then $\int_0^a f(x)g(x)dx$ is equal to :-

(1) $4\int_0^a f(x)dx$ (2) $2\int_0^a f(x)dx$

(3) $-3\int_0^a f(x)dx$ (4) $\int_0^a f(x)dx$

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. $I = \int_0^a f(x)g(x)dx$

$I = \int_0^a f(a-x)g(a-x)dx$

$I = \int_0^a f(x)(4-g(x)dx$

$I = 4\int_0^a f(x)dx - I$

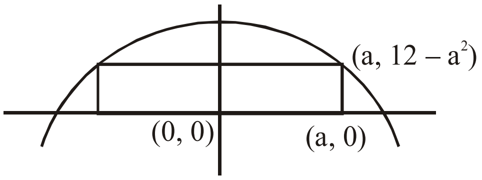
$\Rightarrow I = 2\int_0^a f(x)dx$

15. The maximum area (in sq. units) of a rectangle having its base on the x-axis and its other two vertices on the parabola, $y = 12-x^2$ such that the rectangle lies inside the parabola, is :-

(1) $20\sqrt{2}$ (2) $18\sqrt{3}$ (3) 32 (4) 36

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. $f(a) = 2a(12 - a)^2$



$f'(a) = 2(12 - 3a^2)$

maximum at $a = 2$

maximum area $= f(2) = 32$

16. The Boolean expression

$((p \wedge q) \vee (p \vee \sim q)) \wedge (\sim p \wedge \sim q)$ is equivalent to:

(1) $p \wedge (\sim q)$ (2) $p \vee (\sim q)$

(3) $(\sim p) \wedge (\sim q)$ (4) $p \wedge q$

Ans. **(3)**

17. $\lim\limits_{x \to \pi/4} \dfrac{\cot^3 x - \tan x}{\cos\left(x + \pi/4\right)}$ is :

(1) 4 (2) $8\sqrt{2}$ (3) 8 (4) $4\sqrt{2}$

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. $\lim\limits_{x \to \pi/4} \dfrac{\cot^3 x - \tan x}{\cos\left(x + \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)}$

$$\lim_{x \to \pi/4} \frac{(1 - \tan^4 x)}{\cos(x + \pi/4)}$$

$$2 \lim_{x \to \pi/4} \frac{(1 - \tan^2 x)}{\cos(x + \pi/4)}$$

$$R \lim_{x \to \pi/4} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$4\sqrt{2} \lim_{x \to \pi/4} (\cos x + \sin x) = 8$$

18. Considering only the principal values of inverse functions, the set $A = \left\{x \ge 0 : \tan^{-1}(2x) + \tan^{-1}(3x) = \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right\}$

(1) is an empty set

(2) Contains more than two elements

(3) Contains two elements

(4) is a singleton

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. $\tan^{-1}(2x) + \tan^{-1}(3x) = \pi/4$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5x}{1 - 6x^2} = 1$$

$\Rightarrow 6x^2 + 5x - 1 = 0$

$x = -1$ or $x = \dfrac{1}{6}$

$x = \dfrac{1}{6} \quad \because x > 0$

19. An ordered pair(α, β) for which the system of linear equations

$(1+\alpha)x + \beta y + z = 2$

$\alpha x + (1+\beta)y + z = 3$

$\alpha x + \beta y + 2z = 2$ has a unique solution is

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

(3) $(2, 4)$ (4) $(-4, 2)$

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. For unique solution

$$\Delta \ne 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1+\alpha & \beta & 1 \\ \alpha & 1+\beta & 1 \\ \alpha & \beta & 2 \end{vmatrix} \ne 0$$

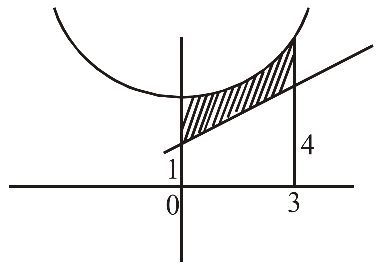
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ \alpha & \beta & 2 \end{vmatrix} \ne 0 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta \ne -2$$

20. The area (in sq. units) of the region bounded by the parabola, $y = x^2 + 2$ and the lines, $y = x + 1$, $x = 0$ and $x = 3$, is :

(1) $\dfrac{15}{4}$ (2) $\dfrac{15}{2}$ (3) $\dfrac{21}{2}$ (4) $\dfrac{17}{4}$

Ans. **(2)**

Sol.



Req. area $= \displaystyle\int_0^3 (x^2 + 2)dx - \frac{1}{2}.5.3 = 9 + 6 - \frac{15}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$

21. If λ be the ratio of the roots of the quadratic equation in x, $3m^2x^2+m(m-4)x+2 = 0$, then the least value of m for which $\lambda+\frac{1}{\lambda}=1$, is :

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

(3) $-2+\sqrt{2}$ (4) $4-2\sqrt{3}$

Ans. (2)

Sol. $3m^2x^2 + m(m - 4)x + 2 = 0$

$\lambda+\frac{1}{\lambda}=1$, $\frac{\alpha}{\beta}+\frac{\beta}{\alpha}=1$, $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \alpha\beta$

$(\alpha + \beta)^2 = 3\alpha\beta$

$$\left(-\frac{m(m-4)}{3m^2}\right)^2=\frac{3(2)}{3m^2},\ \frac{(m-4)^2}{9m^2}=\frac{6}{3m}$$

$(m - 4)^2 = 18$, $m = 4\pm\sqrt{18},\ 4\pm3\sqrt{2}$

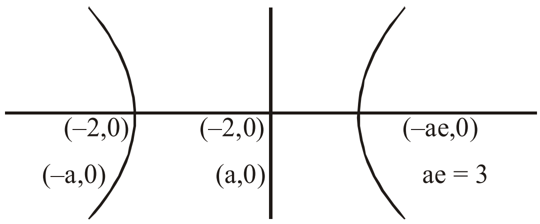
22. If the vertices of a hyperbola be at (–2, 0) and (2, 0) and one of its foci be at (–3, 0), then which one of the following points does not lie on this hyperbola?

(1) $\left(4,\sqrt{15}\right)$ (2) $\left(-6,2\sqrt{10}\right)$

(3) $\left(6,5\sqrt{2}\right)$ (4) $\left(2\sqrt{6},5\right)$

Ans. (3)

Sol.



$ae = 3$, $e=\frac{3}{2}$, $b^2=4\left(\frac{9}{4}-1\right)$, $b^2 = 5$

$$\frac{x^2}{4}-\frac{y^2}{5}=1$$

23. If $\frac{z-\alpha}{z+\alpha}(\alpha\in R)$ is a purely imaginary number and $|z| = 2$, then a value of α is :

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

Ans. (2)

Sol. $\frac{z-\alpha}{z+\alpha}+\frac{\bar{z}-\alpha}{\bar{z}+\alpha}=0$

$z\bar{z}+z\alpha-\alpha\bar{z}-\alpha^2+z\bar{z}-z\alpha+\bar{z}\alpha-\alpha^2=0$

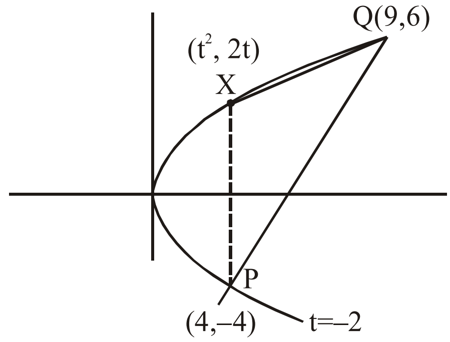
$|z|^2 = \alpha^2$, $a = \pm 2$

24. Let P(4, –4) and Q(9, 6) be two points on the parabola, $y^2= 4x$ and let X be any point on the arc POQ of this parabola, where O is the vertex of this parabola, such that the area of ΔPXQ is maximum. Then this maximum area (in sq. units) is :

(1) $\frac{125}{4}$ (2) $\frac{125}{2}$ (3) $\frac{625}{4}$ (4) $\frac{75}{2}$

Ans. (1)

Sol.



$y^2 = 4x$

$2yy' = 4$

$y'=\frac{1}{t}=2$, $t=\frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}\begin{vmatrix}\frac{1}{4} & 1 & 1\\ 9 & 6 & 1\\ 4 & -4 & 1\end{vmatrix}=\frac{125}{4}$$

25. the perpendicular distance from the origin to the plane containing the two lines, $\frac{x+2}{3}=\frac{y-2}{5}=\frac{z+5}{7}$ and $\frac{x-1}{1}=\frac{y-4}{4}=\frac{z+4}{7}$, is:

(1) $11/\sqrt{6}$ (2) $6\sqrt{11}$ (3) 11 (4) $11\sqrt{6}$

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\begin{vmatrix} i & j & k\\ 3 & 5 & 7\\ 1 & 4 & 7\end{vmatrix}$

$\hat{i}(35-28)-\hat{j}(21.7)+\hat{k}(12-5)$

$7\hat{i}-14\hat{j}+7\hat{k}$

$\hat{i}-2\hat{j}+\hat{k}$

$1(x + 2) - 2(y - 2) + 1(z+15) = 0$

$x - 2y + z + 11 = 0$

$$\frac{11}{\sqrt{4+1+1}}=\frac{11}{\sqrt{6}}$$

26. The maximum value of $3\cos\theta+5\sin\left(\theta-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ for any real value of θ is :

(1) $\sqrt{19}$ (2) $\frac{\sqrt{79}}{2}$ (3) $\sqrt{31}$ (4) $\sqrt{34}$

Ans. (1)

Sol. $y=3\cos\theta+5\left(\sin\theta\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-\cos\theta\frac{1}{2}\right)$

$\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\theta+\frac{1}{2}\cos\theta$

$y_{max}=\sqrt{\frac{75}{4}+\frac{1}{4}}=\sqrt{19}$

27. A tetrahedron has vertices P(1, 2, 1), Q(2, 1, 3), R(–1,1,2) and O(0, 0, 0). The angle between the faces OPQ and PQR is :

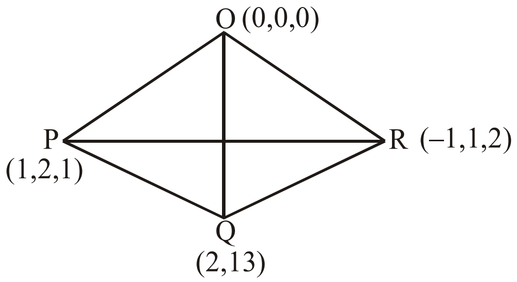
(1) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{9}{35}\right)$ (2) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{19}{35}\right)$

(3) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{17}{31}\right)$ (4) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{31}\right)$

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\overrightarrow{OP}\times\overrightarrow{OQ}=(\hat{i}+2\hat{j}+\hat{k})\times(2\hat{i}+\hat{j}+3\hat{k})$

$5\hat{i}-\hat{j}-3\hat{k}$



$\overrightarrow{PQ}\times\overrightarrow{PR}=(\hat{i}-\hat{j}+2\hat{k})\times(-2\hat{i}-\hat{j}+\hat{k})$

$\hat{i}-5\hat{j}-3\hat{k}$

$\cos\theta=\frac{5+5+9}{\left(\sqrt{25+9+1}\right)^2}=\frac{19}{35}$

28. Lety = y(x) be the solution of the differential equation, $x\frac{dy}{dx}+y=x\log_e x,(x>1)$. If $2y(2)=\log_e 4-1$, then y(e) is equal to :-

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

Ans. (2)

Sol. $\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{y}{x}=\ell n x$

$e^{\int\frac{1}{x}dx}=x$

$xy=\int x\ell nx+C$

$\ell n x\frac{x^2}{2}-\int\frac{1}{x}\cdot\frac{x^2}{2}$

$xy=\frac{x}{2}\ell n x-\frac{x^2}{4}$+C, for 2y(2)= 2$\ell$n2 – 1

$\Rightarrow$ C = 0

$y=\frac{x}{2}\ell n x-\frac{x}{4}$

$y(e)=\frac{e}{4}$

29. Let P = $\begin{bmatrix}1&0&0\\3&1&0\\9&3&1\end{bmatrix}$ ij] be two 3×3 matrices such that $Q-P^5=I_3$. Then $\frac{q_{21}+q_{31}}{q_{32}}$ is equal to:

(1) 15 (2) 9 (3) 135 (4) 10

Ans. (4)

Sol. $P=\begin{bmatrix}1&0&0\\3&1&0\\9&3&1\end{bmatrix}$

$P^2=\begin{bmatrix}1&0&0\\3+3&1&0\\9\ 9\ 9&3\ 3&1\end{bmatrix}$

$P^3=\begin{bmatrix}1&0&0\\3+3+3&1&0\\6.9&3\ 3\ 3&1\end{bmatrix}$

$P^n=\begin{bmatrix}1&0&0\\3n&1&0\\\frac{n(n\quad 1)}{}3^2&3n&1\end{bmatrix}$

$P^5=\begin{bmatrix}1&0&0\\5.3&1&0\\15.9&5.3&1\end{bmatrix}$

$Q = P^5 + I_3$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 2 & 0 \\ 135 & 15 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{q_{21}+q_{31}}{q_{32}} = \frac{15+135}{15} = 10$$

Aliter

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$P = I + X$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$X^3 = 0$

$P^5 = I + 5X + 10X^2$

$Q = P^5 + I = 2I + 5X + 10X^2$

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 15 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 90 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 2 & 0 \\ 135 & 15 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

30. Consider three boxes, each containing 10 balls labelled 1,2,....,10. Suppose one ball is randomly drawn from each of the boxes. Denote by n_i, the label of the ball drawn from the i^{th} box, (i = 1, 2, 3). Then, the number of ways in which the balls can be chosen such that $n_1 < n_2 < n_3$ is :

(1) 82 (2) 240 (3) 164 (4) 120

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. No. of ways = $10C_3$ = 120