

बेतियाहाता चौक पर पिछले 21 वर्षों से संचालित पूर्वांचल की No.1 कोचिंग

Arvind Tripathi & Vikas Agrawal's



MOMENTUM

बेतियाहाता चौक
Head Office

खजांची चौक
Branch Office

IIT-JEE

NEET (UG)

Foundations

Memory Based Answers & Solutions

Time : 3 hrs.

for

M.M. : 300

JEE (Main)-2025 (Online) Phase-2

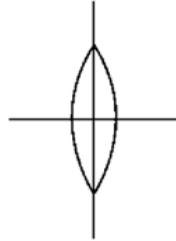
(Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics)

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:

- (1) The test is of **3 hours** duration.
- (2) This test paper consists of 75 questions. Each subject (PCM) has 25 questions. The maximum marks are 300.
- (3) This question paper contains **Three Parts**. **Part-A** is Physics, **Part-B** is Chemistry and **Part-C** is **Mathematics**. Each part has only two sections: **Section-A** and **Section-B**.
- (4) **Section - A** : Attempt all questions.
- (5) **Section - B** : Attempt all questions.
- (6) **Section - A (01 – 20)** contains 20 multiple choice questions which have **only one correct answer**. Each question carries **+4 marks** for correct answer and **-1 mark** for wrong answer.
- (7) **Section - B (21 – 25)** contains 5 **Numerical value** based questions. The answer to each question should be rounded off to the **nearest integer**. Each question carries **+4 marks** for correct answer and **-1 mark** for wrong answer.

PHYSICS

1. The thin Biconvex lens is divided in to 4 equal parts by plane AB and CB. The original power is 4D. The after dividing power of each piece is



- a) 2D b) 4D c) D d) 8D

Ans: (a)

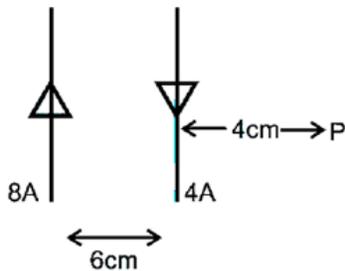
2. **Assertion:-** simple pendulum is taken on a planet of mass 4 times of earth and radius 2 time of earth then the time period is remains constant

Reason:- Time period of simple pendulum is constant on earth and on any other planet

- a) A is true and R is false b) Both A and R are true
c) A is false and R is true d) Both A and R are false

Ans: (a)

3. Find (B_{net}) at point P (in T)?



- a) 4×10^{-8} b) 4×10^{-4} c) 4×10^{-6} d) 4×10^{-10}

Ans: (c)

4. Find the correct dimensional formula for the capacitance in terms of M, L, T and C where they stand for unit of mass, length, time and charge.

a) $[C^2M^{-1}L]$ b) $[C^2M^{-1}L^{-2}T^2]$ c) $[C^2M^{-1}L^{-2}]$ d) $[CM^{-1}L^{-2}T^2]$

Ans: (b)

5. The maximum percentage error in the measurement of density of a wire is

$$m = (0.60 \pm 0.003)g$$

$$r = (0.50 \pm 0.01)cm$$

$$l = (10.00 \pm 0.05)cm$$

a) 2% b) 5% c) 6% d) 3%

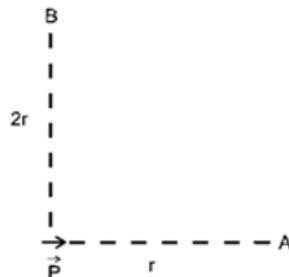
Ans: (b)

6. Given position vector and Force $r = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$, $F = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$. Find Torque

a) $\sqrt{4}$ b) $\sqrt{5}$ c) $\sqrt{3}$ d) $\sqrt{2}$

Ans: (d)

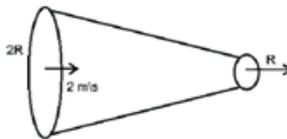
7. If $E_A = E_0$ & $V_A = V_0$ then find E_B and V_B



a) $\frac{E_0}{16}, 0$ b) $\frac{E_0}{24}, 0$ c) $\frac{E_0}{18}, 0$ d) $\frac{E_0}{14}, 0$

Ans: (a)

8. Find $V = ?$



a) 6m/s b) 10m/s c) 8m/s d) 4m/s

Ans: (c)

9. A ball of mass 100 g thrown at a speed of 20 m/s with angle 60° with horizontal. Find the decrease in kinetic energy from point of throwing of ball to max height.

a) 12J b) 15J c) 25J d) 18J

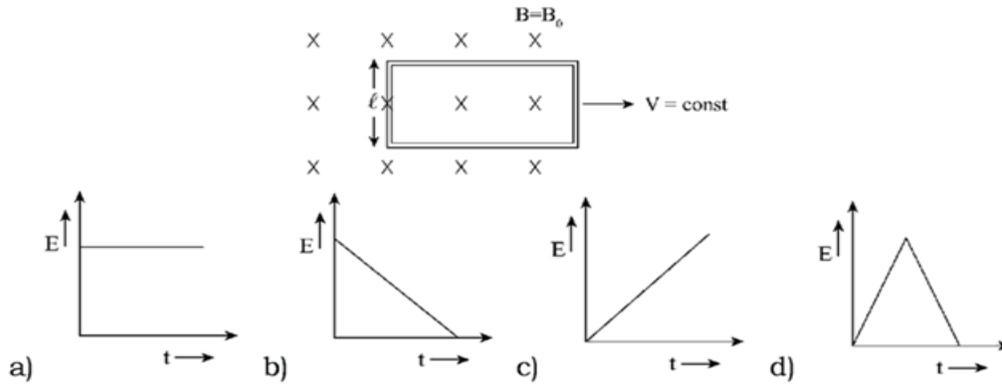
Ans: (b)

10. For a diatomic gas if $\gamma_1 = C_p/C_v$ for rigid molecules and $\gamma_2 = C_p/C_v$ for another diatomic molecule having vibrational modes then

a) $\gamma_2 < \gamma_1$ b) $\gamma_2 > \gamma_1$ c) $\gamma_2 = \gamma_1$ d) $\gamma_2 = 2\gamma_1$

Ans: (a)

11. Find the correct plot of EMF versus time when a rectangular wire frame is been taken out of uniform magnetic field region with constant speed as shown



Ans: (a)

12. **Assertion:-** In a YDSE experiment the fringe of red colour is wider as compared to the fringe of blue colour

Reason:- The fringe width is directly proportion to the wave length of light

- a) Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A
 b) Both A and R true and R is the not correct explanation of A
 c) A is true and R is false
 d) A is false and R is true

Ans: (a)

13. Force on the particle is given by $\vec{F} = 2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ and its position is given by $\vec{r} = \hat{i} + b\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and work done is said to be zero then the value of b is

- a) 2 b) 1/2 c) 5 d) 9

Ans: (a)

14. An electron is moving in a magnetic field B in a circular orbit. Assume Bohr's quantisation to be valid. Find the radius of orbit in 1st excited state?

- a) $\sqrt{\frac{4h}{\pi Be}}$ b) $\sqrt{\frac{h}{2\pi Be}}$ c) $\sqrt{\frac{h}{\pi Be}}$ d) $\sqrt{\frac{2h}{\pi Be}}$

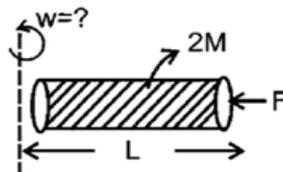
Ans: (c)

15. In a LCR circuit the current amplitude at resonance is I. If the value of resistance is doubled then find the new current amplitude at resonance?

- a) I b) $\frac{1}{2}$ c) 2I d) 4I

Ans: (b)

16. Find the angular speed of the cylinder of length L if the force exerted by the ideal fluid of mass 2M on the outer face of the cylinder is F



- a) $\sqrt{\frac{F}{ml}}$ b) $\sqrt{\frac{F}{2ml}}$ c) $\sqrt{\frac{2F}{ml}}$ d) $\sqrt{\frac{F}{4ml}}$

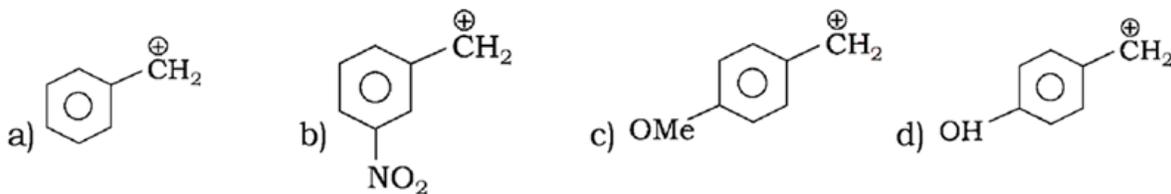
Ans: (a)

CHEMISTRY

1. 3 M of NaCl whose density is 1.25 g/ml. Find its Molality.
a) 3.86 mol/Kg b) 2.79 mol/Kg c) 1.97 mol/Kg d) 0.786 mol/Kg

Ans: (b)

2. The most stable carbocation is



Ans: (d)

3. The sum of number of 4d-electrons in Ru and Nb
a) 11 b) 13 c) 17 d) 7

Ans: (a)

4. Identify the extensive and intensive property?

- a) Mass, volume, conductivity - Intensive property
b) Mass, temperature, heat, volume - Extensive property
c) Mass, volume, internal energy - Extensive property
d) Density, temperature, moles, internal energy - Intensive property

Ans: (c)

5. Nickel di methyl glyoxime complex has how many Hydrogen bondings
a) 4 b) 6 c) 2 d) 8

Ans: (c)

6. 200 ml of 0.2 M solution of NaOH and 400 ml of 0.5 M of NaOH solution are mixed together. Find the Molarity of mixture
a) 0.3 b) 0.15 c) 0.9 d) 0.4

Ans: (d)

7. Which of the following has two secondary Hydrogens
a) 4-ethyl-2,2-dimethyl hexane b) 2,2,3,3-tetramethyl pentane
c) 2,2,4,4-tetramethyl heptane d) None of these

Ans: (b)

8. Which of the following anion will not undergo disproportionation?
a) ClO_4^- b) ClO_3^- c) ClO_2^- d) ClO^-

Ans: (a)

9. Given below are two statements

S-I: Lassaigne test is used for detection of Nitrogen, phosphorous, sulphur and Halogens.

S-II: Lassaigne extract is made with magnesium metal.

- a) Both S-I and S-II are correct b) Both S-I and S-II are incorrect
 c) S-I is correct but S-II is incorrect d) S-I is incorrect but S-II is correct

Ans: (c)

10. Compare dipole moment of

(I) NF_3 (II) CHCl_3 (III) H_2S (IV) HBr

- a) $\text{I} > \text{II} > \text{III} > \text{IV}$ b) $\text{II} > \text{III} > \text{I} > \text{IV}$ c) $\text{II} > \text{III} > \text{IV} > \text{I}$ d) $\text{III} > \text{I} > \text{IV} > \text{II}$

Ans: (c)

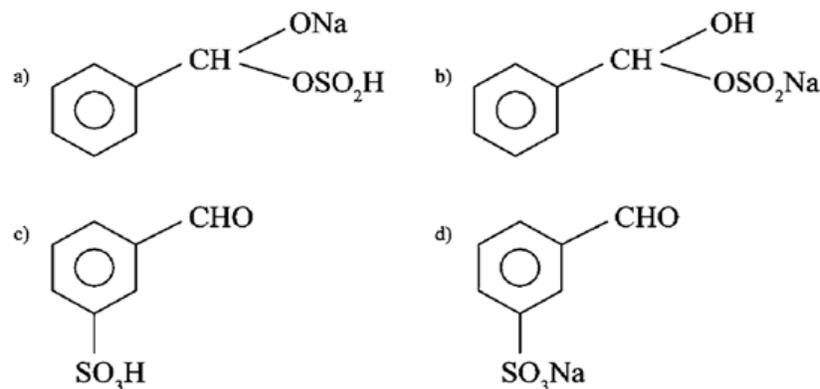
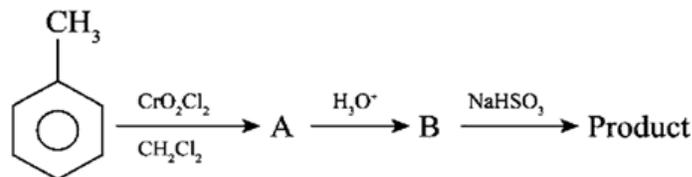
11. Arrange according to CFSE.

(i) $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$ (ii) $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$ (iii) $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{2+}$ (iv) $[\text{Co}(\text{en})_3]^{3+}$

- a) (iv) > (ii) > (iii) > (i) b) (iv) > (iii) > (ii) > (i)
 c) (i) > (iii) > (ii) > (iv) d) (i) > (ii) > (iii) > (iv)

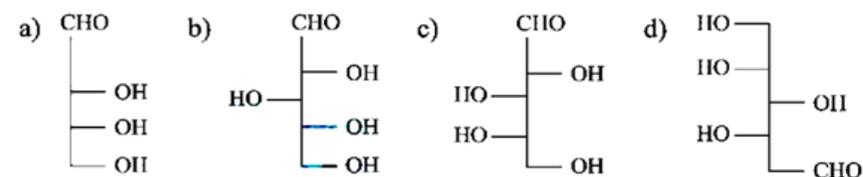
Ans: (a)

12.



Ans: (b)

13. Identify number of structures which can be correlated to D- glyceraldehyde



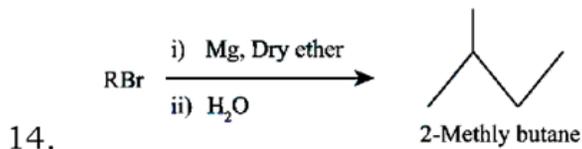
a) 2

b) 1

c) 4

d) 3

Ans: (a)



The maximum number of RBr producing 2-methyl butane by above sequence of reactions is

- a) 2 b) 1 c) 3 d) 4

Ans: (d)

15. Among Group-15 elements, what is the maximum covalency of an element having weakest E – E covalent bond (E = element)

- a) 4 b) 3 c) 5 d) 2

Ans: (a)

16. **Statement - 1:** In corrosion of metal, the metal acts as cathode.

Statement - 2: Alkaline medium increases rate of corrosion.

- a) Both S-I and S-II are correct b) Both S-I and S-II are incorrect
c) S-I is correct but S-II is incorrect d) S-I is incorrect but S-II is correct

Ans: (b)

17.

- a) b) c) d)

Ans: ()

MATHEMATICS

1. $\sum_{r=1}^{30} \frac{r^2 \binom{30}{r}}{\binom{30}{r-1}} = \alpha \times 2^{29}$, then $\alpha =$

Ans: (930)

2. Let $A = \{1,2,3\}$ then the number of relations on A which consist of ordered pair $(1, 2)$ & $(2, 3)$ and must be reflexive and transitive but not symmetric.

- a) 6 b) 8 c) 4 d) 10

Ans: (a)

3. Perpendicular distance from the point $P(-2,0,2)$ to the line $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z+3}{2}$

- a) $2\sqrt{3}$ b) $3\sqrt{2}$ c) $2\sqrt{5}$ d) $3\sqrt{7}$

Ans: (b)

4. Find the area between the curves $y = x^2 - 4x + 4$ and $y^2 = 16 - 8x$

- a) $2/3$ b) $2/5$ c) $9/7$ d) $8/3$

Ans: (d)

5. $x + y + 2z = 6, 2x + 3y + az = a + 1, -x - 3y + bz = 2b$ has infinitely many solutions then $7a + 3b =$

- a) 18 b) 16 c) 11 d) 21

Ans: (b)

6. The total number of terms in A.P are $2k$. The sum of odd terms is 40 and the sum of even terms is 55 and last term of the A.P exceeds the first term by 27. Then find the value of k .

- a) 9 b) 3 c) 5 d) 7

Ans: (c)

7. There are 3 girls and 4 boys. Number of ways of arrangement if all girls stand together and all boys stand together in a line such that boys B_1 and B_2 from the group are not adjacent.

- a) 35 b) 81 c) 64 d) 144

Ans: (d)

8. Let α, β, γ and δ be the coefficient of x^7, x^5, x^3 and x respectively in the expansion of $(x + \sqrt{x^3 - 1})^5 + (x - \sqrt{x^3 - 1})^5, x > 1$. If u and v satisfy the equations $\alpha u + \beta v = 18, \gamma u + \delta v = 20$ then $u + v$ equals

- a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 3

Ans: (b)

9. If A and B are two events such that $p(A \cap B) = 0.1$, $P(A/B)$ and $P(B/A)$ are the roots of the equation $12x^2 - 7x + 1 = 0$ then the value of $\frac{P(\bar{A} \cup \bar{B})}{P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B})}$ is

- a) $9/4$ b) $7/4$ c) $5/3$ d) $4/3$

Ans: (a)

10. $\int e^x \left(\frac{x \sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{x}{1-x^2} \right) dx = g(x) + c$, where c is the constant of the integration then $g(1/2)$ equals

- a) $\frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{\frac{e}{2}}$ b) $\frac{\pi}{6} \sqrt{\frac{e}{3}}$ c) $\frac{\pi}{6} \sqrt{\frac{e}{2}}$ d) $\frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{\frac{e}{3}}$

Ans: (b)

11. Let $f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \frac{t^2 - 8t + 15}{e^t} dt$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, the number of local maximum and minimum point of $f(x)$ respectively are

- a) 2 and 3 b) 3 and 2 c) 1 and 3 d) 1 and 2

Ans: (a)

12. The sum of all values of $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ satisfying $2\sin^2\theta = \cos\theta$, $2\cos^2\theta = 3\sin\theta$ is

- a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ b) $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ c) 4π d) π

Ans: (d)

13. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $B = \{1, 4, 9, 16\}$, then the number of many one function $f: A \rightarrow B$ such that $1 \in f(A)$ equal to

- a) 139 b) 127 c) 163 d) 151

Ans: (d)

बेतियाहाता चौक पर पिछले 21 वर्षों से संचालित पूर्वांचल की No.1 कोचिंग

Vikas Agrawal & Arvind Tripathi's



MOMENTUM

बेतियाहाता चौक
Head Office

खजांची चौक
Branch Office

IIT-JEE

NEET (UG)

Foundations

Memory Based Answers & Solutions

Time : 3 hrs.

for

M.M. : 300

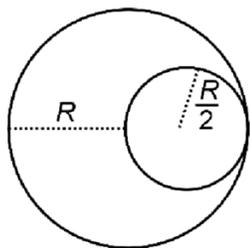
JEE (Main)-2025 (Online) Phase-1

(Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics)

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:

- (1) The test is of **3 hours** duration.
- (2) This test paper consists of 75 questions. Each subject (PCM) has 25 questions. The maximum marks are 300.
- (3) This question paper contains **Three Parts**. **Part-A** is Physics, **Part-B** is Chemistry and **Part-C** is **Mathematics**. Each part has only two sections: **Section-A** and **Section-B**.
- (4) **Section - A** : Attempt all questions.
- (5) **Section - B** : Attempt all questions.
- (6) **Section - A (01 – 20)** contains 20 multiple choice questions which have **only one correct answer**. Each question carries **+4 marks** for correct answer and **-1 mark** for wrong answer.
- (7) **Section - B (21 – 25)** contains 5 **Numerical value** based questions. The answer to each question should be rounded off to the **nearest integer**. Each question carries **+4 marks** for correct answer and **-1 mark** for wrong answer.

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

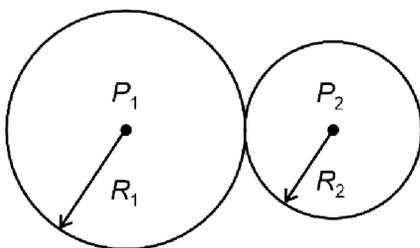


- (1) $\frac{31}{48} MR^2$
 (2) $\frac{31}{80} MR^2$
 (3) $\frac{13}{32} MR^2$
 (4) $\frac{21}{32} MR^2$

Answer (2)

Sol. $I = \frac{2}{5} MR^2 - \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{M}{8} \right) \left(\frac{R}{2} \right)^2$
 $= \frac{31}{80} MR^2$

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



- (1) $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$
 (2) $R = \frac{2R_1 R_2}{R_1 - R_2}$
 (3) $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 - R_2}$
 (4) $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{(R_1 - R_2)}$

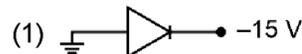
Answer (3)

Sol. $P_1 - P_0 = \frac{4S}{R_1}; P_2 - P_0 = \frac{4S}{R_2}$

So, $P_2 - P_1 = \Delta P = \frac{4S}{R} = 4S \left[\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1} \right]$

or $\frac{1}{R} = \frac{R_1 - R_2}{R_1 R_2}$

6. From the given option, identify the diode connected in forward bias.



Answer (1)

Sol. Only in option (1), the p-side is connected at higher potential than the n-side of the diode.

7. 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

- (1) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (2) $\frac{1}{4}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{16}$
 (4) $\frac{1}{8}$

Answer (4)

Sol. $r = \frac{n^2}{z} r_0 \Rightarrow \text{for H}$

$a_0 = \frac{1}{1} r_0$

$a = \frac{4^2}{2} r_0$

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

8. Ice at -10°C is to be converted into steam at 110°C . Mass of ice is 10^{-3} kg. What amount of heat is required?

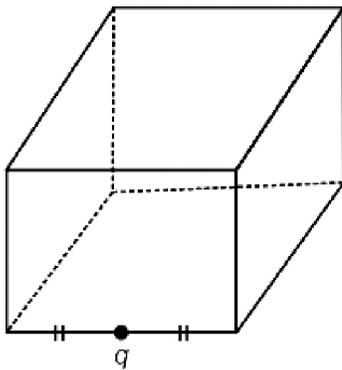
- (1) $\Delta Q = 730$ cal (2) $\Delta Q = 900$ cal
 (3) $\Delta Q = 1210$ cal (4) $\Delta Q = 870$ cal

Answer (1)

Sol. -10°C ice to 0°C ice \rightarrow 0°C ice to 0°C water + 0°C water to 100°C water + 100°C water to 100°C steam + 110°C steam.

$$\Rightarrow \Delta Q = \left(1 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10\right) + (1 \times 80) + (1 \times 1 \times 100) \\ + (1 \times 540) + \left(1 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10\right) = 730 \text{ cal}$$

9. 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



- (1) $\frac{q}{6\epsilon_0}$ (2) $\frac{q}{4\epsilon_0}$
 (3) $\frac{q}{8\epsilon_0}$ (4) $\frac{q}{2\epsilon_0}$

Answer (2)

Sol. ϕ_4 such cubes = $\frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$

$$\phi_1 \text{ cube} = \frac{q}{4\epsilon_0}$$

10. A closed organ pipe in 9th harmonic resonates with 4th harmonic of open organ pipe [$l_{\text{closed}} = 10$ cm]. Find length of open organ pipe.

- (1) $L_0 = 15$ cm
 (2) $L_0 = \frac{100}{9}$ cm
 (3) $L_0 = \frac{110}{7}$ cm

$$(4) L_0 = \frac{80}{9} \text{ cm}$$

Answer (4)

Sol. $\frac{9v}{4L_c} = \frac{4v}{2L_0} \Rightarrow L_0 = \frac{8L_c}{9}$

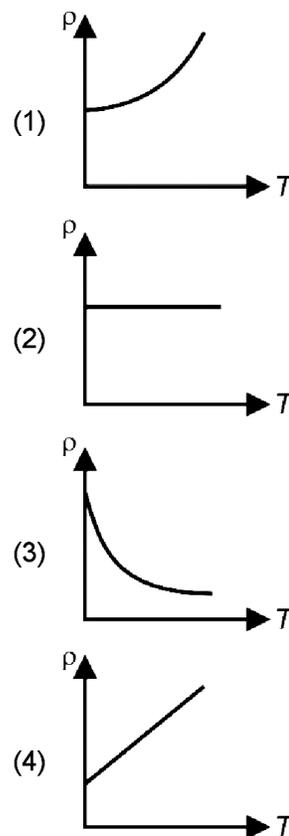
11. A capacitor is charged by battery to charge Q_1 . Now the battery is disconnected and dielectric slab of dielectric constant K is inserted between the gaps of the plates. Now charge on capacitor is Q_2 . Find $\frac{Q_1}{Q_2}$.

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

Answer (1)

Sol. $\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = 1$ (No further charge is supplied)

12. Which of the following graphs correctly represents the variation of resistivity (ρ) with temperature (T).



Answer (1)

Sol. The resistivity of conductors increases with increase in temperature non-linearly.

13. If whole YDSE apparatus is immersed in a liquid of refractive index μ , then what is the effect on fringe width?
- (1) Fringe width increases
 - (2) Fringe width decreases
 - (3) Fringe width remains unchanged
 - (4) It may increase on one side and decrease on other side

Answer (2)

Sol. $\Delta\omega = \frac{\lambda D}{\lambda}$

So, for RI of μ

$$\Delta\omega' = \frac{\lambda D}{\mu d}$$

14. 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.

- (1) 8
- (2) 4
- (3) 2
- (4) 1

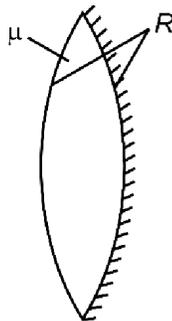
Answer (4)

Sol. $P_1 = \sigma 4\pi (0.8)^2 (400)^4$

$$P_2 = \sigma 4\pi (0.2)^2 (800)^4$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{4 \times 4}{2^4} = 1$$

15. The equiconvex lens shown in figure is silvered on one side. For what distance of object from the lens is the image formed on the object itself?



- (1) μR
- (2) $\frac{R}{\mu}$
- (3) $\frac{R}{2\mu - 1}$
- (4) $\frac{R}{2\mu - 2}$

Answer (3)

Sol. Silvering of lens

$$\frac{1}{F_{eq}} = \frac{1}{f_m} - \frac{2}{f_l} \qquad \frac{1}{f_l} = (\mu - 1) \left(\frac{1}{R} - \left(\frac{1}{-R} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{-2}{R} - \frac{4(\mu - 1)}{R} \qquad \frac{1}{f_l} = \frac{2(\mu - 1)}{R}$$

$$= \frac{-2(1 + 2\mu - 2)}{R}$$

$$F = \frac{-R}{2(2\mu - 1)}$$

For object-image to coincide distance should be $2f$
 $|u| = 2|F|$
 $= \frac{R}{2\mu - 1}$

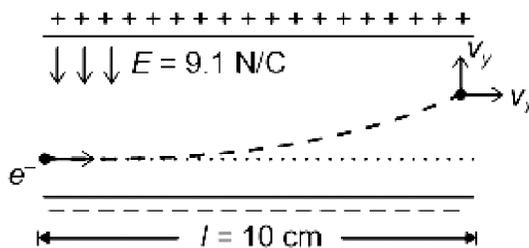
16. Light of wavelength 550 nm is incident on surfaces of cerium and lithium. Work function are respectively 1.9 eV and 2.5 eV. Then electron will be ejected from
- (1) Cerium only
 - (2) Lithium only
 - (3) From both of them
 - (4) None of them

Answer (1)

Sol. $E(\text{eV}) = \frac{1240}{\lambda(\text{nm})} = \frac{1240}{550} = 2.25$

$2.25 > 1.9$ for cerium only

17. The figure shows an electron entering the space between the plates of a parallel plate capacitor with an initial velocity, $v_x = 10^6$ m/s parallel to the plates. If the length of plates is $l = 10$ cm and the electric field in the region $E = 9.1$ N/C, then the value of v_y when the electron comes out of the plates is (Electronic mass = 9.1×10^{-31} kg)



- (1) 1.6×10^4 m/s
- (2) 1.6×10^5 m/s
- (3) 1.6×10^7 m/s
- (4) 1.6×10^3 m/s

Answer (2)

Sol. Time inside the electric field, $t = \frac{l}{v_x}$

Acceleration of electron along y-axis, $a = \frac{eE}{m}$

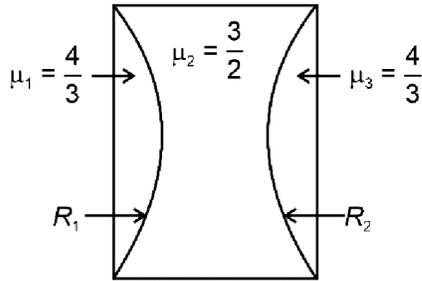
Velocity $v_y = at$

$$= \frac{eE}{m} \cdot \frac{l}{v_x}$$

$$= \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 9.1 \times 10 \times 10^{-2}}{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 10^6} \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 1.6 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s}$$

18. Find the equivalent power of the thin lens combination shown in the figure.



- (1) $+\left(\frac{R_1+R_2}{R_1+R_2}\right)$ (2) $-\left(\frac{R_1+R_2}{R_1R_2}\right)$
 (3) $-\left(\frac{R_1+R_2}{6R_1R_2}\right)$ (4) $+\left(\frac{R_1+R_2}{6R_1R_2}\right)$

Answer (3)

Sol. Net power = $P_1 + P_2 + P_3$

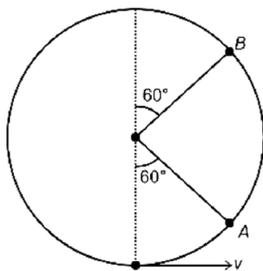
$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(\mu_1 - 1)}{R_1} + (\mu_2 - 1) \left(\frac{1}{-R_1} + \frac{1}{-R_2} \right) + \frac{(\mu_3 - 1)}{R_2} \\ &= \frac{(\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{R_1} + \frac{(\mu_3 - \mu_2)}{R_2} \\ &= \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{3}{2} \right) \frac{1}{R_1} + \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{3}{2} \right) \frac{1}{R_2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \\ &= -\left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{6R_1R_2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

19.
20.

SECTION - B

Numerical Value Type Questions: This section contains 5 Numerical based questions. The answer to each question should be rounded-off to the nearest integer.

21. The particle shown in figure is just able to complete the vertical circular motion. Find the ratio of kinetic energy at A to the kinetic energy at B.



Answer (2)

Sol. $v = \sqrt{5gR}$

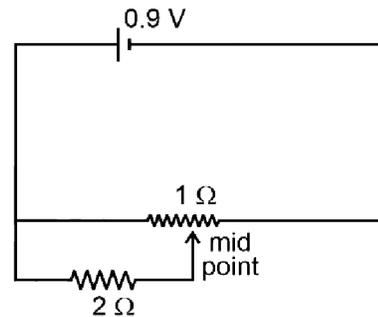
$$KE_A = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - mg\frac{R}{2}$$

$$KE_A = 2mgR$$

$$\begin{aligned} KE_B &= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - mg\left(\frac{3R}{2}\right) \\ &= mgR \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{KE_A}{KE_B} = 2$$

22. The current drawn from battery in the circuit shown below is _____ A



Answer (1)

Sol. $\frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{1}{2} + 2 = \frac{5}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{2}{5} \Omega$$

$$\text{Now, } R = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{10} \Omega$$

$$\text{So, } I = \frac{9 \times 10}{10 \times 9} = 1 \text{ A}$$

23.
24.
25.

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions: This section contains 20 multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4), out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

Choose the correct answer :

1. For complex ion $[\text{NiCl}_4]^{2-}$ what is the charge on metal and shape of complex respectively?
 (1) +2, Tetrahedral (2) +2, Square planar
 (3) +4, Tetrahedral (4) +4, Square Planar

Answer (1)

Sol. $[\text{NiCl}_4]^{2-} \Rightarrow \text{Ni}^{2+} \rightarrow 3d^8$

Cl^- ligand is weak field ligand and hybridisation is sp^3 . Shape of complex is tetrahedral.

2. 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
 (1) I > II > III > IV (2) III > II > I > IV
 (3) II > I > III > IV (4) III > I > II > IV

Answer (2)

Sol. Higher the elevation in boiling point, higher will be the boiling point

$$\Delta T_b \propto i \times m$$

For urea $i = 1$

For NaCl $i = 2$

Boiling point order III > II > I > IV

3. The correct decreasing order of electronegativity is
 (1) F > Cl > I > Br (2) Cl > F > Br > I
 (3) F > Cl > Br > I (4) Br > F > I > Cl

Answer (3)

Sol. The correct order is

$$F > Cl > Br > I$$

4. Which of the following has maximum size out of Al^{3+} , Mg^{2+} , F^- , Na^+ ?
 (1) Al^{3+} (2) Mg^{2+}
 (3) F^- (4) Na^+

Answer (3)

Sol. For isoelectronic species, more the negative charge more will be the size, also more the positive charge smaller will be the size.

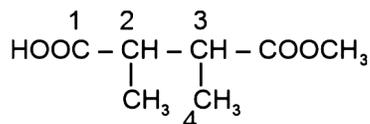
The correct order of ionic size is :

$$\text{Al}^{3+} < \text{Mg}^{2+} < \text{Na}^+ < \text{F}^-$$

5. The IUPAC name of given specie is
 $\text{HOOC} - \underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}} - \underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}} - \text{COOCH}_3$
 (1) 2, 3-dimethyl methyl carboxy butanoic acid
 (2) 4-methoxy carbonyl-2, 3-dimethyl propanoic acid
 (3) 3-methoxycarbonyl-2-methyl butanoic acid
 (4) 1-carboxy-2, 3-dimethyl methyl butanoate

Answer (3)

Sol.



3-methoxycarbonyl-2-methyl butanoic acid

6. Compare crystal field splitting energy(Δ) for given complexes
 (i) $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ (ii) $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{+2}$
 (iii) $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{SCN})_6]$ (iv) $[\text{Fe}(\text{en})_3]\text{Cl}_3$
 (1) I > II > III > IV (2) II > I > IV > III
 (3) IV > I > III > II (4) IV > III > I > II

Answer (2)

Sol. $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] \Rightarrow d^6 \Rightarrow \text{SFL}$,

$$\text{K}_2[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4] \Rightarrow d^9 \Rightarrow dsp^2$$

$$\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{SCN})_6] \Rightarrow d^6 \Rightarrow \text{WFL}$$

$$[\text{Fe}(\text{en})_3]\text{Cl}_3 \Rightarrow d^5 \Rightarrow \text{SFL}$$

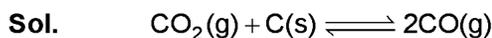
Splitting energy \propto Strength of ligand \propto Charge of CA.

$$\Delta_{sp} > \Delta_o$$

$$\text{II} > \text{I} > \text{IV} > \text{III}$$

7. Consider the given equilibrium reaction
 $\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{C}(\text{s}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{CO}(\text{g})$
 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 .
 (1) 0.4 (2) 0.2
 (3) 0.6 (4) 0.8

Answer (1)



$t = 0 \quad 0.6$

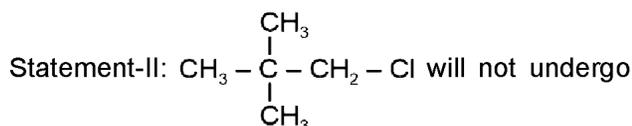
$t = t_{\text{eq}} \quad 0.6 - p \qquad 2p$

P_{t} at equilibrium = $0.8 = 0.6 + p$

$0.2 = p$

$$K_p = \frac{(p_{\text{CO}})^2}{(p_{\text{CO}_2})} = \frac{(2p)^2}{0.6 - p} = \frac{4 \times 0.04}{0.6 - 0.2} = \frac{4 \times 0.04}{0.4} = 0.4$$

8. Statement-I: $\text{CH}_3 - \text{O} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{Cl}$ will show nucleophilic substitution by $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ mechanism in protic medium.



- nucleophilic substitution via $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ mechanism easily.
- (1) Statement-I and statement-II both are correct
 - (2) Statement-I and statement-II both are incorrect
 - (3) Statement-I is correct but statement-II is incorrect
 - (4) Statement-I is incorrect but statement-II is correct

Answer (1)

Sol. $\text{CH}_3 - \text{O} - \text{CH}_2^{\oplus}$ stabilised by resonance.

9. Which of the following acids is also known as vitamin C?
- (1) Adipic acid
 - (2) Ascorbic acid
 - (3) Saccharic acid
 - (4) Aspartic acid

Answer (2)

Sol. Ascorbic acid is also known as vitamin C.

10. An electron of He^+ is present in 3rd excited state. Find its de-Broglie wavelength.
- (1) 6.64 Å
 - (2) 1.66 Å
 - (3) 3.32 Å
 - (4) 13.28 Å

Answer (1)

Sol. $n\lambda = 2\pi r$

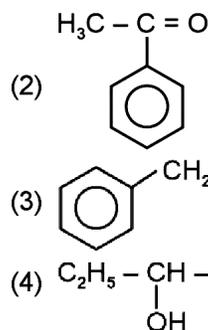
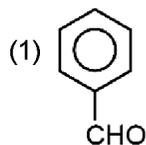
For 3rd excited state, $n = 4$

$$4\lambda = 2 \times \pi \times a_0 \frac{n^2}{Z}$$

$$4\lambda = 2 \times \pi \times 0.529 \frac{16}{2} \text{Å}$$

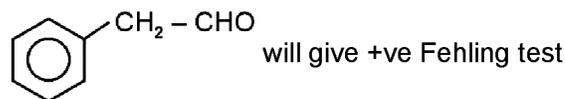
$$\lambda = 2 \times 3.14 \times 0.529 \times 2 \text{Å} = 6.64 \text{Å}$$

11. Which of the following will show positive Fehling test?



Answer (3)

Sol. Fehling test is given by Aldehydes except benzaldehyde



12. $4f^7$ configuration is possible for
- (a) Eu^{3+} , (b) Eu^{2+} , (c) Gd^{3+} , (d) Tb^{3+} , (e) Sm^{2+}
 - (1) (a) and (c)
 - (2) (b) and (c)
 - (3) (d) and (e)
 - (4) Only (c)

Answer (2)

Sol. Electronic configuration of:



13. Given : $\text{NH}_2\text{COONH}_4(\text{s}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$

If the partial pressure of CO_2 gas at equilibrium is 0.4 atm and the total pressure is 1 atm, then the value of K_p at the same temperature is

- (1) 0.027 atm³
- (2) 0.064 atm³
- (3) 0.144 atm³
- (4) 0.216 atm³

Answer (3)

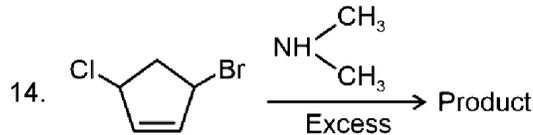
Sol. $\text{NH}_2\text{COONH}_4(\text{s}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$

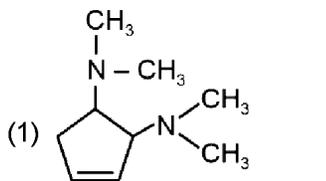
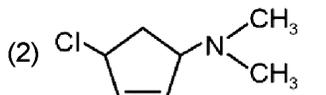
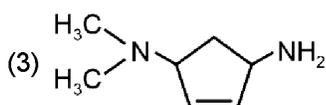
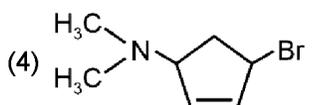
Total pressure at equilibrium = 1.0 atm

Partial pressure of CO_2 at equilibrium = 0.4 atm

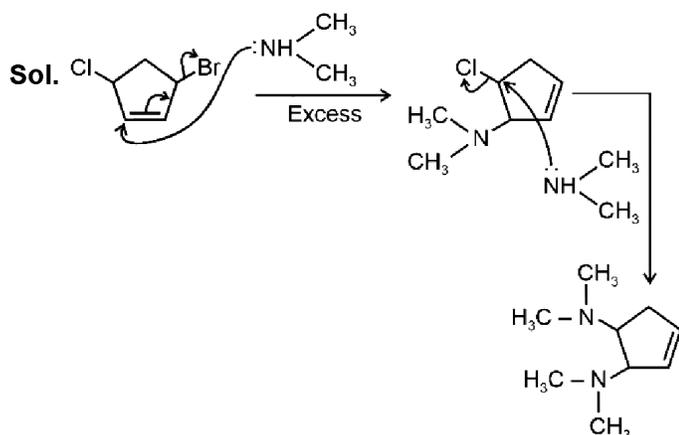
∴ Partial pressure of NH_3 at equilibrium = 0.6 atm

$$\begin{aligned} K_p &= (p_{\text{NH}_3})^2 (p_{\text{CO}_2}) \\ &= (0.6)^2 (0.4) \\ &= 0.144 \text{ atm}^3 \end{aligned}$$



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

Answer (1)



15. CO_2 gas is taken at 1 atm, 273K. Now it is allowed to pass through 0.1 M $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ aq. solution. Excess amount of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ is neutralised with 40 mL of 0.1 M HCl. Then find volume of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ initially taken if 50% $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ is react with CO_2

- (1) 40 mL (2) 20 mL
(3) 80 mL (4) 50 mL

Answer (1)

Sol. g meq of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 = 2 \times \text{gm eq of HCl}$

$$0.1 \times \frac{V_{\text{mL}}}{1000} \times 2 = 2 \times 0.1 \times \frac{40}{1000} \times 1$$

$$V_{\text{mL}} = 40 \text{ mL}$$

16. In a closed insulated container, a liquid is stirred with a paddle to increase the temperature, which of the following is true?

- (1) $w = 0, \Delta E = q \neq 0$ (2) $\Delta E = w \neq 0, q = 0$
(3) $\Delta E = w = 0, q \neq 0$ (4) $\Delta E = 0, w = q \neq 0$

Answer (2)

Sol. In closed insulated container a liquid stirred with a paddle to increase the temperature, it behaves as an adiabatic container, $q = 0$

From FLOT

$$\Delta U = q + w; q = 0$$

$$\Delta E = w \text{ (but not zero)}$$

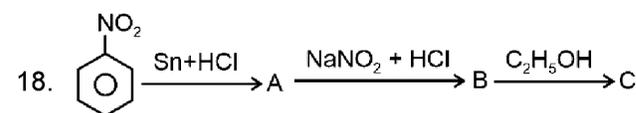
17. Match the column and choose the correct option

	Column-I (Properties)		Column-II (Order)
(A)	Electronegativity	(1)	$B < C < N < O$
(B)	Cationic size	(2)	$\text{Li} > \text{Mg} > \text{Be}$
(C)	Metallic Character	(3)	$K > \text{Mg} > \text{Al}$
(D)	Electron affinity	(4)	$\text{Cl} > \text{F} > \text{Br} > \text{I}$

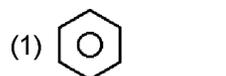
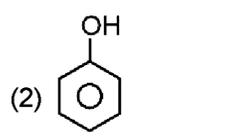
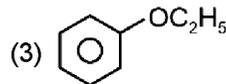
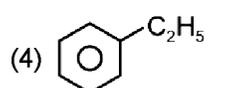
- (1) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
(2) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
(3) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
(4) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1

Answer (1)

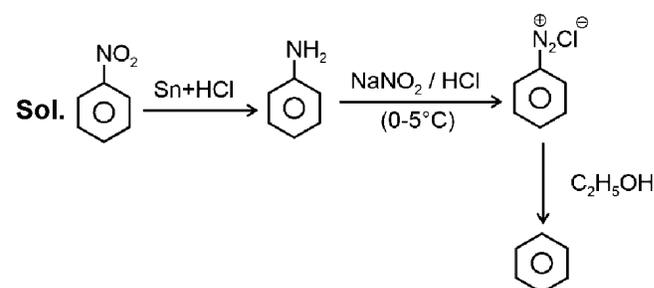
Sol. $\text{Li}^+ > \text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Be}^{2+}$
76 pm 72 pm 31 pm



Identify C.

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

Answer (1)

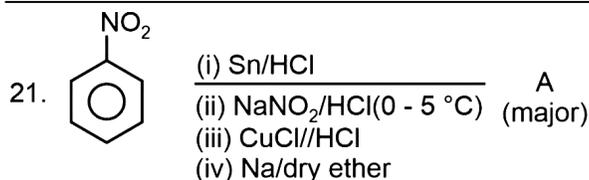


19.

20.

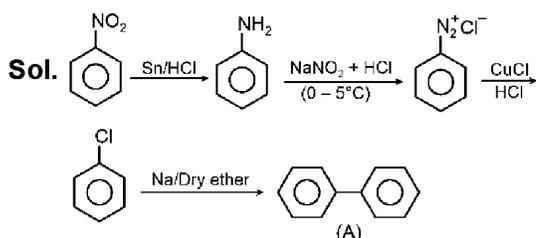
SECTION - B

Numerical Value Type Questions: This section contains 5 Numerical based questions. The answer to each question should be rounded-off to the nearest integer.



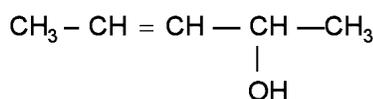
Find molecular weight of (A) in g mol^{-1}

Answer (154)



Molecular weight of (A) = 154 g mol^{-1}

22. Calculate Number of stereoisomers of

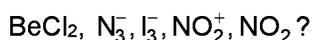


Answer (4)

Sol. Number of centres which can show stereoisomerism in molecule = 2

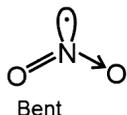
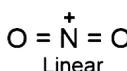
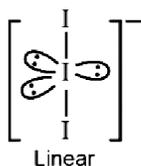
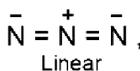
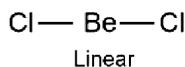
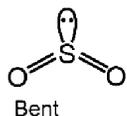
Number of isomers = $2^2 = 4$

23. How many compounds have linear shape SO_2 ,



Answer (4)

Sol.



24. In Carius method 180 mg of organic compound gives 143.5 mg of AgCl. Find the percentage of Cl in the organic compound. (Nearest integer)

Answer (20)

Sol. Mass of organic compound = 180 mg

Mass of AgCl = 143.5 mg

$$\text{Mass of Cl} = \frac{143.5}{143.5} \times 35.5 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 35.5 \text{ mg}$$

Percentage of Cl in the organic compound

$$= \frac{35.5 \times 100}{180}$$

$$= 19.72\% \approx 20\%$$

25. Two ampere current is allowed to pass through molten AlCl_3 for 30 min. Find the mass (in mg) of aluminium deposited at cathode. (Nearest integer)

Answer (336)

Sol. Total charge passed = $2 \times 30 \times 60 \text{ C}$

$$\text{Number of Faradays passed} = \frac{2 \times 30 \times 60}{96500} \text{ F}$$

$$\text{Equivalent of Al deposited} = \frac{36}{965}$$

$$\text{Mass of Al deposited} = \frac{36 \times 9}{965} \text{ g}$$

$$= \frac{36 \times 9 \times 1000}{965} \text{ mg}$$

$$= 335.75 \text{ mg}$$

$$\approx 336 \text{ mg}$$

SECTION - A

Multiple Choice Questions: This section contains 20 multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4), out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The shortest distance between the lines

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-1}{4} \text{ and}$$

$$\frac{x+2}{7} = \frac{y-2}{8} = \frac{z+1}{2} \text{ is}$$

(1) $\frac{88}{\sqrt{1277}}$ (2) $\frac{78}{\sqrt{1277}}$

(3) $\frac{66}{\sqrt{1277}}$ (4) $\frac{55}{\sqrt{1277}}$

Answer (1)

Sol. $d = \frac{|(a_2 - a_1) \cdot (b_1 \times b_2)|}{|b_1 \times b_2|}$

$$b_1 \times b_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 7 & 8 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -26\hat{i} + 24\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}, \quad a_2 - a_1 = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{k}$$

$$d = \frac{|(3\hat{i} + 2\hat{k}) \cdot (-26\hat{i} + 24\hat{j} - 5\hat{k})|}{\sqrt{26^2 + 24^2 + 5^2}}$$

$$= \frac{|-78 - 10|}{\sqrt{1277}} = \frac{88}{\sqrt{1277}}$$

2. In a bag there are 6 white and 4 black balls two balls are drawn at random, then the probability that both ball are white are

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

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

Answer (2)

Sol. $P(E) = \frac{{}^6C_2}{{}^{10}C_2}$

$$= \frac{15}{45} = \frac{1}{3}$$

3. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ number of non-empty equivalence relations from A to A are

(1) 4 (2) 5

(3) 6 (4) 8

Answer (2)

Sol. The partitions for a set with 3 elements, $\{1, 2, 3\}$

$\{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}\}$ – Every element is in its own subset

$\{\{1, 2\}, \{3\}\}$ – Two elements are together, one separate

$\{\{1, 3\}, \{2\}\}$ – Two elements are together, one separate

$\{\{2, 3\}, \{1\}\}$ – Two elements are together, one separate

$\{\{1, 2, 3\}\}$ – All elements are together in one subset

∴ Therefore, total possible equivalence relation = 5

4. If $f(x) = 16(\sec^{-1} x)^2 + (\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x)^2$. Then the maximum and minimum value of $f(x)$ is

(1) $\frac{1001\pi^2}{33}$ and $\frac{2\pi^2}{9}$ (2) $\frac{1105\pi^2}{68}$ and $\frac{4\pi^2}{17}$

(3) $\frac{1117\pi^2}{59}$ and $\frac{6\pi^2}{19}$ (4) $\frac{1268\pi^2}{27}$ and $\frac{3\pi^2}{16}$

Answer (2)

Sol. $f(x) = (4 \sec^{-1} x)^2 + (\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x)^2$

$$= (4 \sec^{-1} x + \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x)^2 - 8 \sec^{-1} x \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x$$

$$= \left(3 \sec^{-1} x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 - 8 \sec^{-1} x \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \sec^{-1} x \right]$$

$$= 9(\sec^{-1} x)^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{4} + 3\pi \sec^{-1} x - 4\pi \sec^{-1} x +$$

$$8(\sec^{-1} x)^2$$

$$= 17(\sec^{-1} x)^2 - \pi(\sec^{-1} x) + \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$= 17 \left[(\sec^{-1} x)^2 - \frac{\pi}{17} (\sec^{-1} x) + \frac{\pi^2}{34^2} \right] + \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{17\pi^2}{34^2}$$

$$= 17 \left[\left(\sec^{-1} x - \frac{\pi}{34} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{\pi^2}{68}$$

$$= 17 \left[\left(\sec^{-1} x - \frac{\pi}{34} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{4\pi^2}{17}$$

$$\text{Min} = \frac{4\pi^2}{17}$$

$$\text{Max if } \sec^{-1} x = \pi$$

$$17 \left[\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{34} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{4\pi^2}{17}$$

$$\frac{1089}{68} \pi^2 + \frac{4\pi^2}{17} = \frac{1105\pi^2}{68}$$

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

- (1) $\frac{14}{5}$ (2) $\frac{16}{5}$
 (3) $\frac{3}{5}$ (4) $\frac{4}{5}$

Answer (2)

Sol. $8 = \left(3 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4^2} + \dots + \infty\right) + \left(\frac{p}{4} + \frac{p^2}{4^2} + \dots + \infty\right)$

$$8 = 3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots + \infty\right) + \left(\frac{p}{4} + \frac{p^2}{4^2} + \dots + \infty\right)$$

$$8 = 3 \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} \right) + \frac{p}{1 - \frac{p}{4}}$$

$$8 = 3 \left(\frac{4}{3} \right) + \frac{p}{4 - p}$$

$$4 = \frac{p}{4 - p}$$

$$\Rightarrow 16 - 4p = p$$

$$\Rightarrow 5p = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{16}{5}$$

6. If $\frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{x}{y^2} = \frac{1}{y^3}$, $x(1) = 1$. Then $x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ equals to

- (1) $2 - e$ (2) $3 - e$
 (3) $5 - e$ (4) $7 - e$

Answer (2)

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

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

$$\therefore x \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{y}} = \int e^{-\frac{1}{y}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{y^3}\right) dy$$

$$x \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{y}} = \int e^{-\frac{1}{y}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right) dy$$

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

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

$$\therefore x e^{-t} = -\int e^{-t} \cdot t dt$$

$$x e^{-t} = -\left[t e^{-t} - \int \left(\frac{d(t)}{dt} \cdot \int e^{-t} \cdot dt\right) dt \right]$$

$$x e^{-t} = -\left[-t e^{-t} - e^{-t} \right] + c$$

$$x e^{-t} = t e^{-t} + e^{-t} + c \quad \dots(1)$$

Given $x(1) = 1$

$$e^{-1} = e^{-1} + e^{-1} + c$$

$$\boxed{-e^{-1} = c}$$

\therefore from (1)

$$x = t + 1 - (e^{-t} \cdot e^t)$$

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

$$\boxed{x = 3 - e}$$

7. Let $T_r = \frac{(2r-1)(2r+1)(2r+3)(2r+5)}{64}$, then

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{T_r}$ is equal to

- (1) $\frac{22}{45}$ (2) $\frac{32}{35}$
 (3) $\frac{27}{45}$ (4) $\frac{32}{45}$

Answer (4)

Sol. $T_r = \frac{(2r-1)(2r+1)(2r+3)(2r+5)}{64}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T_r} = \frac{64}{16 \left(r - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(r + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(r + \frac{3}{2}\right) \left(r + \frac{5}{2}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T_r} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \left[\left(r + \frac{5}{2}\right) - \left(r - \frac{1}{2}\right) \right]}{\left(r - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(r + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(r + \frac{3}{2}\right) \left(r + \frac{5}{2}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T_r} = \frac{4}{3} \left[\frac{1}{\left(r - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(r + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(r - \frac{3}{2}\right)} - \frac{1}{\left(r + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(r + \frac{3}{2}\right) \left(r + \frac{5}{2}\right)} \right]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{T_r} = \frac{4}{3} \left[\frac{1}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \left[\frac{8}{15} \right] = \frac{32}{45}$$

$$\frac{1}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} - \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \left[\frac{8}{15} \right] = \frac{32}{45}$$

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

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

Answer (1)

Sol. $(1-x)[(1-x)(1+x+x^2)]^{2007}$

$= (1-x)(1-x^3)^{2007}$

$= (1-x^3)^{2007} - x(1-x^3)^{2007}$

[(1-x^3)^{2007} contains 3λ types of exponents while x(1-x^3)^{2007} will have (3λ + 1) type while 2012 is (3λ + 2) type] that is not possible ⇒ 0

Coefficient of x^{2012} in (1-x^3)^{2007} = 0

Coefficient of x^{2011} in (1-x^3)^{2007} = 0

⇒ Coefficient of x^{2012} in (1-x)^{2008}(1+x+x^2)^{2007} = 0

9. If the images of the points A(1, 3), B(3, 1) and C(2, 4) in the line x + 2y = 4 are D, E and F respectively, then the centroid of the triangle DEF is

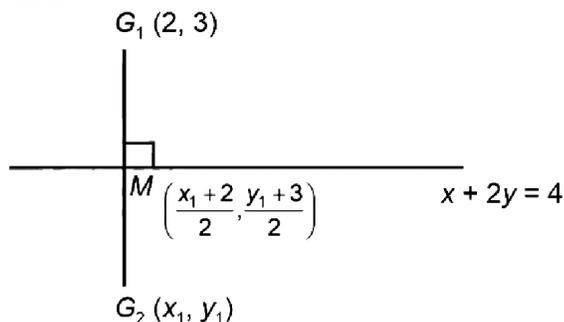
(1) (3, -1) (2) $\left(-\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}\right)$

(3) $\left(\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{1}{5}\right)$ (4) $\left(\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}\right)$

Answer (3)

Sol. Centroid of the ΔDEF is the mirror image of the centroid of the ΔABC about the line x + 2y = 4.

G₁ = Centroid of ΔABC ≡ (2, 3), G₂ ≡ Centroid of ΔDEF.



⇒ $\frac{y_1-3}{x_1-2} = 2, \frac{x_1+2}{2} + (y_1+3) = 4$

⇒ $x_1 = \frac{2}{5}, y_1 = -\frac{1}{5}$

⇒ $G_2 = \left(\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{1}{5}\right)$

10. If A = {1, 2, 3, ..., 10}.

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

Then number of elements in set B is

(1) 30 (2) 31

(3) 28 (4) 29

Answer (2)

Sol. n = 1 m ∈ φ ...0

n = 2 m = 1 ⇒ $\frac{m}{n}$ can be $\frac{1}{2}$...1

n = 3 m = 1, 2 ⇒ $\frac{m}{n}$ can be $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$...2

n = 4 m = 1, 3 ⇒ $\frac{m}{n}$ can be $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$...2

n = 5 m = 1, 2, 3, 4 ⇒ $\frac{m}{n} = \frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}$...4

n = 6 m = 1, 5 ⇒ $\frac{m}{n} = \frac{1}{6}, \frac{5}{6}$...2

n = 7 m = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ⇒ $\frac{m}{n} = \frac{1}{7}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{6}{7}$...6

n = 8 m = 1, 3, 5, 7 ⇒ $\frac{m}{n} = \frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}$...4

n = 9 m = 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 ⇒ $\frac{m}{n} = \frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{8}{9}$...6

n = 10 m = 1, 3, 7, 9 ⇒ $\frac{m}{n} = \frac{1}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{9}{10}$...4

11. How many ways are there to pick 5 letters from English alphabets such that M is the middle of the letters (repetition not allowed).

(1) ${}^{26}C_5 \cdot 5!$ (2) ${}^{25}C_4 \cdot 4!$

(3) ${}^{26}C_4 \cdot 4!$ (4) ${}^{25}C_5 \cdot 5!$

Answer (2)

Sol. $\frac{A_1 A_2}{\uparrow \text{fixed}} \frac{M}{\uparrow \text{fixed}} \frac{A_3 A_4}{\uparrow \text{fixed}}$

${}^{25}C_4 \times 4!$

12. Let $|Z_i| = 1$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$ satisfying

$|\bar{Z}_1 Z_2 + \bar{Z}_2 Z_3 + \bar{Z}_3 Z_1|^2 = a + b\sqrt{2}$, where a, b are rational numbers such that $\arg(Z_1) = \frac{\pi}{4}, \arg(Z_2) = 0$

and $\arg(Z_3) = \frac{-\pi}{4}$, then find (a, b)

(1) (5, 2) (2) (-5, -2)

(3) (5, -2) (4) (-5, 2)

Answer (3)

Sol. $Z_1 = |1| e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$Z_2 = |1| e^{-i(0)} = 1 + 0i$

$Z_3 = |1| e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\bar{Z}_1 Z_2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)(1)$

$\bar{Z}_2 Z_3 = 1 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

$\bar{Z}_3 Z_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

⇒ $\bar{Z}_1 Z_2 + \bar{Z}_2 Z_3 + \bar{Z}_3 Z_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

$$+\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)+2i\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$=\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}i+i$$

$$\Rightarrow \left|\bar{z}_1 z_2 + \bar{z}_2 z_3 + \bar{z}_3 z_1\right|^2 = \left|\sqrt{2}+i(-\sqrt{2}+1)\right|^2$$

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

$$= 5-2\sqrt{2}$$

$$(a, b) = (5, -2)$$

13. Let a coin is tossed thrice. Let the random variable x is tail follows head. Let the mean of x is μ and variance is σ^2 . Find $64(\mu + \sigma^2)$.

- (1) 48 (2) 64
(3) 132 (4) 128

Answer (1)

Sol.

	x_i	P_i
HHH	0	$\frac{1}{8}$
TTT	0	$\frac{1}{8}$
HHT	1	$\frac{1}{8}$
HTH	1	$\frac{1}{8}$
TTH	0	$\frac{1}{8}$
THT	1	$\frac{1}{8}$
HTT	1	$\frac{1}{8}$

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

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

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

$$64\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right) = 64 \times \frac{3}{4} = 48$$

14. Let $g(x) = 3f\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + f(3-x) \forall x \in (0, 3)$ and $f''(x) > 0 \forall x \in (0, 3)$ then $g(x)$ decreases in interval $(0, \alpha)$, then α is

- (1) $\frac{7}{4}$ (2) $\frac{2}{3}$
(3) $\frac{9}{4}$ (4) $\frac{7}{3}$

Answer (3)

Sol. $g(x) = 3f\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + f(3-x)$

$$g'(x) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} f'\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - f'(3-x)$$

$$= f'\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - f'(3-x)$$

$$g''(x) = \frac{f''(x)}{3} + f''(3-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(x) > 0$$

$$f'\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - f'(3-x) > 0$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) \text{ is increasing}$$

15. Let $\vec{b} = \lambda \hat{i} + 4\hat{k}$, $\lambda > 0$ and the projection vector of \vec{b} on $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ is \vec{c} . If $|\vec{a} + \vec{c}| = 7$, then the area of the parallelogram formed by vector \vec{b} and \vec{c} is (in square units)

- (1) 8
(2) 16
(3) 32
(4) 64

Answer (3)

Sol. $\vec{c} = (\vec{b} \cdot \hat{a})\hat{a} = \frac{2\lambda - 4}{6}\vec{a}$

$$\therefore |\vec{a} + \vec{c}| = 7 \Rightarrow \left| \vec{a} \left(1 + \frac{2\lambda - 4}{9}\right) \right| = 7$$

$$\left| \frac{5+2\lambda}{9} \right| \times 3 = 7 \Rightarrow |5+2\lambda| = 21$$

$$\therefore \lambda > 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{c} = \frac{4}{3}\vec{a} \text{ and } \vec{b} = 4(2\hat{i} - \hat{k})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{b} \times \vec{c} = \frac{16}{3} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{16}{3}(-2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 4\hat{k})$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{b} \times \vec{c}| = \frac{32}{3} |-\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}| = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Area of parallelogram formed by } \vec{b} \text{ and } \vec{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{b} \times \vec{c}| = 32$$

16. Let the parabola $y = x^2 + px - 3$ cuts the coordinate axes at P , Q and R . A circle with centre $(-1, -1)$ passes through P , Q and R , then the area of triangle PQR .

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

Answer (2)

Sol. Since at $x = 0$, $y = -3$, parabola cuts the coordinate y -axe at $(0, -3)$

\Rightarrow Equation of circle will be

$$(x + 1)^2 + (y + 1)^2 = (-1 - 0)^2 + (-1 + 3)^2 = 1 + 4 = 5$$

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

Circle cuts x -axis at $y = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0, (x + 3)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (-3, 0), (1, 0)$$

\Rightarrow Area of Δ

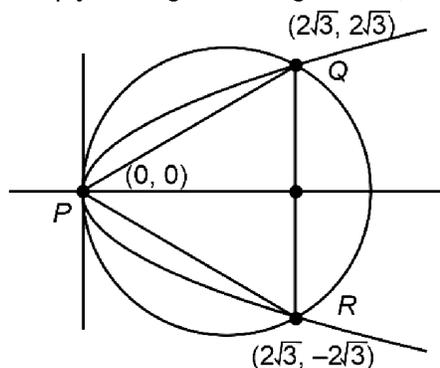
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}(3) = \frac{3}{2}$$

17. If the circle $(x - 2\sqrt{3})^2 + y^2 = 12$ and parabola $y^2 = 2\sqrt{3}x$ intersects at P , Q and R . Then the area of triangle PQR is

- (1) 10 sq. units (2) 12 sq. units
 (3) 14 sq. units (4) 16 sq. units

Answer (2)

Sol. Simply solving both we get $x = 0, 2\sqrt{3}$



$$\Delta PQR = \frac{1}{2} \times (4\sqrt{3})(2\sqrt{3})$$

18. A hyperbola with foci $(1, 14)$ and $(1, -12)$ passes through the point $(1, 6)$. The length of the latus rectum of the hyperbola is

- (1) $\frac{144}{5}$
 (2) 50
 (3) $\frac{288}{5}$
 (4) 100

Answer (3)

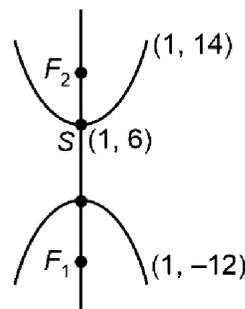
Sol. $|sp - s'p| = 2a, ss' = 2ae$

$$s(1, 14), s'(1, -12), P(1, 6)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a = 5; 2ae = 26$$

$$\Rightarrow ae = 13$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Length of latus rectum } 1 &= \frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{2a^2(e^2 - 1)}{a} \\ &= \frac{2(169 - 25)}{5} = \frac{288}{5} \end{aligned}$$

19.

20.

SECTION - B

Numerical Value Type Questions: This section contains 5 Numerical based questions. The answer to each question should be rounded-off to the nearest integer.

21. If A be a 3×3 square matrix such that $\det(A) = -2$. If $\det(3 \text{ adj}(-6 \text{ adj}(3A))) = 2^n \cdot 3^m$, where $m \geq n$, then $4m + 2n$ is equal to

Answer (104)

Sol. Concept: $A. \text{adj}(A) = |A|I, \det(\lambda A) = \lambda^n \det(A)$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A) = |A|^{n-1}, \text{ where } n \text{ is order}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \det(3 \text{ adj}(-6 \text{ adj}(3A))) &= 3^3 \cdot \det(\text{adj}(-6 \text{ adj}(3A))) \\ &= 3^3 \cdot (-6 \text{ adj}(3A))^2 \\ &= 3^3 \cdot (-6)^6 |3A|^4 \\ &= 3^9 \cdot 2^6 \cdot 3^{12} \cdot (-2)^4 \\ &= 3^{21} \cdot 2^{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore n = 10, m = 21$$

$$\therefore 4m + 2n = 104$$

22. If $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ are in geometric progression such that $a_1 a_5 = 28$, $a_2 + a_4 = 29$, then the value of a_6 is

(1) 635

(2) 784

(3) 872

(4) 898

Answer (2)

Sol. $a_1 a_5 = 28 \Rightarrow a^2 r^4 = 28$

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

ar, ar^3 are roots of $k^2 - 29k + 28 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow k = 1, k = 28$$

$$\Rightarrow ar = 1, ar^3 = 28$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = 28, a^2 = \frac{1}{28}$$

$$a_6 = ar^5 \Rightarrow a_6^2 = a^2 r^{10} = \frac{1}{28} \times (28)^5 = (28)^4$$

$$\Rightarrow a_6 = (28)^2 = 784$$

23.

24.

25.