

JEE (Main)-2026

Session-1

23 January 2026 Shift-2

Memory-Based Answers & Solutions (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.

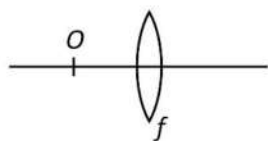
PHYSICS

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. When an object is kept at distance 8 cm and 24 cm from a convex lens magnitude of magnification is same in both cases. Find focal length of the lens.



- (1) 32 cm (2) 8 cm
(3) 24 cm (4) 16 cm

Answer (4)

Sol. $m = m = \frac{f}{f + \mu}$

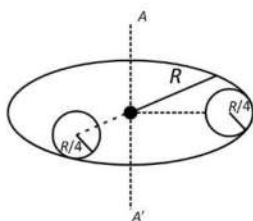
$$\frac{f}{f + 8} = \left(\frac{f}{f - 24} \right)$$

$$- f + 24 = f - 8$$

$$32 = 2f$$

$$F = 16 \text{ cm}$$

2. From a uniform disk of radius R and mass M two small disk of radius $\frac{R}{4}$ is being cut as shown in figure. Find the moment of inertia of the system about axis AA'



(1) $\frac{79MR^2}{128}$

(2) $\frac{79MR^2}{256}$

(3) $\frac{109MR^2}{256}$

(4) $\frac{109MR^2}{128}$

Answer (3)

Sol. $\frac{MR^2}{2} - \left(\frac{MR^2}{16 \times 2} + \frac{M9R^2}{16} \right) \times 2 = I$

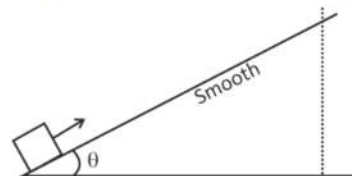
Also $m = \frac{M}{16}$

So $I = \frac{MR^2}{2} - \frac{2MR^2}{16} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 9 \right)$

$$= \frac{MR^2}{2} - \frac{2MR^2}{16 \times 16} \times \frac{19}{2}$$

$$= \frac{109}{256} MR^2$$

3. A body is projected up the smooth incline plane having angle of inclination θ with the horizontal as shown in the figure. Find the distance covered before stopping.



(1) $\frac{u^2}{2g \cos \theta}$

(2) $\frac{u^2}{2g}$

(3) $\frac{u^2}{2g \sin \theta}$

(4) $\frac{u^2}{2g \tan \theta}$

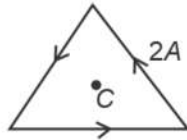
Answer (3)

Sol. $mgh = \frac{1}{2} mu^2$

$$\frac{u^2}{2g} = h$$

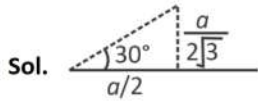
$$l = \frac{h}{\sin \theta} = \frac{u^2}{2g \sin \theta}$$

4. In equilateral triangular frame, then is current of 2A. The side of frame is $4\sqrt{3}$ cm. Magnetic field at center C is



- (1) $30\sqrt{3} \mu T$ (2) $10\sqrt{3} \mu T$
 (3) $3\sqrt{10} \mu T$ (4) $10\sqrt{10} \mu T$

Answer (1)

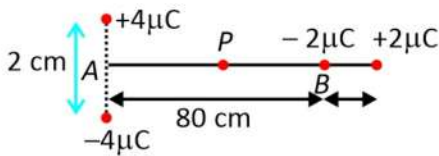


$$B = \frac{\mu_0 i \times 2 \times \sin 30^\circ}{4\pi \left\{ \frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}} \right\}}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 \sqrt{3}}{2\pi \times 2 \times 10^{-2}} = 10^{-5};$$

$$B_{\text{net}} = 3\sqrt{3} \times 10^{-5}$$

5. Four charges are kept as shown in the figure. Find magnitude of electric field at point P. P is midpoint of line AB.



- (1) 180 kV/m (2) $\frac{45\sqrt{5}}{8}$ kV/m
 (3) 270 kV/m (4) $60\sqrt{3}$ kV/m

Answer (2)

Sol. $P_1 = 8 \times 10^{-8}$ $P_2 = 2 \times 10^{-8}$

$$\frac{2kP_2}{r^3} = E_2$$

$$E_1 = \frac{kP_1}{r^3}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 8 \times 10^{-8}}{64 \times 10^{03}}, E_2 = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 2 \times 2 \times 10^{-8}}{64 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= \frac{9}{8} \times 10^4 = \frac{9}{16} \times 10^4$$

$$E = \frac{9}{16} \sqrt{5} \times 10^4$$

$$= \frac{45\sqrt{5}}{8} \times 10^3$$

6. One mole of diatomic gas is expanding isothermally from V to 2V at 27°C. If the magnitude of work done by the gas in this case is same as the work done in adiabatic process where initial temperature is 27°C and final temperature is T°C. Find the value of T. [Use $\ln 2 = 0.7$]

- (1) -37°C (2) -57°C
 (3) -35°C (4) 0°C

Answer (2)

Sol. $\Delta w_1 = NRT \ln(2) = 300R \ln(2)$

$$\Delta w_2 = N \frac{5}{2} R (T_f - T_i)$$

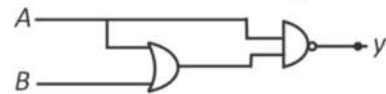
$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{2} R (300 - T) = 300R \ln(2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 300 - T = 120 \ln(2) \quad [\ln 2 = 0.7]$$

$$\Rightarrow 300 - 84 = T = 216 \text{ K}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = -57^\circ\text{C}$$

7. Find the truth table for the given circuit.



(1)

A	B	Y
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	0

(2)

A	B	Y
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

(3)

A	B	Y
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	0

(4)

A	B	Y
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

Answer (1)

Sol. $\overline{A} \cdot (A + B)$

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

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

8. An air bubble is moving upward from the bottom of lake having temperature 17°C . At the top the temperature of lake (and bubble) is 27°C . Assume no significant change in the density of the lake water upto its depth of 5m. Find the ratio of volume at top to bottom of the bubble.

- (1) 1.25 (2) 1.75
(3) 1.55 (4) 1.85

Answer (3)

Sol. $P_{\text{atm}} = 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$ $\rho_w = 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$

$$\frac{10^5}{300} \times V_T = \frac{10^5 + 5 \times 10^3 \times g \times V_B}{290}$$

$$\frac{V_T}{V_B} = 1.5 \times \frac{30}{29} = 1.55$$

9. For a medium permeability $\mu = 2\mu_0$ and dielectric constant is 3. Find the ratio of speed in vacuum to speed in medium.

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

Answer (3)

Sol. $v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}$

So $\frac{c}{v} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu\epsilon}{\mu_0\epsilon_0}}$

$$\frac{c}{v} = \sqrt{6}$$

10. EMF of two cells are measured using potentiometer method. If the balance lengths are 200 cm and 150 cm respectively. If the least count is 1 cm then find % error in calculating $\frac{E_1}{E_2}$.

- (1) 1.2% (2) 1.16%
(3) 0.50% (4) 0.75%

Answer (2)

Sol. $E_1 = \left(\frac{E_0}{l_0}\right) l_1$

$$E_2 = \left(\frac{E_0}{l_0}\right) l_2$$

$$\frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$$

So, $\left(\frac{\Delta l_1}{l_1} + \frac{\Delta l_2}{l_2}\right) \times 100 \approx 1.16 \%$

11. A man jumps from a plane, after 2 seconds he open parachute due to which if he retarded with 3 m/s^2 . When the man is at 10 m height from ground his speed is 5 m/s. Find height of the plane when he jumped.

- (1) 92.5 m (2) 90 m
(3) 85 m (4) 110 m

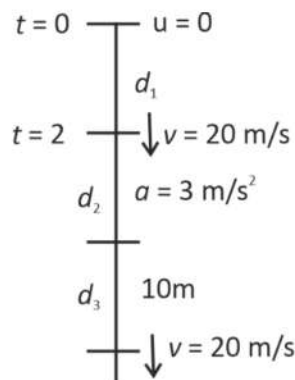
Answer (1)

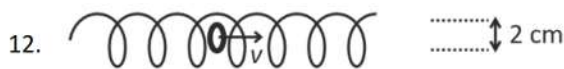
Sol. $d_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 4 = 20 \text{ m}$

$$d_2 = \frac{400 - 25}{2 \times 3} = \frac{375}{6} = 62.5$$

$$d = 20 + 62.5 + 10$$

$$= 92.5$$





In a long solenoid of cross-section radius of 2 cm and of 500/cm turns density. A ring moves with constant speed 10 cm/s with axis coinciding with axis of solenoid. The radius and resistance of ring is 1 cm and 10Ω . Find heat dissipated in ring while it transverses 10 cm of distance. The current in solenoid is $I = 10 \cos(100\pi t)$

- (1) 300 μJ (2) 200 μJ
(3) 700 μJ (4) 850 μJ

Answer (2)

Sol. $\phi = BA$

$$\phi = \mu_0 n i A$$

$$\varepsilon = -\mu_0 n A \frac{di}{dt} = \mu_0 n A i_0 \omega \sin \omega t$$

$$\int P dt = \int \frac{\mu_0^2 n^2 A^2 i_0^2 \omega^2}{R} \sin^2 \omega t dt$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0^2 n^2 A^2 i_0^2 \omega^2}{R} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(4\pi \times 10^{-7})^2 \times (50000)^2 (\pi \times 10^{-4})^2 100 \times 10^4 \times \pi^2}{10 \times 2}$$

$$= \frac{16}{2} \times 10 \times 10^{-14} \times 25 \times 10^8 \times 10 \times 10^{-8} \times 10^6 \times \frac{10}{10}$$

$$= \frac{400}{2} \times 10^{1-14+8+1-8+6}$$

$$= \frac{400}{2} \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}$$

$$= 200 \times 10^{-6}$$

13. A small spherical ball of diameter 2 mm & density 10.5 gm/cc is dropped into a large column of viscous liquid. The density of liquid is 1.5 gm/cc and coefficient of viscosity is 10 poise calculate the terminal velocity ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$).

- (1) 1 cm/s (2) 2 cm/s
(3) 3.5 cm/s (4) 1.5 cm/s

Answer (2)

Sol. $V_t = \frac{2}{9} \frac{r^2 g}{\eta} (\sigma - \rho)$

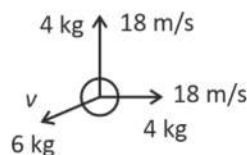
$$= 20 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s} = 2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m/s}$$

14. A mass of 14 kg is exploded into three fragments of 2 : 2 : 3 and both equal fragments fly off with same speed 18 m/s in mutually perpendicular direction. Then find the speed of the third fragment immediately after the explosion.

- (1) $12\sqrt{2}$ (2) $6\sqrt{2}$
(3) $8\sqrt{2}$ (4) $10\sqrt{2}$

Answer (1)

Sol.



$$\vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 + \vec{P}_3 = 0$$

$$\vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 = -\vec{P}_3$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 \times v = \sqrt{2} \times 72$$

$$V = 12\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}$$

15. Speed of sound in air at 0°C is v . Then at what temperature ($^\circ\text{C}$) the speed of sound becomes $2v$?
- (1) 732°C (2) 1092°C
(3) 975°C (4) 819°C

Answer (4)

Sol. $v = \sqrt{CT}$

$$\text{So } \frac{v}{v'} = \sqrt{\frac{T}{T'}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v}{v'} = \sqrt{\frac{273}{T}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 273 \times 4 = 1092 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{So, } T = 819^\circ\text{C}$$

16. There is electric field in space given as $\vec{E} = \frac{A}{r^2} \hat{r}$ (A is constant). There are two point charges of $-2 \mu\text{C}$ and $7 \mu\text{C}$ present at $(9, 0, 0)$ and $(-9, 0, 0)$ respectively. If electric potential energy of system is zero then A in SI units is

- (1) $0.63 \times 10^{+3}$
- (2) -0.325
- (3) 1.26×10^4
- (4) 0.325

Answer (3)

Sol. $\frac{Kq}{r^2} = \frac{A}{r^2}$

$$q = \frac{A}{k}$$

$$U = \sum \frac{kq_i q_j}{r_{ij}}$$

$$U = \frac{K(-14) \times 10^{-12}}{18} + K(5) \frac{A}{k \cdot g}$$

$$= \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 10^{-12}}{18} + K(5) \frac{A}{k \cdot g}$$

$$U = -7 \times 10^{-3} + \frac{5A \times 10^{-6}}{9}$$

$$10^6 \times \frac{63}{5} \times 10^{-3} = A$$

$$12.6 \times 10^{+3} = A$$

17. Fission of single nucleus of U-235 liberates energy of 96 MeV. Energy released by fission of 47 gm of uranium is _____.

- (1) $1.84 \times 10^{12} \text{ J}$
- (2) $3.28 \times 10^9 \text{ J}$
- (3) $1.42 \times 10^{15} \text{ J}$
- (4) $3.21 \times 10^{14} \text{ J}$

Answer (1)

Sol. Moles = $\frac{47}{235} = \frac{1}{5}$ mole

$$N = \frac{6 \times 10^{23}}{5}$$

$$E = NE = \frac{6 \times 10^{23}}{5} \times 96 \times 10^6 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$= \frac{6 \times 96 \times 1.6}{5} = 10^{10}$$

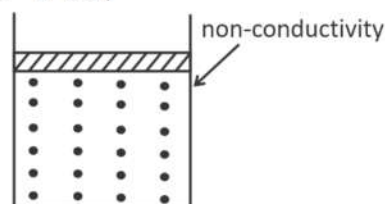
$$= 1.84 \times 10^{12} \text{ J}$$

18. 1 mole of gas is enclosed in a vertical cylinder and sealed with a massless frictionless piston as shown. On supplying 126 J of heat its temperature raised by 4°C . Find the height moved by piston due to the heat transfer. Internal energy of the gas is given by $U = 3nRT$

$$(P = 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2)$$

$$(R = 8.3 \text{ J/K})$$

$$(A_{\text{piston}} = 17 \text{ cm}^2)$$



- (1) 12.50 cm
- (2) 13.50 cm
- (3) 14.50 cm
- (4) 15.50 cm

Answer (4)

Sol. $\Delta Q = \Delta U + P\Delta V$

$$126 = 3 \times 8.3 \times 4 + 10^5 \times 16 \times 10^{-4} \times h$$

$$126 = 99.6 + 1.7 h \times 10^2$$

$$h = 15.53 \text{ cm}$$

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 r = radius of ball

ρ = density of liquid

σ = density of ball

t = time

A = constant

η = viscosity

For the expression $t = A(\rho)^a (\sigma)^b r^c (\eta)^d$

Then the value of $\frac{c-d}{a+b}$ is

Answer (3)

Sol. $T = \left(\frac{M}{L^3}\right)^{a+b} (L)^c (ML^{-1}T^{-1})^d$

Let $a + b = Z$

Then $Z + d = 0 \Rightarrow Z = -d$

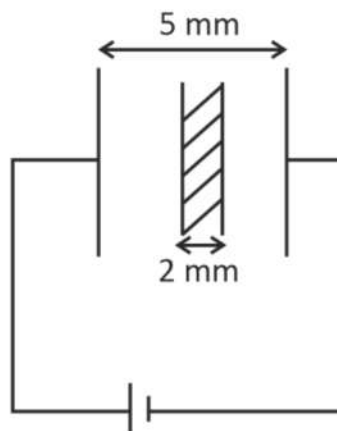
$c - 3Z - d = 0 \quad c - 2Z = 0 \Rightarrow c = 2Z$

$-d = 1; Z = 1 = (a + b)$

$c = 2$

So, $\frac{c-d}{(a+b)} = \frac{2+1}{1} = 3$

22. An empty capacitor is charged with charge Q when attached with battery as shown. Now a mica sheet of 2 mm thickness is inserted and charge on capacitor $\frac{5}{4}Q$ then the dielectric constant of mica is ____.



Answer (2)

Sol. $\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2} \quad \frac{Q}{\frac{5}{4}Q} = \frac{\frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}}{\frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d-t+\frac{t}{K}}}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{5} = \frac{3+\frac{2}{K}}{5} \Rightarrow K=2$$

23.

24.

25.

CHEMISTRY

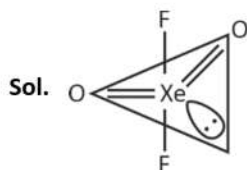
SECTION - A

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 :

- For XeO_2F_2 , select the correct statement(s).
 (A) It shows see-saw shape.
 (B) Number of lone pair(s) of e^- on Xe is 1.
 (C) $\angle \text{FXeF} = 180^\circ$ (approx.)
 (D) It has tetrahedral shape.
 (1) (A), (C), (D) Only (2) (A), (B) only
 (3) (A), (B), (C) only (4) (B), (C), (D) only

Answer (3)



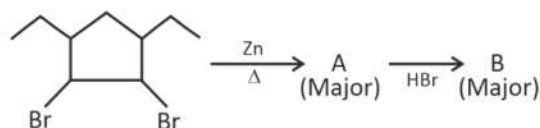
- Statement I : Size of O^{2-} is smaller than F^- .
 Statement II : Electronegativity of F is more than that of oxygen.
 In the light of above statements, choose the correct option.
 (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
 (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
 (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
 (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Answer (4)

Sol. Number of proton in O^{2-} is 8 and number of proton in F^- is 9 (both have $10e^-$). So, O^{2-} is larger than F^-
 So, Statement I is false.

Statement II is true, F is smaller than O, so F is more electronegative than O.

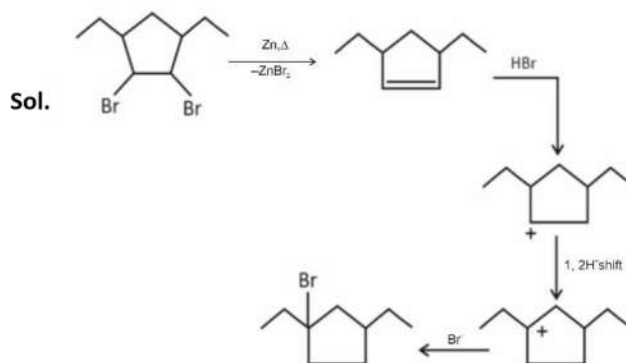
- Consider the reaction,



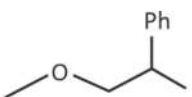
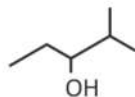
Choose the correct option,

- A is
- B is
- B is
- A is

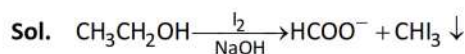
Answer (3)



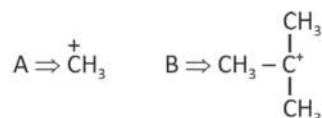
4. Which of the following molecule gives iodoform test.

- (1)  (2) 
- (3) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ (4) CH_3COOH

Answer (3)

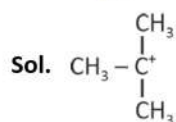


5. Consider the following intermediates.



- (1) B is more stable than A as it has 9 α hydrogen
 (2) A is more stable than B as it has 3 α hydrogen
 (3) B is more stable than A due to resonance
 (4) A is more stable due to inductive effect

Answer (1)



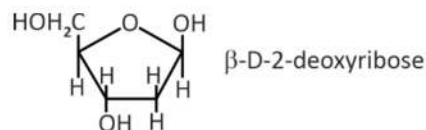
- $\Rightarrow$ more stable as it has 9 α -H
 $\Rightarrow$ +I effect is more than B than A

6. DNA is optically active due to the presence of

- (1) Purine nitrogenous base
 (2) Phosphate molecule
 (3) D-pentose sugar
 (4) L-pentose sugar

Answer (3)

Sol. DNA is optically active due to D-pentose sugar.



7. What is the oxidation state of chromium in the product when $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ reacts with acidified KI

- (1) +6 (2) +3
 (3) +4 (4) +5

Answer (2)

Sol. $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 6\text{KI} + 7\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 4\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 3\text{I}_2 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 Cr in product have +3 oxidation state.

8. 250 cc of $x \times 10^{-3}$ M acidified $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ solution titrates 750 cc of 0.6 M Mohr's salt completely. Value of x is

- (1) 200 (2) 600
 (3) 400 (4) 300

Answer (4)

Sol. meq of $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ = meq of Mohr's salt

$$250 \times x \times 10^{-3} \times 6 = 750 \times 0.6 \times 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 300$$

9. Two metals with work function in ratio 1 : 2, are exposed with photons of energy 6 eV. If $\text{KE}_A : \text{KE}_B$ is 2.642 : 1, then value of ϕ_A and ϕ_B (in eV) are

- (1) 2.3, 4.6 (2) 1.4, 2.8
 (3) 2.3, 3.6 (4) 3.2, 6.4

Answer (1)

Sol. Let $\phi_A = Y$, then ϕ_B will be $2Y$

$$\text{Let } \text{KE}_B = x, \text{ then } \text{KE}_A = 2.642x$$

$$E_i(\text{eV}) = \phi(\text{eV}) + \text{KE}(\text{eV})$$

$$\text{For metal A} \Rightarrow 6 = Y + 2.642x \quad \dots(\text{I})$$

$$\text{For metal B} \Rightarrow 6 = 2Y + x \quad \dots(\text{II})$$

$$\text{From Eq (I) and (II) } Y = 1.642x$$

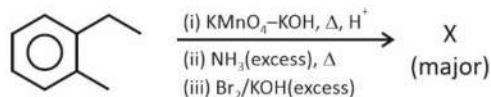
Now put Y in Eq. (II)

$$6 = 2(1.642x) + x$$

$$\text{on solving } x = 1.4, Y = 1.642 \times 1.4 = 2.3$$

$$\text{So } \phi_A = Y = 2.3 \text{ eV}, \phi_B = 2Y = 4.6 \text{ eV}$$

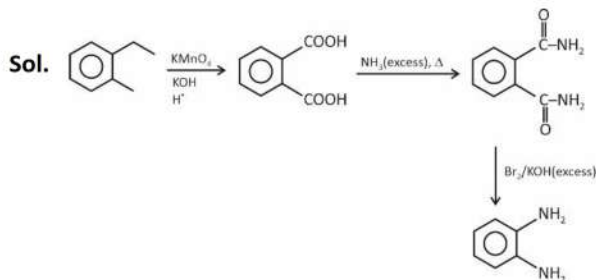
10. Consider the reaction sequence :



X is,

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

Answer (3)



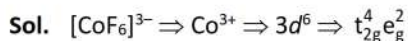
11. Consider the following statement about complexes and its hybridisation.

- A. $[\text{CoF}_6]^{3-}$; outer orbital complex, sp^3d^2
- B. $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$; inner orbital complex; dsp^2
- C. $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$; inner orbital complex; d^2sp^3
- D. $[\text{FeF}_6]^{3-}$; outer orbital complex; sp^3d^2

Choose the correct statement.

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

Answer (1)



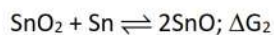
F^- is WFL $\Rightarrow sp^3d^2$, outer orbital complex.

$[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-} \Rightarrow \text{Ni}^{2+}$ with $\text{CN}^- \Rightarrow \text{SFL} \Rightarrow dsp^2$, inner orbital complex

$[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+} \Rightarrow \text{Co}^{3+} \Rightarrow \text{NH}_3$ (SFL) $\Rightarrow d^2sp^3$, inner orbital complex

$[\text{FeF}_6]^{3-} \Rightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+} \Rightarrow \text{F}^-$ (WFL) sp^3d^2 , outer orbital complex

12. Consider the following reactions



Select the correct option?

- (1) $\Delta G_1 > 0$, $\Delta G_2 > 0$ (2) $\Delta G_1 < 0$, $\Delta G_2 > 0$
- (3) $\Delta G_1 < 0$, $\Delta G_2 < 0$ (4) $\Delta G_1 > 0$, $\Delta G_2 < 0$

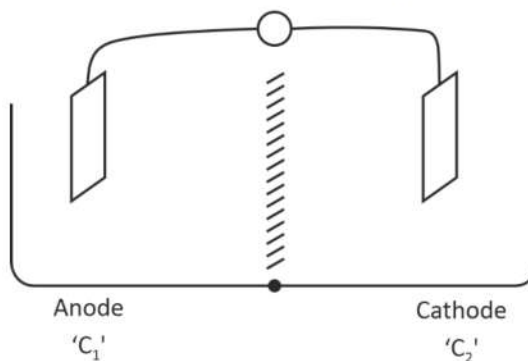
Answer (2)

Sol. Due to inert pair effect, Pb(II) is more stable than Pb(IV)

$\therefore \text{PbO} > \text{PbO}_2$ (stability)

$\text{SnO}_2 > \text{SnO}$ (stability)

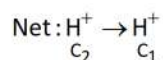
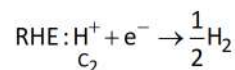
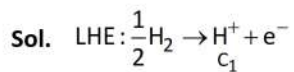
13. Consider a galvanic cell, made up of two H_2 -electrodes,



Both compartments contain the same metal electrodes. If concentrations of H^+ in anode and cathode are C_1 and C_2 respectively, then $E_{\text{cell}} > 0$ when, ($p_{\text{H}_2} = 1$ atm in both compartments)

- (1) $C_2 < C_1$
 (2) $C_2 = C_1$
 (3) $C_2 > C_1$
 (4) $C_2 = 0.5 C_1$

Answer (3)



$$E = E^\circ - \frac{0.0591}{1} \ln \frac{C_1}{C_2}$$

$$E_{\text{cell}} = 0.0591 \ln \frac{C_2}{C_1}$$

$C_2 > C_1$ for $E_{\text{cell}} = +ve$.

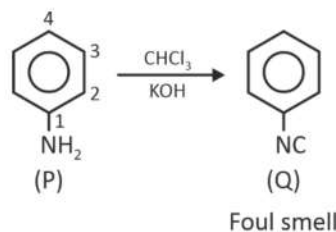
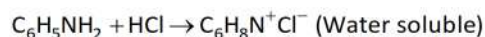
14. A compound P with molecular formula C_6H_7N is sparingly soluble in water. However on reaction with HCl, it becomes soluble. On reaction with $KOH + CHCl_3$, it gives foul smelling compound Q. The number of different type(s) of H atoms present in P is

- (1) 4
 (2) 5
 (3) 7
 (4) 8

Answer (1)

Sol. C_6H_7N

D.U. = 4



Number of different type of H = 4

15. X & Y are elements from group 15. The difference in electronegativity values of X and phosphorus is more than difference in electronegativity of phosphorus and Y. Element X and Y respectively are

- (1) N and As
 (2) As and Sb
 (3) As and N
 (4) As and Bi

Answer (1)

Sol. EN of N = 3.0

P = 2.1

As = 2.0

Sb = 1.9

Bi = 1.9

$$\Delta EN(N \text{ and } P) = 0.9$$

$$\Delta EN(As \text{ and } P) = 0.1$$

$$\Delta EN(Sb \text{ and } P) = 0.2$$

$$\Delta EN(Bi \text{ and } P) = 0.2$$

16. Given below are two statements.

Statement I: Potassium hypoiodite (KOI) can act as a reducing agent in reaction with H_2O_2 .

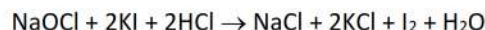
Statement II: When NaOCl reacts with KI in acidic medium, NaOCl acts as oxidising agent.

In the light of above statements, choose the correct option.

- (1) Both statement I and statement II are correct
- (2) Both statement I and statement II 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. $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{KOI} \rightarrow \text{KI} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$



17.

18.

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.

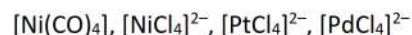
21. In estimation of chlorine by Carius method, 0.245 g organic compound gave 0.5453 g AgCl. Find percentage of chlorine in the organic compound

Answer (55)

$$\text{Sol. } \% \text{ of Cl} = \frac{\frac{0.5453}{143.5} \times 35.5}{0.245} \times 100$$

$$= 55.06\%$$

22. How many of the following complex(es) have unpaired electrons



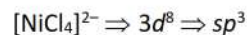
Answer (1)

Sol. $[\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4] = 3d^{10} \Rightarrow sp^3$

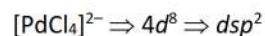
$$n = 0$$



$$n = 0$$



$$n = 2$$



$$n = 0$$

23. An ideal solution is formed by mixing 3 mole of A and 1 mole of B and the vapour pressure of solution is found to be 500 mm Hg. After further addition of 1 mole A, vapour pressure of solution becomes 520 mm Hg. Find P_A° .

Answer (600)

Sol. $P_s = X_A P_A^\circ + X_B P_B^\circ$

$$500 = \frac{3}{4} \times P_A^\circ + \frac{1}{4} \times P_B^\circ$$

$$2000 = 3P_A^\circ + P_B^\circ \quad \dots(i)$$

After adding 1 mole of A,

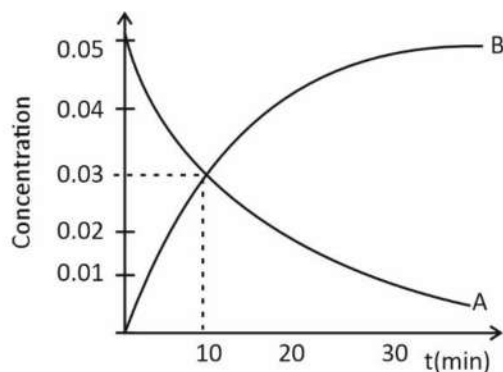
$$520 = \frac{4}{5}P_A^o + \frac{P_B^o}{5}$$

$$2600 = 4P_A^o + P_B^o \quad \dots(ii)$$

$$(ii) - (i) \Rightarrow 600 \text{ mm} = P_A^o$$

24. For a reaction $A_{(g)} \longrightarrow nB_{(g)}$, a concentration vs. time

curve is,



Find 10 n

Answer (15)

Sol. For the reaction,

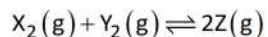
$$-\frac{dA}{dt} = +\frac{1}{n} \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$\frac{0.05 - 0.03}{10} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{0.03 - 0}{10} \right)$$

$$\frac{0.02}{0.03} = \frac{1}{n}$$

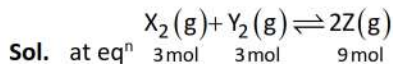
$$n = 1.5$$

25. Consider the following reaction



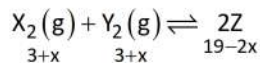
3 mol of X_2 , 3 mol of Y_2 and 9 mol of Z are present at equilibrium and the volume of container is 1L. If 10 mol of Z is added at equilibrium, calculate the number of moles of Z at new equilibrium

Answer (15)



$$K_{eq} = \frac{(9)^2}{3 \times 3} = \frac{9 \times 9}{3 \times 3} = 9$$

when 10 mol of Z is added reaction moves in backward direction



$$9 = \frac{(19-2x)^2}{(3+x)^2}$$

$$3 = \frac{19-2x}{3+x}$$

$$9 + 3x = 19 - 2x$$

$$5x = 10$$

$$x = \frac{10}{5} = 2$$

moles of Z at new equilibrium

$$= 19 - 2 \times 2$$

$$= 15$$

MATHEMATICS

SECTION - A

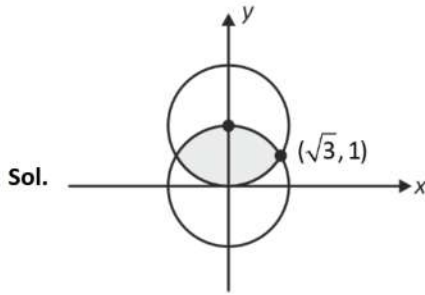
Multiple Choice Questions: This section contains 20 multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4), out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

Choose the correct answer :

1. The area (in square units) between the curves $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and $x^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 4$ is

- (1) $\frac{8\pi}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}$ (2) $\frac{8\pi}{3} + \sqrt{3}$
(3) $\frac{4\pi}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}$ (4) $\frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\sqrt{3}$

Answer (1)



$$A = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (\sqrt{4-x^2} - (2-\sqrt{4-x^2})) dx$$

$$= 2 \left[\left[x\sqrt{4-x^2} + 4\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}} - 2(\sqrt{3}) \right]$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \text{sq. units} = \frac{8\pi}{3}$$

2. Number of ways to distribute 6 identical oranges among 4 persons such that each gets at least one orange is

- (1) 8
(2) 10
(3) 12
(4) 13

Answer (2)

Sol. $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 6, \quad x_i \geq 1$

$$\Rightarrow x'_1 + x'_2 + x'_3 + x'_4 = 2 \quad x'_i \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Number of ways} = {}^{2+4-1}C_{4-1}$$

$$= {}^5C_3 = 10 \text{ ways}$$

3. The minimum value of $\cos^2 \theta + 6\sin \theta \cos \theta + 3\sin^2 \theta + 3$

- (1) -1 (2) 1
(3) $5 + \sqrt{10}$ (4) $5 - \sqrt{10}$

Answer (4)

Sol. $\cos^2 \theta + 6\sin \theta \cos \theta + 3\sin^2 \theta + 3$

$$4 + 3\sin 2\theta + 2\sin^2 \theta$$

$$4 + 3\sin 2\theta + 1 - \cos 2\theta$$

$$E = 5 + 3\sin 2\theta - \cos 2\theta$$

$$E_{\min} = 5 - \sqrt{10}$$

4. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 9\}$; xRy iff $x - y$ is multiple of 3.

S_1 : Number of elements in R is 36

S_2 : R is equivalence relation

- (1) S_1 & S_2 both are correct
(2) S_1 is correct but S_2 is not correct
(3) S_2 is correct but S_1 is not correct
(4) S_1 & S_2 both are incorrect

Answer (3)

Sol. $S_1 : (x, y) \equiv (3k_1, k_2) \text{ OR } (3k_1 + 1, 3k_2 + 1) \text{ OR } (3k_1 + 2, 3k_2 + 2)$

$$\equiv 3 \times 3 + 3 \times 3 + 3 \times 3$$

$$= 27 \text{ elements}$$

S_1 is incorrect.

R is reflexive, symmetric as well as transitive relation.

as $(x, x) \in R \quad \forall x \in A$

$$(x, y) \in R \rightarrow (y, x) \in R$$

$$(x, y) \in R \text{ and } (y, z) \in R \Rightarrow (x, z) \in R.$$

5. Let there are 2 bags A and B. Bag A has 9 white, 8 black balls and bag B has 6 white balls, 4 black balls. From a bag B, a ball is randomly selected and put into the bag A. Now, a ball is randomly selected from bag A. If the probability that selected ball is white is $\frac{p}{q}$, $\gcd(p, q) = 1$, then $p + q$ is equal to

- (1) 21 (2) 23
(3) 22 (4) 24

Answer (2)

Sol.



Bag A

Bag B

A : probability of getting white from bag A

B_w : probability of getting white from bag B

B_b : probability of getting black from bag B

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B_w \cup B_b}\right) = P(B_w)P\left(\frac{A}{B_w}\right) + P(B_b)P\left(\frac{A}{B_b}\right)$$

$$= \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{10}{18} + \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{9}{18}$$

$$= \frac{60 + 36}{180} = \frac{96}{180} = \frac{8}{15}$$

6. The value of $\int \frac{dx}{(4x+6)\sqrt{4x^2+12x+7}}$ is equal to

(1) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4x^2+12x+7}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + c$

(2) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \tan^{-1}(4x^2+12x+7) + c$

(3) $\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4x^2+12x+7}{2}\right) + c$

(4) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4x^2+12x+7}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + c$

Answer (1)

Sol. $I = \int \frac{(2x+3)}{2(2x+3)^2 \sqrt{4x^2+12x+7}} dx$

Let $4x^2+12x+7 = t^2$

$\therefore (2x+3)dx = \frac{2tdt}{4}$

$\therefore I = \int \frac{2t dt}{8(4x^2+12x+9)t} = \int \frac{dt}{4(t^2+2)}$

$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

$\therefore I = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4x^2+12x+7}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + c$

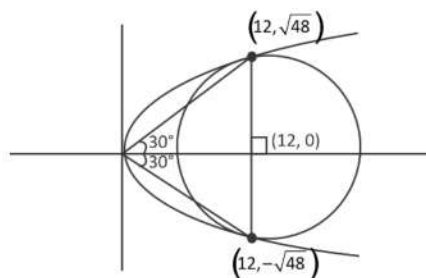
7. Let A and B are points on parabola $y^2 = 4x$ such that OAB is an equilateral triangle such that O is the vertex of parabola and AB is perpendicular to axis of parabola, then the minimum distance of circle as A and B as diametric points from the point O is

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

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

Answer (2)

Sol.



$\Rightarrow$ circle is

$$(x-12)^2 + (y-\sqrt{48})(y+\sqrt{48}) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow (x-12)^2 + y^2 = 48 \Rightarrow \text{radius} = 4\sqrt{3}$

Minimum distance is $12 - \sqrt{48}$

$= 4(3-\sqrt{3})$

8. The mean and variance of following data is μ and 19, respectively.

Class interval	4 – 8	8 – 12	12 – 16	16 – 20
f (frequency)	3	λ	4	7

The value of $\lambda + \mu$ is

- (1) 19 (2) 20
(3) 13 (4) 17

Answer (1)

Sol. $\mu = \frac{3 \times 6 + \lambda \times 10 + 4 \times 14 + 7 \times 18}{14 + \lambda} = \frac{10\lambda + 200}{14 + \lambda}$

$$19 = \sigma^2 = \frac{3 \times 6^2 + \lambda(10)^2 + 4(14)^2 + 7(18)^2}{14 + \lambda} - \left(\frac{10\lambda + 200}{14 + \lambda} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 6$$

$$\mu = 13$$

$$\lambda + \mu = 19$$

9. If $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ are such that $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 2(\vec{a} \times \vec{c})$ and angle between $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ is 60° , if $|\vec{a}| = 1, |\vec{b}| = 4, |\vec{c}| = 3$, then $|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}|$ is

- (1) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{7}}$ (2) $\frac{5}{\sqrt{7}}$
(3) $\frac{6}{\sqrt{7}}$ (4) $\frac{9}{\sqrt{7}}$

Answer (3)

Sol. $\therefore \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 2\vec{a} \times \vec{c}$

$$\therefore \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} - 2\vec{c}) = 0$$

$$\therefore \vec{b} - 2\vec{c} = \lambda \vec{a} \dots (1) \text{ (where } \lambda \in R \text{)}$$

$$\text{and } \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = |\vec{b}| |\vec{c}| \cos 60^\circ = 6 \dots (2)$$

Squaring both sides of equation (1) we get :

$$|\vec{b}|^2 + 4|\vec{c}|^2 - 4\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = \lambda^2 |\vec{a}|^2$$

$$\therefore \lambda^2 = 16 + 36 - 24 = 28$$

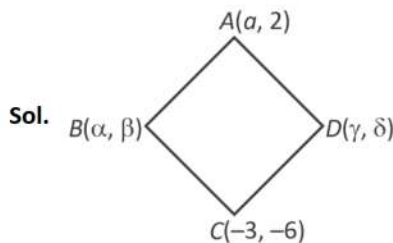
$$\text{from (1) : } \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} - 2\vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} = \lambda \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$\therefore |\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}| = \frac{1}{\pm \sqrt{28}} (6 - 18) = \frac{12}{\sqrt{28}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{7}}$$

10. Let A, B, C, D be rhombus with A(α , 2), B(α , β), C(-3, -6) and D(γ , δ), then the value of $|\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta|$ is if AC is parallel to $y = 2x + 14$ is

- (1) 0 (2) 1
(3) 6 (4) 9

Answer (3)



$\therefore$ AC is parallel to $y = 2x + 14$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8}{a+3} = 2 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\text{Now } \frac{1-3}{2} = \frac{\alpha+\gamma}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha+\gamma = -2$$

$$\frac{2-6}{2} = \frac{\beta+\delta}{2} \Rightarrow \beta+\delta = -4$$

$$|\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta| = 6$$

11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
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 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and if $B(I - A) = (I + A)$, where I is

identity matrix of order 3, then trace of (BB^T) is

Answer (03.00)

Sol. $B(I - A) = (I + A)$

Since A is skew symmetric matrix

$$\Rightarrow A^T = -A \text{ since, } B^T(I - A^T) = (I + A^T)$$

$$\Rightarrow B^T(I + A) = (I - A)$$

$$\Rightarrow BB^T(I + A) = B(I - A) = (I + A)$$

$$\Rightarrow BB^T(I + A)(I + A)^{-1} = (I + A)(I + A)^{-1}$$

$$= I_{3 \times 3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Trace}(BB^T) = 3$$

22. $S =$ No. of 4-digit numbers $abcd$ where product of digits is 20

$P =$ No. of 5-digit number $abcde$ where product of digits is 20, then

$S + P$ is equal to

Answer (74)

Sol. $\{a, b, c, d\}$

$$\text{Digits : } 5, 4, 1, 1 \Rightarrow \text{No. of arrangement} \Rightarrow \frac{4!}{2!} = 12$$

$$5, 2, 2, 1 \Rightarrow \text{No. of arrangement} \Rightarrow \frac{4!}{2!} = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow S = 12 + 12 = 24$$

$$\{a, b, c, d, e\}$$

$$\text{Digits : } 5, 4, 1, 1, 1 \Rightarrow \text{No. of arrangement} \Rightarrow \frac{5!}{3!} = 20$$

$$5, 2, 2, 1, 1 \Rightarrow \text{No. of arrangement} \Rightarrow \frac{5!}{2!2!} = 30$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 20 + 30 = 50$$

$$S + P = 74$$

23. Let S be the set defined as

$$S = \left\{ x : \int_0^x t^2 \sin(t-x) dt = x^2 \text{ and } x \in [0, 1000] \right\}, \text{ then}$$

number of elements in S is

Answer (1)

Sol. Let $I = \int_0^x t^2 \sin(t-x) dt$

$$= \int_0^x (x-t)^2 \sin((x-t)-x) dt$$

$$= \int_0^x (x-t)^2 \sin(-t) dt$$

$$= -x^2 \int_0^x (\sin t) dt + 2x \int_0^x t \sin t dt - \int_0^x t^2 \sin t dt$$

$$= -x^2 (-\cos t) \Big|_0^x + 2x (\sin t - t \cos t) \Big|_0^x - (2t \sin t + (2-t^2) \cos t) \Big|_0^x$$

$$= x^2 \cos x - x^2 + 2x (\sin x - x \cos x) - 2x \sin x + (x^2 - 2) \cos x + 2$$

$$= x^2 \cos x - x^2 + 2x \sin x - 2x^2 \cos x - 2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x - 2 \cos x + 2$$

$$= -x^2 - 2 \cos x + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow -x^2 - 2 \cos x + 2 = x^2 \Rightarrow 2(1 - \cos x) = 2x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = x^2 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ only solution}$$

24. The number of solutions of the equation

$$\log_{(x-3)}(2x^2 - 7x + 3) = 2 \log_{(2x-1)}(x-3) \text{ is equal to}$$

Answer (1)

Sol. $\log_{(x-3)}(2x^2 - 7x + 3) = 2 \log_{(2x-1)}(x-3)$

or,

$$\log_{(x-3)}(x-3)(2x-1) = 2 \log_{(2x-1)}(x-3)$$

or,

$$1 + \log_{(x-3)}(2x-1) = 2 \log_{(2x-1)}(x-3)$$

$$\text{Let } \log_{(x-3)}(2x-1) = y$$

$$\therefore 1 + y = \frac{2}{y}$$

$$\text{Or, } y^2 + y - 2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \log_{(x-3)}(2x-1) = 1, -2$$

$$\therefore 2x - 1 = x - 3$$

$$\therefore x = -2 \text{ not acceptable.}$$

$$\text{and } 2x - 1 = (x - 3)^{-2}$$

$$\therefore (2x - 1)(x - 3)^2 = 1$$

By solving we get :

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

$$\therefore x = \frac{5}{2}, 2 + \sqrt{2}, 2 - \sqrt{2}$$

Only $x = 2 + \sqrt{2}$ satisfy the equations

$\therefore$ Number of solutions = 1.

25. If a sequence $\langle a_n \rangle$ satisfy the relation $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \alpha n^2 + \beta n$,
and $a_{10} = 56$ and $a_6 = 2a$, then $(\alpha + \beta)$ is equal to

Answer (20)

$$\text{Sol. } \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \alpha n^2 + \beta n$$

$$a_{10} = 56 = a + 9d$$

$$a_6 = 2a_1 \Rightarrow a + 5d = 2a$$

$$= a + 5d$$

$$\Rightarrow 14d = 56 \Rightarrow d = 4 \text{ and } a = 20$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \frac{n}{2} (2 \times 20 + (n-1)4)$$

$$= 20n + 2(n)(n-1)$$

$$= 2n^2 + 18n$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 2, \beta = 18 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 20$$

