

**FINAL JEE(Advanced) EXAMINATION - 2019****(Held On Monday 27<sup>th</sup> MAY, 2019)****PAPER-1****TEST PAPER WITH ANSWER & SOLUTION****PART-1 : PHYSICS****SECTION-1 : (Maximum Marks : 12)**

- This section contains **FOUR (04)** questions.
- Each question has **FOUR** options. **ONLY ONE** of these four options is the correct answer.
- For each question, choose the option corresponding to the correct answer.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme :  
*Full Marks* : +3 If **ONLY** the correct option is chosen.  
*Zero Marks* : 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered)  
*Negative Marks* : -1 In all other cases

1. A current carrying wire heats a metal rod. The wire provides a constant power (P) to the rod. The metal rod is enclosed in an insulated container. It is observed that the temperature (T) in the metal rod changes with time (t) as :

$$T(t) = T_0 (1 + \beta t^{1/4})$$

where  $\beta$  is a constant with appropriate dimension while  $T_0$  is a constant with dimension of temperature.

The heat capacity of the metal is :

(1)  $\frac{4P(T(t) - T_0)^3}{\beta^4 T_0^4}$

(2)  $\frac{4P(T(t) - T_0)}{\beta^4 T_0^2}$

(3)  $\frac{4P(T(t) - T_0)^4}{\beta^4 T_0^5}$

(4)  $\frac{4P(T(t) - T_0)^2}{\beta^4 T_0^3}$

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**  $P = \frac{dQ}{dt}$   $T_{(t)} = T_0 (1 + \beta t^{1/4})$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = \boxed{\text{ms}} \frac{dT}{dt} \Rightarrow S = \frac{P}{\left(\frac{dT}{dt}\right)}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = T_0 \left[ 0 + \beta \frac{1}{4} \cdot t^{-3/4} \right] = \frac{\beta T_0}{4} \cdot t^{-3/4}$$

$$S = \frac{P}{(dT/dt)} = \frac{4P}{\beta T_0} \cdot t^{3/4}$$

$$S = \frac{4P}{\beta} \left[ \frac{t^{3/4}}{T_0} \right]$$

$$\frac{T(t)}{T_0} = (1 + \beta t^{1/4})$$

$$\beta t^{1/4} = \frac{T(t)}{T_0} - 1 = \frac{T(t) - T_0}{T_0}$$

$$t^{3/4} = \left( \frac{T(t) - T_0}{\beta \cdot T_0} \right)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{4P}{T_0 \beta} \left[ \frac{T(t) - T_0}{\beta \cdot T_0} \right]^3 = \frac{4P}{\beta^4 T_0^4} [T(t) - T_0]^3$$

2. A thin spherical insulating shell of radius R carries a uniformly distributed charge such that the potential at its surface is  $V_0$ . A hole with a small area  $\alpha 4\pi R^2$  ( $\alpha \ll 1$ ) is made on the shell without affecting the rest of the shell. Which one of the following statements is correct ?

- (1) The ratio of the potential at the center of the shell to that of the point at  $\frac{1}{2}R$  from center towards

the hole will be  $\frac{1-\alpha}{1-2\alpha}$

- (2) The magnitude of electric field at the center of the shell is reduced by  $\frac{\alpha V_0}{2R}$

- (3) The magnitude of electric field at a point, located on a line passing through the hole and shell's center

on a distance  $2R$  from the center of the spherical shell will be reduced by  $\frac{\alpha V_0}{2R}$

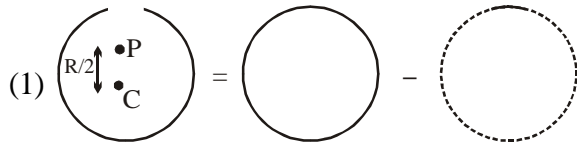
- (4) The potential at the center of the shell is reduced by  $2\alpha V_0$

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.** Let charge on the sphere initially be  $Q$ .

$$\therefore \frac{kQ}{R} = V_0$$

and charge removed  $= \alpha Q$

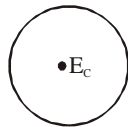


$$\text{and } V_p = \frac{kQ}{R} - \frac{2K\alpha Q}{R} = \frac{kQ}{R}(1-2\alpha)$$

$$V_c = \frac{kQ(1-\alpha)}{R}$$

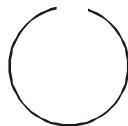
$$\therefore \frac{V_c}{V_p} = \frac{1-\alpha}{1-2\alpha}$$

(2)  $(E_c)_{\text{initial}} = \text{zero}$

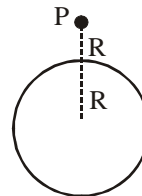


$$(E_c)_{\text{final}} = \frac{k\alpha Q}{R^2}$$

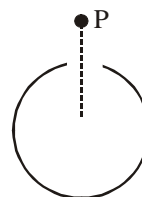
$\Rightarrow$  Electric field increases



(3)  $(E_p)_{\text{initial}} = \frac{kQ}{4R^2}$

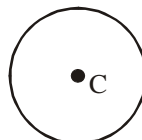


$$(E_p)_{\text{final}} = \frac{kQ}{4R^2} - \frac{k\alpha Q}{R^2}$$

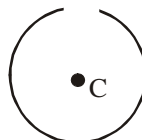


$$\Delta E_p = \frac{kQ}{4R^2} - \frac{kQ}{4R^2} + \frac{k\alpha Q}{R^2} = \frac{k\alpha Q}{R^2} = \frac{V_0 \alpha}{R}$$

(4)  $(V_c)_{\text{initial}} = \frac{kQ}{R}$



$$(V_c)_{\text{final}} = \frac{kQ(1-\alpha)}{R}$$



$$\Delta V_c = \frac{kQ}{R}(\alpha) = \alpha V_0$$

3. Consider a spherical gaseous cloud of mass density  $\rho(r)$  in free space where  $r$  is the radial distance from its center. The gaseous cloud is made of particles of equal mass  $m$  moving in circular orbits about the common center with the same kinetic energy  $K$ . The force acting on the particles is their mutual gravitational force. If  $\rho(r)$  is constant in time, the particle number density  $n(r) = \rho(r)/m$  is :

[ $G$  is universal gravitational constant]

(1)  $\frac{K}{\pi r^2 m^2 G}$

(2)  $\frac{K}{6\pi r^2 m^2 G}$

(3)  $\frac{3K}{\pi r^2 m^2 G}$

(4)  $\frac{K}{2\pi r^2 m^2 G}$

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.** Let total mass included in a sphere of radius  $r$  be  $M$ .

For a particle of mass  $m$ ,

$$\frac{GMm}{r^2} = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

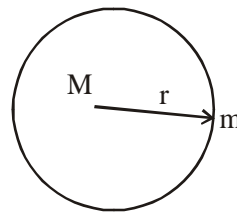
$$\Rightarrow \frac{GMm}{r} = 2K \Rightarrow M = \frac{2Kr}{Gm}$$

$$\therefore dM = \frac{2Kdr}{Gm}$$

$$\Rightarrow (4\pi r^2 dr)\rho = \frac{2Kdr}{Gm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{K}{2\pi r^2 Gm}$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{\rho}{m} = \frac{K}{2\pi r^2 m^2 G}$$



4. In a radioactive sample,  ${}^{40}_{19}\text{K}$  nuclei either decay into stable  ${}^{40}_{20}\text{Ca}$  nuclei with decay constant  $4.5 \times 10^{-10}$  per year or into stable  ${}^{40}_{18}\text{Ar}$  nuclei with decay constant  $0.5 \times 10^{-10}$  per year. Given that in this sample all the stable  ${}^{40}_{20}\text{Ca}$  and  ${}^{40}_{18}\text{Ar}$  nuclei are produced by the  ${}^{40}_{19}\text{K}$  nuclei only. In time  $t \times 10^9$  years, if the ratio of the sum of stable  ${}^{40}_{20}\text{Ca}$  and  ${}^{40}_{18}\text{Ar}$  nuclei to the radioactive  ${}^{40}_{19}\text{K}$  nuclei is 99, the value of  $t$  will be : [Given  $\ln 10 = 2.3$ ]

(1) 9.2

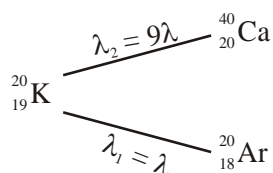
(2) 1.15

(3) 4.6

(4) 2.3

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.** Parallel radioactive decay



$$\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 5 \times 10^{-10} \text{ per year}$$

$$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$N_0 - N = N_{\text{stable}}$$

$$N = N_{\text{radioactive}}$$

$$\frac{N_0}{N} - 1 = 99$$

$$\frac{N_0}{N} = 100$$

$$\frac{N}{N_0} = e^{-\lambda t} = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda t = 2 \ln 10$$

$$= 4.6$$

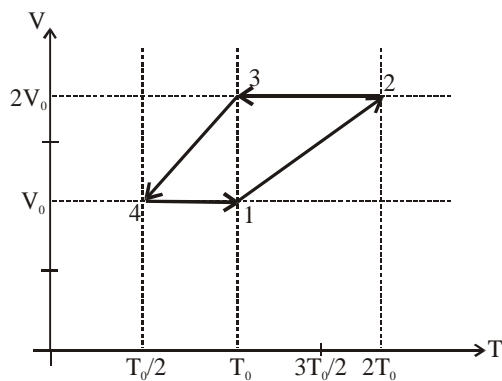
$$t = 9.2 \times 10^9 \text{ years}$$

**SECTION-2 : (Maximum Marks: 32)**

- This section contains **EIGHT (08)** questions.
  - Each question has **FOUR** options. **ONE OR MORE THAN ONE** of these four option(s) is (are) correct answer(s).
  - For each question, choose the option(s) corresponding to (all ) the correct answer(s)
  - Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:
 

<i>Full Marks</i>	: +4	If only (all) the correct option(s) is (are) chosen.
<i>Partial Marks</i>	: +3	If all the four options are correct but <b>ONLY</b> three options are chosen.
<i>Partial Marks</i>	: +2	If three or more options are correct but <b>ONLY</b> two options are chosen and both of which are correct.
<i>Partial Marks</i>	: +1	If two or more options are correct but <b>ONLY</b> one option is chosen and it is a correct option.
<i>Zero Marks</i>	: 0	If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered).
<i>Negative Marks</i>	: -1	In all other cases.
  - For example, in a question, if (A), (B) and (D) are the **ONLY** three options corresponding to correct answers, then
    - choosing **ONLY** (A), (B) and (D) will get +4 marks;
    - choosing **ONLY** (A) and (B) will get +2 marks;
    - choosing **ONLY** (A) and (D) will get +2 marks;
    - choosing **ONLY** (B) and (D) will get +2 marks;
    - choosing **ONLY** (A) will get +1 marks;
    - choosing **ONLY** (B) will get +1 marks;
    - choosing **ONLY** (D) will get +1 marks;
    - choosing no option (i.e. the question is unanswered) will get 0 marks; and
    - choosing any other combination of options will get -1 mark.
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1. One mole of a monoatomic ideal gas goes through a thermodynamic cycle, as shown in the volume versus temperature (V-T) diagram. The correct statement(s) is/are :  
[R is the gas constant]



- (1) Work done in this thermodynamic cycle (1→2→3→4→1) is  $|W| = \frac{1}{2}RT_0$
- (2) The ratio of heat transfer during processes 1→2 and 2→3 is  $\left| \frac{Q_{1 \rightarrow 2}}{Q_{2 \rightarrow 3}} \right| = \frac{5}{3}$
- (3) The above thermodynamic cycle exhibits only isochoric and adiabatic processes.
- (4) The ratio of heat transfer during processes 1→2 and 3→4 is  $\left| \frac{Q_{1 \rightarrow 2}}{Q_{3 \rightarrow 4}} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$

**Ans. (1,2)**

**Sol.** From graph

Process 1 → 2 is isobaric with  $P = \frac{RT_0}{V_0}$

Process 2 → 3 is isochoric with  $V = 2V_0$

Process 3 → 4 is isobaric with  $P = \frac{RT_0}{2V_0}$

Process 4 → 1 is isochoric with  $V = V_0$

$$\text{Work in cycle} = \frac{RT_0}{V_0} \cdot V_0 - \frac{RT_0}{2V_0} \cdot V_0 = \frac{RT_0}{2}$$

$$Q_{1-2} = nC_p \Delta T = n \cdot \frac{5R}{2} \cdot T_0$$

$$Q_{2-3} = nC_v \Delta T = n \cdot \frac{3R}{2} \cdot T_0$$

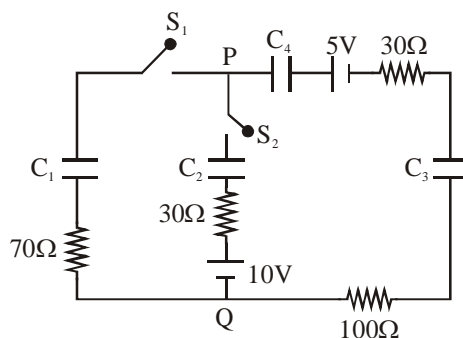
$$\therefore \left| \frac{Q_{1-2}}{Q_{2-3}} \right| = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$Q_{3-4} = nC_P \Delta T = n \cdot \frac{5R}{2} \cdot \frac{T_0}{2}$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{Q_{1-2}}{Q_{3-4}} \right| = 2$$

Ans. 1, 2

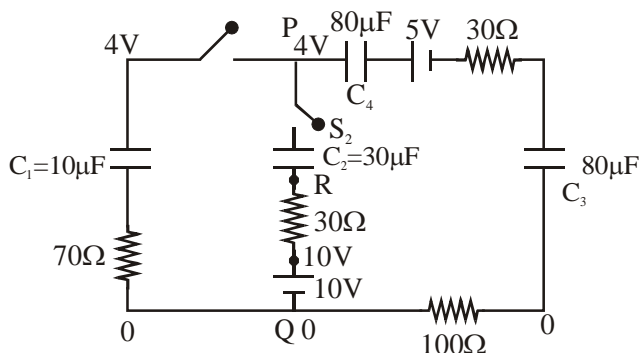
2. In the circuit shown, initially there is no charge on capacitors and keys  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are open. The values of the capacitors are  $C_1 = 10 \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_2 = 30 \mu\text{F}$  and  $C_3 = C_4 = 80 \mu\text{F}$ .



Which of the statement(s) is/are correct ?

- (1) The keys  $S_1$  is kept closed for long time such that capacitors are fully charged. Now key  $S_2$  is closed, at this time, the instantaneous current across  $30\ \Omega$  resistor (between points P and Q) will be  $0.2\text{ A}$  (round off to 1<sup>st</sup> decimal place).
- (2) If key  $S_1$  is kept closed for long time such that capacitors are fully charged, the voltage difference between points P and Q will be  $10\text{ V}$ .
- (3) At time  $t = 0$ , the key  $S_1$  is closed, the instantaneous current in the closed circuit will be  $25\text{ mA}$ .
- (4) If key  $S_1$  is kept closed for long time such that capacitors are fully charged, the voltage across the capacitors  $C_1$  will be  $4\text{V}$ .

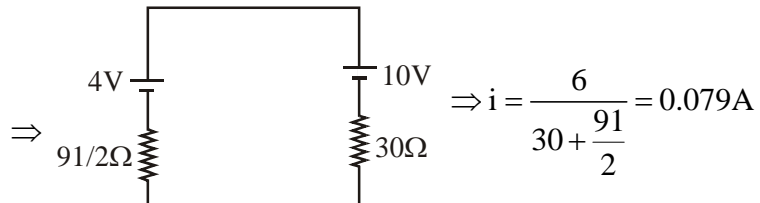
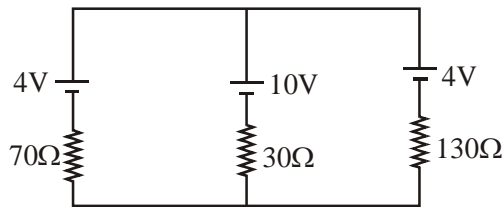
**Ans. (3,4)**



**Sol.**

(1) at  $t = 0$ , capacitor  $C_1$  acts as a battery of 4V,  $C_4$  &  $C_3$  of  $\frac{1}{2}$ V each,  $C_2$  is shorted

Circuit is



(2) and (4)

At steady state,

When capacitor is fully charged it behave as open circuit and current through it zero.

Hence, Charge on each capacitor is same.

$$Q = C_{eq} V$$

$$= (8 \mu F) \times 5$$

$$Q = 40 \mu C$$

Now,

$$V_P - \frac{40}{10} = V_Q$$

$$\boxed{V_P - V_Q = 4V}$$

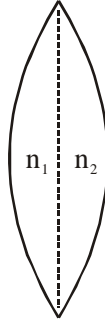
(3) At  $t = 0$ ,  $S_1$  is closed, capacitor act as short circuit.

$$i = \frac{V}{R_{eq}} = \frac{5}{200} = 25 \text{mA}$$

Ans. (3, 4)



3. A thin convex lens is made of two materials with refractive indices  $n_1$  and  $n_2$ , as shown in figure. The radius of curvature of the left and right spherical surfaces are equal.  $f$  is the focal length of the lens when  $n_1 = n_2 = n$ . The focal length is  $f + \Delta f$  when  $n_1 = n$  and  $n_2 = n + \Delta n$ . Assuming  $\Delta n \ll (n-1)$  and  $1 < n < 2$ , the correct statement(s) is/are :



- (1) The relation between  $\frac{\Delta f}{f}$  and  $\frac{\Delta n}{n}$  remains unchanged if both the convex surfaces are replaced by concave surfaces of the same radius of curvature.
- (2)  $\left| \frac{\Delta f}{f} \right| < \left| \frac{\Delta n}{n} \right|$
- (3) For  $n = 1.5$ ,  $\Delta n = 10^{-3}$  and  $f = 20$  cm, the value of  $|\Delta f|$  will be 0.02 cm (round off to 2<sup>nd</sup> decimal place)
- (4) If  $\frac{\Delta n}{n} < 0$  then  $\frac{\Delta f}{f} > 0$

**Ans. (1,3,4)**

**Sol.** When  $n_1 = n_2 = n$

$$\frac{1}{f} = (n-1) \times \frac{2}{R}$$

So  $f = \frac{R}{2(n-1)}$  .....(1)

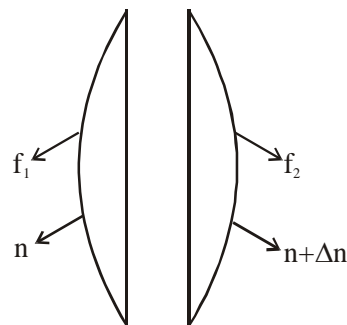
2<sup>nd</sup> case :

$$\frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{n-1}{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{(n+\Delta n)-1}{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{f_{eq}} = \frac{1}{f + \Delta f} = \left( \frac{n-1}{R} \right) + \frac{(n+\Delta n)-1}{R} = \frac{2(n-1) + \Delta n}{R}$$

$$\Delta f = \left( \frac{R}{2(n-1) + \Delta n} \right) - \left( \frac{R}{2(n-1)} \right)$$



$$= \frac{R}{2} \left[ \frac{(n-1) - (n-1+\Delta n)}{(n-1+\Delta n)(n-1)} \right] = \frac{-\Delta n}{(n-1)^2} \times \frac{R}{2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = -\frac{\Delta n}{2(n-1)} \quad \dots(2)$$

(1) Relation between  $\frac{\Delta f}{f}$  and  $\frac{\Delta n}{n}$  is independent of R so (1) is correct.

(2)  $2n - 2 < n$  because  $n < 2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\Delta n}{n-1} \right| > \frac{\Delta n}{n}$$

So  $\frac{\Delta f}{f} > \left| \frac{\Delta n}{n} \right|$  So (2) is wrong

$$(3) |\Delta f| = \frac{f \Delta n}{(n-1)} = \frac{(20 \times 10^{-3})}{1.5-1} = 40 \times 10^{-3} = 0.04$$

So (3) is wrong

(4) If  $\frac{\Delta n}{n} < 0$  then  $\frac{\Delta f}{f} > 0$  from equation (2)

**4.** Let us consider a system of units in which mass and angular momentum are dimensionless. If length has dimension of L, which of the following statement (s) is/are correct ?

(1) The dimension of force is  $L^{-3}$

(2) The dimension of energy is  $L^{-2}$

(3) The dimension of power is  $L^{-5}$

(4) The dimension of linear momentum is  $L^{-1}$

**Ans. (1,2,4)**

**Sol.** Mass =  $M^0 L^0 T^0$

$$M V r = M^0 L^0 T^0$$

$$M^0 \frac{L^1}{T^1} \cdot L^1 = M^0 L^0 T^0$$

$$L^2 = T^1 \quad \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$\text{Force} = M^1 L^1 T^{-2} \quad (\text{in SI})$$

$$= M^0 L^1 L^{-4} \quad (\text{In new system from equation (1)})$$

$$= L^{-3}$$

$$\text{Energy} = M^1 L^2 T^{-2} \quad (\text{In SI})$$

$$= M^0 L^2 L^{-4} \quad (\text{In new system from equation (1)})$$

$$= L^{-2}$$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{\text{Energy}}{\text{Time}}$$

$$= M^1 L^2 T^{-3} \quad (\text{in SI})$$

$$= M^0 L^2 L^{-6} \quad (\text{In new system from equation (1)})$$

$$= L^{-4}$$

$$\text{Linear momentum} = M^1 L^1 T^{-1} \quad (\text{in SI})$$

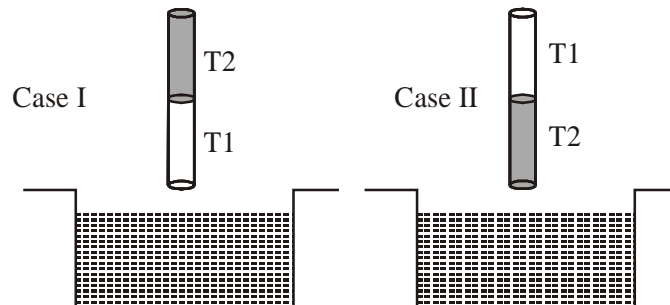
$$= M^0 L^1 L^{-2} \quad (\text{In new system from equation (1)})$$

$$= L^{-1}$$

Ans. (1, 2, 4)

5. A cylindrical capillary tube of 0.2 mm radius is made by joining two capillaries T1 and T2 of different materials having water contact angles of  $0^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$ , respectively. The capillary tube is dipped vertically in water in two different configurations, case I and II as shown in figure. Which of the following option(s) is(are) correct ?

(Surface tension of water = 0.075 N/m, density of water =  $1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , take  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ )



- (1) The correction in the height of water column raised in the tube, due to weight of water contained in the meniscus, will be different for both cases.
- (2) For case I, if the capillary joint is 5 cm above the water surface, the height of water column raised in the tube will be more than 8.75 cm. (Neglect the weight of the water in the meniscus)
- (3) For case I, if the joint is kept at 8 cm above the water surface, the height of water column in the tube will be 7.5 cm. (Neglect the weight of the water in the meniscus)
- (4) For case II, if the capillary joint is 5 cm above the water surface, the height of water column raised in the tube will be 3.75 cm. (Neglect the weight of the water in the meniscus)

Ans. (1,3,4)

$$\text{Sol. } h = \frac{2T \cos \theta}{\rho g R} ; h_1 = \frac{2 \times 0.075 \times \cos 0^\circ}{1000 \times 10 \times 0.2 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$\Rightarrow h_1 = 75 \text{ mm}$  (in  $T_1$ ) [If we assume entire tube of  $T_1$ ]

$\Rightarrow h_2 = \frac{2 \times 0.075 \times \cos 60^\circ}{1000 \times 10 \times 0.2 \times 10^{-3}} = 37.5 \text{ mm}$  (in  $T_2$ ) [If we assume entire tube of  $T_2$ ]

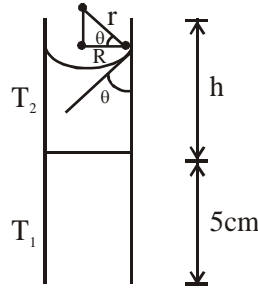
Option (1) : Since contact angles are different so correction in the height of water column raised in the tube will be different in both the cases, so option (1) is correct

Option (2) : If joint is 5 cm is above water surface, then lets say water crosses the joint by height  $h$ , then:

$$\Rightarrow P_0 - \frac{2T}{r} + \rho gh + \rho g \times 5 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$= P_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{R}{r}, r = \frac{R}{\cos \theta}$$



$$\Rightarrow \rho g(h + 5 \times 10^{-2}) = \frac{2T \cos \theta}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{2 \times 0.075 \times \cos 60^\circ}{0.2 \times 10^{-3} \times 1000 \times 10} - 5 \times 10^{-2}$$

$\Rightarrow h = -ve$ , not possible, so liquid will not cross the interface, but angle of contact at the interface will change, to balance the pressure,

So option (2) is wrong.

Option (3) : If interface is 8 cm above water then water will not even reach the interface, and water will rise till 7.5 cm only in  $T_1$ , so option (3) is right.

Option (4) : If interface is 5 cm above the water in vessel, then water in capillary will not even reach the interface. Water will reach only till 3.75 cm, so option (4) is right.

6. Two identical moving coil galvanometer have  $10 \Omega$  resistance and full scale deflection at  $2 \mu A$  current. One of them is converted into a voltmeter of 100 mV full scale reading and the other into an Ammeter of 1 mA full scale current using appropriate resistors. These are then used to measure the voltage and current in the Ohm's law experiment with  $R = 1000 \Omega$  resistor by using an ideal cell. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct ?

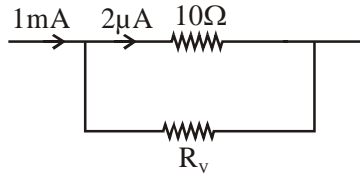
- (1) The measured value of  $R$  will be  $978 \Omega < R < 982 \Omega$ .
- (2) The resistance of the Voltmeter will be  $100 \text{ k}\Omega$ .
- (3) The resistance of the Ammeter will be  $0.02 \Omega$  ( round off to  $2^{\text{nd}}$  decimal place)
- (4) If the ideal cell is replaced by a cell having internal resistance of  $5 \Omega$  then the measured value of  $R$  will be more than  $1000 \Omega$ .

**Ans. (1,3)**

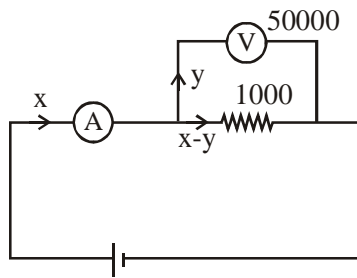


$$0.1 = 2 \times 10^{-6} (10 + R_v)$$

$$\therefore R_v = 49990 \, \Omega$$



$$2 \times 10^{-6} \times 10 = 10^{-3} R_A \therefore R_A = 0.02 \, \Omega$$



$$y \, 50000 = (x - y) \, 1000$$

$$\therefore 51y = x$$

$$\text{Reading} = \frac{y \, 50000}{x} \approx 980$$

7. A charged shell of radius  $R$  carries a total charge  $Q$ . Given  $\Phi$  as the flux of electric field through a closed cylindrical surface of height  $h$ , radius  $r$  and with its center same as that of the shell. Here, center of the cylinder is a point on the axis of the cylinder which is equidistant from its top and bottom surfaces. Which of the following option(s) is/are correct ? [ $\epsilon_0$  is the permittivity of free space]

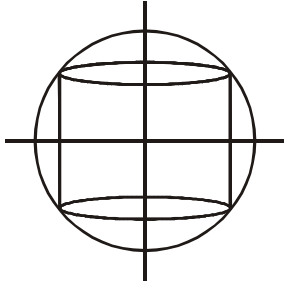
(1) If  $h > 2R$  and  $r > R$  then  $\Phi = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$       (2) If  $h < \frac{8R}{5}$  and  $r = \frac{3R}{5}$  then  $\Phi = 0$

(3) If  $h > 2R$  and  $r = \frac{4R}{5}$  then  $\Phi = \frac{Q}{5\epsilon_0}$       (4) If  $h > 2R$  and  $r = \frac{3R}{5}$  then  $\Phi = \frac{Q}{5\epsilon_0}$

**Ans. (1,2,4)**

**Sol.** For option (1), cylinder encloses the shell, thus option is correct

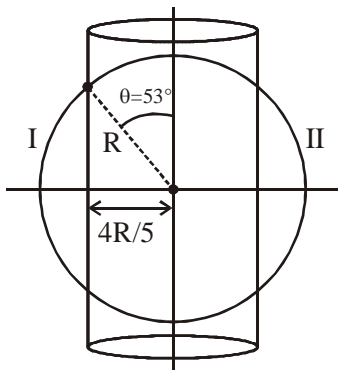
For option (2),



cylinder perfectly enclosed by shell,

thus  $\phi = 0$ , so option is correct.

For option (3)

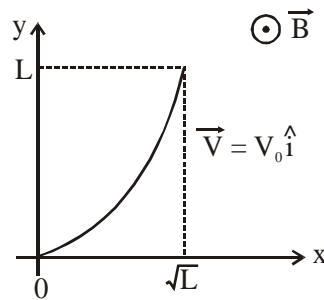


$$\phi = \frac{2 \times Q}{2 \epsilon_0} (1 - \cos 53^\circ) = \frac{2Q}{5 \epsilon_0}$$

For option (4) :

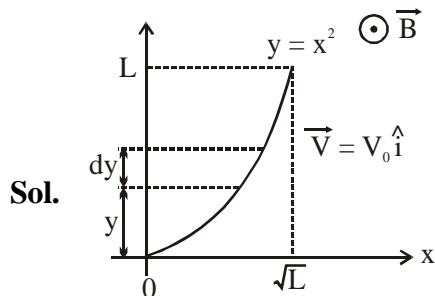
$$\text{Flux enclosed by cylinder} = \phi = \frac{2Q}{2 \epsilon_0} (1 - \cos 37^\circ) = \frac{Q}{5 \epsilon_0}$$

8. A conducting wire of parabolic shape, initially  $y = x^2$ , is moving with velocity  $\vec{V} = V_0 \hat{i}$  in a non-uniform magnetic field  $\vec{B} = B_0 \left( 1 + \left( \frac{y}{L} \right)^\beta \right) \hat{k}$ , as shown in figure. If  $V_0$ ,  $B_0$ ,  $L$  and  $\beta$  are positive constants and  $\Delta\phi$  is the potential difference developed between the ends of the wire, then the correct statement(s) is/are:



- (1)  $|\Delta\phi|$  remains the same if the parabolic wire is replaced by a straight wire,  $y = x$  initially, of length  $\sqrt{2}L$
- (2)  $|\Delta\phi|$  is proportional to the length of the wire projected on the y-axis.
- (3)  $|\Delta\phi| = \frac{1}{2} B_0 V_0 L$  for  $\beta = 0$
- (4)  $|\Delta\phi| = \frac{4}{3} B_0 V_0 L$  for  $\beta = 2$

**Ans. (1,2,4)**



$$y = x^2$$

$$\mathbf{B} = B_0 \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{y}{L} \right)^\beta \right] \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

$$\int d\phi = \int_0^L V_0 B_0 \left( 1 + \frac{y^\beta}{L^\beta} \right) \cdot dy$$

$$\Delta\phi = V_0 B_0 \left[ L + \frac{L^{\beta+1}}{(\beta+1)L^\beta} \right]$$

$$\Delta\phi = V_0 B_0 \left[ L + \frac{L}{\beta+1} \right]$$

$$\therefore |\Delta\phi| = B_0 V_0 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\beta+1} \right) \cdot L$$

$|\Delta\phi| \propto L \therefore$  option '2' is also correct

If  $\beta = 0$

$$\Delta\phi = V_0 B_0 [L + L]$$

$\Delta\phi = 2V_0 B_0 L \Rightarrow$  option (3) is incorrect

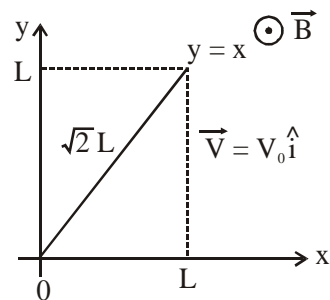
If  $\beta = 2$

$$\Delta\phi = V_0 B_0 \left[ L + \frac{L}{3} \right]$$

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{4}{3} V_0 B_0 L \text{ option (4) is correct}$$

$\Delta\phi$  will be same if the wire is replaced by the straight wire of length  $\sqrt{2}L$  and  $y = x$

$\therefore$  range of  $y$  remains same



$\therefore$  option 1 is correct.



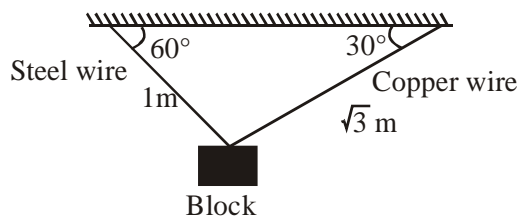
### SECTION-3 : (Maximum Marks: 18)

- This section contains **SIX (06)** questions. The answer to each question is a **NUMERICAL VALUE**.
- For each question, enter the correct numerical value of the answer using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer. If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **TWO** decimal places.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:  
*Full Marks* : +3 If **ONLY** the correct numerical value is entered.  
*Zero Marks* : 0 In all other cases.

1. A block of weight 100 N is suspended by copper and steel wires of same cross sectional area  $0.5 \text{ cm}^2$  and, length  $\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$  and 1 m, respectively. Their other ends are fixed on a ceiling as shown in figure. The angles subtended by copper and steel wires with ceiling are  $30^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$ , respectively. If elongation in copper

wire is  $(\Delta \ell_C)$  and elongation in steel wire is  $(\Delta \ell_S)$ , then the ratio  $\frac{\Delta \ell_C}{\Delta \ell_S}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

[Young's modulus for copper and steel are  $1 \times 10^{11} \text{ N/m}^2$  and  $2 \times 10^{11} \text{ N/m}^2$  respectively]



**Ans. (2.00)**

**Sol.** Let  $T_S$  = tension in steel wire

$T_C$  = Tension in copper wire

in x direction

$$T_C \cos 30^\circ = T_S \cos 60^\circ$$

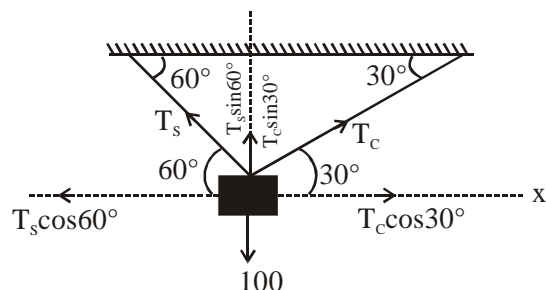
$$T_C \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = T_S \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{3} T_C = T_S \dots (i)$$

in y direction

$$T_C \sin 30^\circ + T_S \sin 60^\circ = 100$$

$$\frac{T_C}{2} + \frac{T_S \sqrt{3}}{2} = 100 \dots (ii)$$



Solving equation (i) & (ii)

$$T_C = 50 \text{ N}$$

$$T_S = 50\sqrt{3} \text{ N}$$

We know

$$\Delta L = \frac{FL}{AY}$$

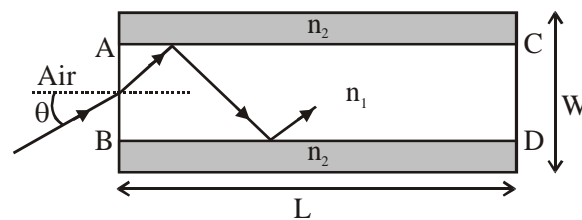
$$= \frac{\Delta L_C}{\Delta L_S} = \frac{T_C L_C}{A_C Y_C} \times \frac{A_S Y_S}{T_S L_S}$$

On solving above equation

$$\frac{\Delta L_C}{\Delta L_S} = 2$$

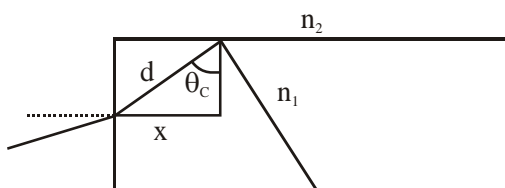
Ans. 2.00

2. A planar structure of length  $L$  and width  $W$  is made of two different optical media of refractive indices  $n_1 = 1.5$  and  $n_2 = 1.44$  as shown in figure. If  $L \gg W$ , a ray entering from end AB will emerge from end CD only if the total internal reflection condition is met inside the structure. For  $L = 9.6 \text{ m}$ , if the incident angle  $\theta$  is varied, the maximum time taken by a ray to exit the plane CD is  $t \times 10^{-9} \text{ s}$ , where  $t$  is \_\_\_\_\_. [Speed of light  $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ ]



Ans. (50.00)

Sol. For maximum time the ray of light must undergo TIR at all surfaces at minimum angle i.e.  $\theta_c$



$$\text{For TIR } n_1 \sin \theta_c = n_2$$

$$\sin \theta_C = \frac{1.44}{1.5}$$

$$\text{In above } \Delta \quad \sin \theta_C = \frac{x}{d}$$

$$d = \frac{x}{\sin \theta_C}$$

$$\text{Similarly } D = \frac{L}{\sin \theta_C}$$

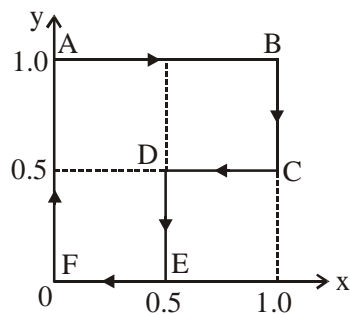
where  $L$  = length of tube,  $D$  = length of path of light

Time taken by light

$$t = \frac{D}{C} = \frac{L / \sin \theta_C}{2 \times 10^8}$$

$$t = 50 \times 10^{-9} \text{ s}$$

3. A particle is moved along a path AB-BC-CD-DE-EF-FA, as shown in figure, in presence of a force  $\vec{F} = (\alpha y \hat{i} + 2\alpha x \hat{j}) \text{ N}$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  are in meter and  $\alpha = -1 \text{ N/m}^{-1}$ . The work done on the particle by this force  $\vec{F}$  will be \_\_\_\_\_ Joule.



**Ans. (0.75)**

$$\text{Sol. } \vec{F} = (\alpha y \hat{i} + 2\alpha x \hat{j})$$

$$W_{AB} = (-1 \hat{i}) \cdot (1 \hat{i}) = -1 \text{ J}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \vec{F} = -1 \hat{i} + 2\alpha x \hat{j} \\ \vec{S} = 1 \hat{i} \end{array} \right]$$

Similarly,

$$W_{BC} = 1 \text{ J}$$

$$W_{CD} = 0.25J$$

$$W_{DE} = 0.5 J$$

$$W_{EF} = W_{FA} = 0 J$$

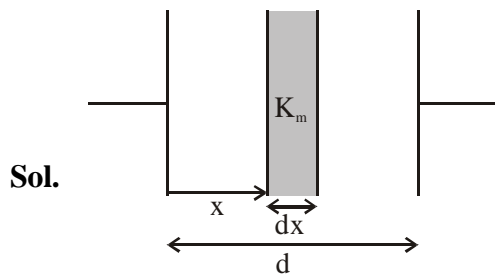
$$\therefore \text{New work in cycle} = 0.75 J$$

4. A parallel plate capacitor of capacitance  $C$  has spacing  $d$  between two plates having area  $A$ . The region between the plates is filled with  $N$  dielectric layers, parallel to its plates, each with thickness  $\delta = \frac{d}{N}$ . The

dielectric constant of the  $m^{\text{th}}$  layer is  $K_m = K \left( 1 + \frac{m}{N} \right)$ . For a very large  $N (> 10^3)$ , the capacitance  $C$  is  $\propto \left( \frac{K \epsilon_0 A}{d \ln 2} \right)$ . The value of  $\alpha$  will be \_\_\_\_.

$[\epsilon_0$  is the permittivity of free space]

**Ans. (1.00)**



$$\delta = dx = \frac{d}{N} \quad \& \quad \frac{m}{N} = \frac{x}{d}$$

$$K_m = K \left( 1 + \frac{m}{N} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow K_m = K \left( 1 + \frac{x}{d} \right)$$

$$C' = \frac{K_m A \epsilon_0}{dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \int_0^d \frac{dx}{K_m A \epsilon_0} = \frac{1}{KA \epsilon_0} \int_0^d \frac{dx}{\left( 1 + \frac{x}{d} \right)}$$

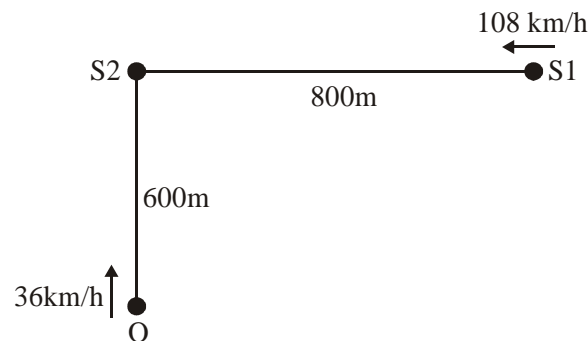
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{d}{KA \epsilon_0} \left[ \ln \left( 1 + \frac{x}{d} \right) \right]_0^d$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{d}{KA \epsilon_0} [\ln 2 - \ln(1)]$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{eq} = \frac{KA \epsilon_0}{d \ln 2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

5. A train S<sub>1</sub>, moving with a uniform velocity of 108 km/h, approaches another train S<sub>2</sub> standing on a platform. An observer O moves with a uniform velocity of 36 km/h towards S<sub>2</sub>, as shown in figure. Both the trains are blowing whistles of same frequency 120 Hz. When O is 600 m away from S<sub>2</sub> and distance between S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>2</sub> is 800 m, the number of beats heard by O is \_\_\_\_.

[Speed of the sound = 330 m/s]



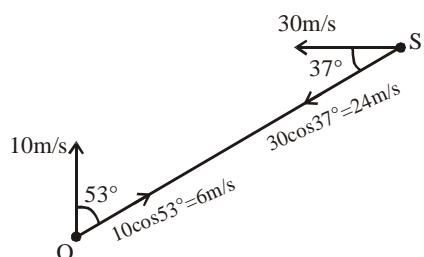
**Ans. (8.12 to 8.13)**

**Sol.** Frequency observed by O from S<sub>2</sub>

$$f_2 = \frac{330+10}{330} \times 120 = \frac{340}{330} \times 120 = 123.63 \text{ Hz}$$

frequency observed by O from S<sub>1</sub>

$$f_1 = \frac{330+6}{330-24} \times 120 = \frac{336}{306} \times 120 \approx 131.76 \text{ Hz}$$



$$\text{beat frequency} = 131.76 - 123.63 = 8.128 \approx 8.12 \text{ to } 8.13 \text{ Hz}$$

6. A liquid at  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  is poured very slowly into a Calorimeter that is at temperature of  $110^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The boiling temperature of the liquid is  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It is found that the first 5 gm of the liquid completely evaporates. After pouring another 80 gm of the liquid the equilibrium temperature is found to be  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The ratio of the Latent heat of the liquid to its specific heat will be \_\_\_\_\_  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

[Neglect the heat exchange with surrounding]

**Ans. (270.00)**

**Sol.** Let  $m$  = mass of calorimeter,

$x$  = specific heat of calorimeter

$s$  = specific heat of liquid

$L$  = latent heat of liquid

First 5 g of liquid at  $30^{\circ}$  is poured to calorimeter at  $110^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$\therefore m \times x \times (110 - 80) = 5 \times s \times (80 - 30) + 5 L$$

$$\Rightarrow mx \times 30 = 250 s + 5 L \dots (i)$$

Now, 80 g of liquid at  $30^{\circ}$  is poured into calorimeter at  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the equilibrium temperature reaches to  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

$$\therefore m \times x \times (80 - 30) = 80 \times s \times (50 - 30)$$

$$\Rightarrow mx \times 30 = 1600 s \dots (ii)$$

From (i) & (ii)

$$250 s + 5 L = 1600 s \Rightarrow 5L = 1350 s$$

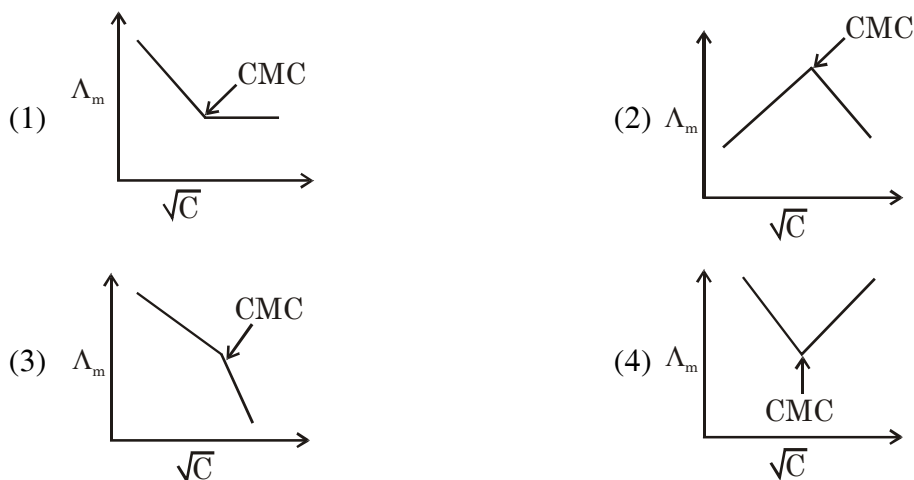
$$\Rightarrow \frac{L}{s} = 270$$

**FINAL JEE(Advanced) EXAMINATION - 2019****(Held On Monday 27<sup>th</sup> MAY, 2019)****PAPER-1****TEST PAPER WITH ANSWER & SOLUTION****PART-2 : CHEMISTRY****SECTION-1 : (Maximum Marks : 12)**

- This section contains **FOUR (04)** questions.
- Each question has **FOUR** options. **ONLY ONE** of these four options is the correct answer.
- For each question, choose the option corresponding to the correct answer.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme :  
*Full Marks* : +3 If **ONLY** the correct option is chosen.  
*Zero Marks* : 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered)  
*Negative Marks* : -1 In all other cases

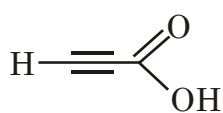
1. Molar conductivity ( $\Lambda_m$ ) of aqueous solution of sodium stearate, which behaves as a strong electrolyte, is recorded at varying concentration(c) of sodium stearate. Which one of the following plots provides the correct representation of micelle formation in the solution ?

(Critical micelle concentration (CMC) is marked with an arrow in the figures.)

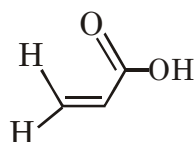


Ans. (3)

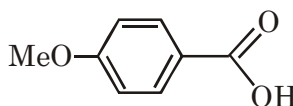
2. The correct order of acid strength of the following carboxylic acids is -



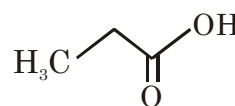
I



II



III



IV

(1) I > III > II > IV

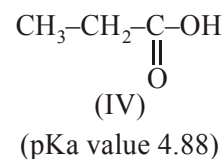
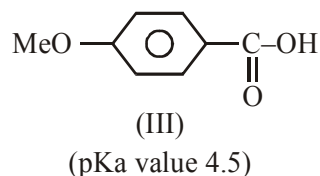
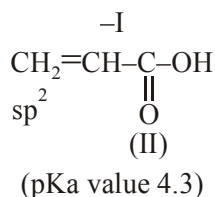
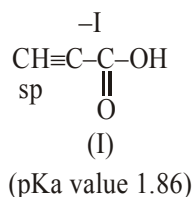
(2) III > II > I > IV

(3) II > I > IV > III

(4) I > II > III > IV

Ans. (4)

**Sol.** I > II > III > IV



3. Calamine, malachite, magnetite and cryolite, respectively are

- (1)  $\text{ZnSO}_4$ ,  $\text{CuCO}_3$ ,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{AlF}_3$                       (2)  $\text{ZnCO}_3$ ,  $\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ ,  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Na}_3\text{AlF}_6$   
 (3)  $\text{ZnSO}_4$ ,  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ ,  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Na}_3\text{AlF}_6$                       (4)  $\text{ZnCO}_3$ ,  $\text{CuCO}_3$ ,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Na}_3\text{AlF}_6$

**Ans.** (2)

<b>Sol.</b> Ore	Formula
Calamine	$\text{ZnCO}_3$
Malachite	$\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$
Magnetite	$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$
Cryolite	$\text{Na}_3\text{AlF}_6$

So correct answer is option(2)

4. The green colour produced in the borax bead test of a chromium(III) salt is due to -

- (1)  $\text{Cr}(\text{BO}_2)_3$                       (2)  $\text{CrB}$                       (3)  $\text{Cr}_2(\text{B}_4\text{O}_7)_3$                       (4)  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$

**Ans.** (1)

**Sol.** Chromium (III) salt  $\xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$



So correct answer is option(1)

### SECTION-2 : (Maximum Marks: 32)

- This section contains **EIGHT (08)** questions.
- Each question has **FOUR** options. **ONE OR MORE THAN ONE** of these four option(s) is (are) correct answer(s).
- For each question, choose the option(s) corresponding to (all ) the correct answer(s)
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:

*Full Marks* : +4 If only (all) the correct option(s) is (are) chosen.

*Partial Marks* : +3 If all the four options are correct but **ONLY** three options are chosen.

*Partial Marks* : +2 If three or more options are correct but **ONLY** two options are chosen and both of which are correct.

*Partial Marks* : +1 If two or more options are correct but **ONLY** one option is chosen and it is a correct option.

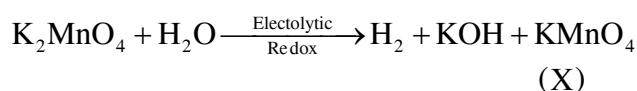
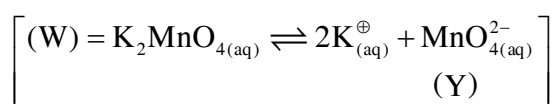
*Zero Marks* : 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered).

*Negative Marks* : -1 In all other cases.



- For example, in a question, if (A), (B) and (D) are the ONLY three options corresponding to correct answers, then
  - choosing ONLY (A), (B) and (D) will get +4 marks;
  - choosing ONLY (A) and (B) will get +2 marks;
  - choosing ONLY (A) and (D) will get +2 marks;
  - choosing ONLY (B) and (D) will get +2 marks;
  - choosing ONLY (A) will get +1 marks;
  - choosing ONLY (B) will get +1 marks;
  - choosing ONLY (D) will get +1 marks;
  - choosing no option (i.e. the question is unanswered) will get 0 marks, and
  - choosing any other combination of options will get -1 mark.

**Ans. (2,3,4)**



[anion of X =  $\text{MnO}_4^-$ ]  
(Z)

$\therefore$  In acidic solution; Y undergoes disproportionation reaction

2. Which of the following statement(s) is (are) correct regarding the root mean square speed ( $U_{\text{rms}}$ ) and average translational kinetic energy ( $\epsilon_{\text{av}}$ ) of a molecule in a gas at equilibrium ?

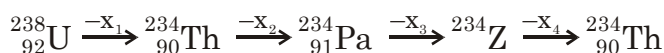
- (1)  $U_{\text{rms}}$  is doubled when its temperature is increased four times
- (2)  $\epsilon_{\text{av}}$  at a given temperature does not depend on its molecular mass
- (3)  $U_{\text{rms}}$  is inversely proportional to the square root of its molecular mass
- (4)  $\epsilon_{\text{av}}$  is doubled when its temperature is increased four times

**Ans. (1,2,3)**

**Sol.**  $U_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}}$

$$E_{\text{avg}} = \frac{3}{2} kT$$

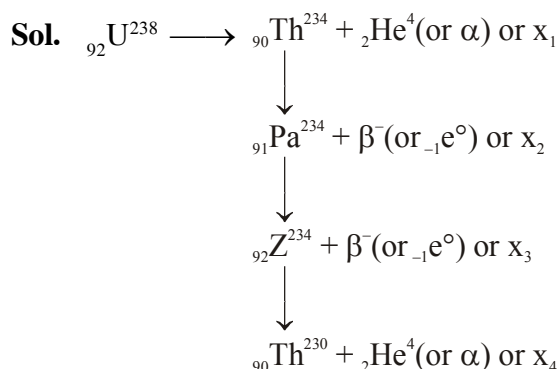
3. In the decay sequence :



$x_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $x_3$  and  $x_4$  are particles/ radiation emitted by the respective isotopes. The correct option(s) is/are-

- (1) Z is an isotope of uranium
- (2)  $x_2$  is  $\beta^-$
- (3)  $x_1$  will deflect towards negatively charged plate
- (4)  $x_3$  is  $\gamma$ -ray

**Ans. (1,2,3)**

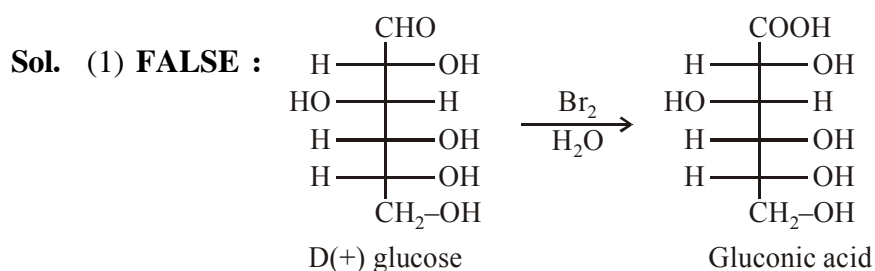


U and Z are isotopes

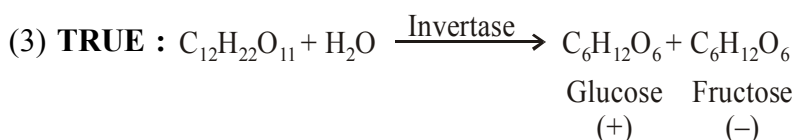
4. Which of the following statement(s) is(are) true ?

- (1) Oxidation of glucose with bromine water gives glutamic acid
- (2) The two six-membered cyclic hemiacetal forms of D-(+)-glucose are called anomers
- (3) Hydrolysis of sucrose gives dextrorotatory glucose and laevorotatory fructose
- (4) Monosaccharides **cannot** be hydrolysed to give polyhydroxy aldehydes and ketones

Ans. (2,3,4)

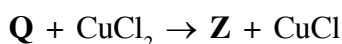
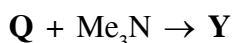


(2) **TRUE** : Six member hemiacetal on anomeric carbon gives  $\alpha$ -D glucose &  $\beta$ -D glucose.



(4) **TRUE** : Monosaccharide cannot be hydrolysed to give polyhydroxy aldehydes and ketones

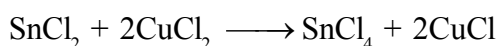
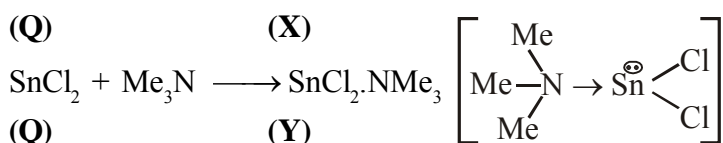
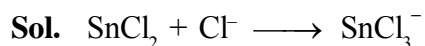
5. A tin chloride **Q** undergoes the following reactions (not balanced)



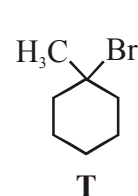
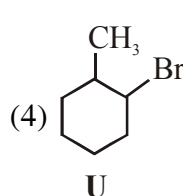
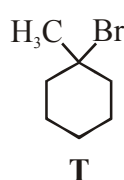
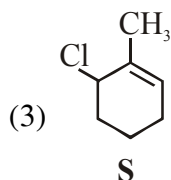
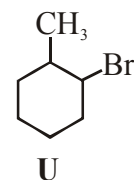
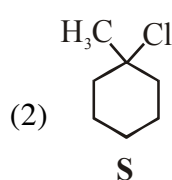
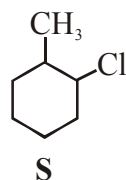
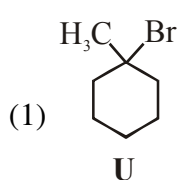
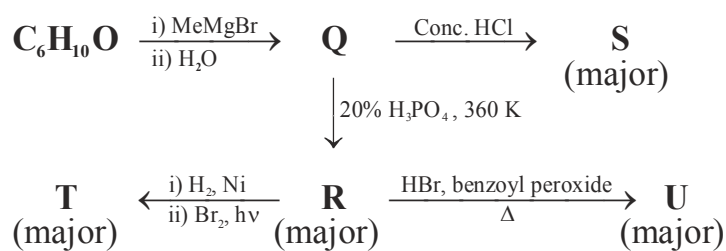
X is a monoanion having pyramidal geometry. Both Y and Z are neutral compounds. Choose the correct option(s).

- (1) The central atoms in X is  $\text{sp}^3$  hybridized
- (2) The oxidation state of the central atom in Z is +2
- (3) The central atom in Z has one lone pair of electrons
- (4) There is a coordinate bond in Y

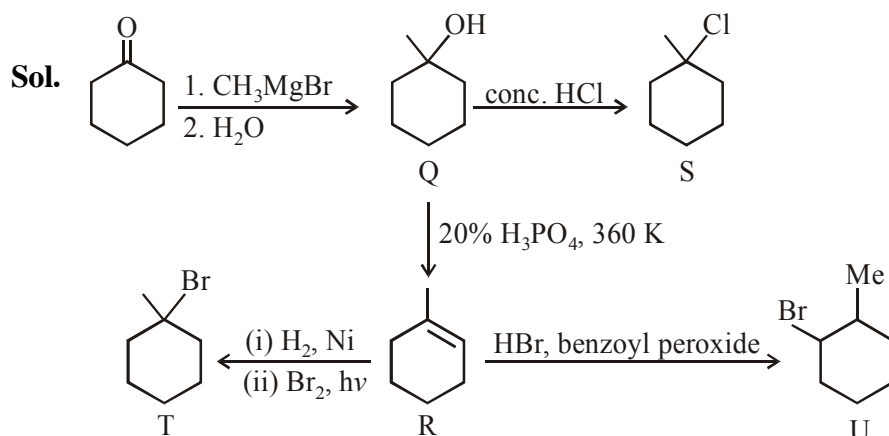
Ans. (1,4)



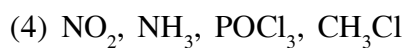
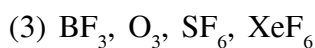
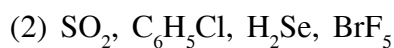
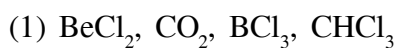
6. Choose the correct option(s) for the following set of reactions



Ans. (2,4)



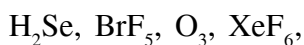
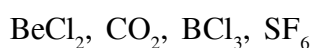
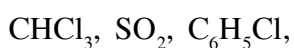
7. Each of the following options contains a set of four molecules. Identify the option(s) where all four molecules possess permanent dipole moment at room temperature.



Ans. (2,4)

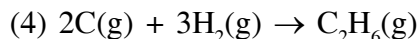
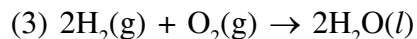
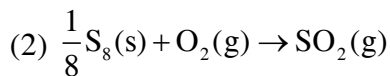
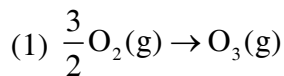
Sol. Polar molecule

Non-polar molecule



So correct answer is option (2) and (4)

8. Choose the reaction(s) from the following options, for which the standard enthalpy of reaction is equal to the standard enthalpy of formation.



**Ans. (1,2)**

**Sol.** Enthalpy of formation is defined as enthalpy change for formation of 1 mole of substance from its elements, present in their natural most stable form.

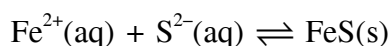
### SECTION-3 : (Maximum Marks: 18)

- This section contains **SIX (06)** questions. The answer to each question is a **NUMERICAL VALUE**.
- For each question, enter the correct numerical value of the answer using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer. If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **Two** decimal places.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:

*Full Marks* : +3 If **ONLY** the correct numerical value is entered.

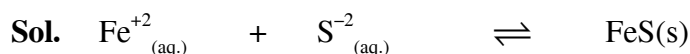
*Zero Marks* : 0 In all other cases.

1. For the following reaction, the equilibrium constant  $K_c$  at 298 K is  $1.6 \times 10^{17}$ .



When equal volumes of 0.06 M  $\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq})$  and 0.2 M  $\text{S}^{2-}(\text{aq})$  solutions are mixed, the equilibrium concentration of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq})$  is found to be  $Y \times 10^{-17}$  M. The value of Y is \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans. (8.92 or 8.93)**



$$0.03 \text{ M} \quad 0.1 \text{ M}$$

$$(0.03-x) \quad (0.1-x)$$

$$\approx y \quad \approx 0.07$$

$$K_c \gg 10^3 \Rightarrow 0.03-x \approx 0 \approx y$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0.03$$

$$K_c = 1.6 \times 10^{17} = \frac{1}{y \times 0.07}$$

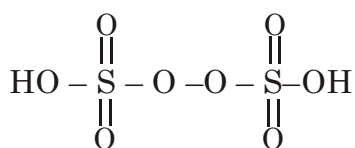
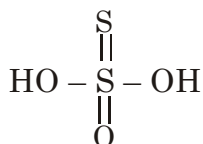
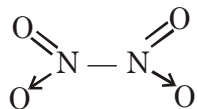
$$y = \frac{10^{-17}}{1.6 \times 0.07} = 8.928 \times 10^{-17} = Y \times 10^{-17}$$

$$\boxed{y \approx 8.93}$$

2. Among  $B_2H_6$ ,  $B_3N_3H_6$ ,  $N_2O$ ,  $N_2O_4$ ,  $H_2S_2O_3$  and  $H_2S_2O_8$ , the total number of molecules containing covalent bond between two atoms of the same kind is \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans. (4.00)**

**Sol.**  $N \equiv N \rightarrow O$



So correct answer is 4

3. Consider the kinetic data given in the following table for the reaction  $A + B + C \rightarrow \text{Product}$ .

Experiment No.	[A] (mol dm <sup>-3</sup> )	[B] (mol dm <sup>-3</sup> )	[C] (mol dm <sup>-3</sup> )	Rate of reaction (mol dm <sup>-3</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )
1	0.2	0.1	0.1	$6.0 \times 10^{-5}$
2	0.2	0.2	0.1	$6.0 \times 10^{-5}$
3	0.2	0.1	0.2	$1.2 \times 10^{-4}$
4	0.3	0.1	0.1	$9.0 \times 10^{-5}$

The rate of the reaction for  $[A] = 0.15 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ ,  $[B] = 0.25 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  and  $[C] = 0.15 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$  is found to be  $Y \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . The value of **Y** is \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans. (6.75)**

**Sol.**  $r = K[A]^{n_1} [B]^{n_2} [C]^{n_3}$

From table

$$n_1 = 1$$

$$n_2 = 0$$

$$n_3 = 1$$

$$r = K[A] [C]$$

From Exp-1

$$6 \times 10^{-5} = K \times 0.2 \times 0.1$$

$$K = 3 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$r = (3 \times 10^{-3}) \times 0.15 \times 0.15$$

$$= 6.75 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$= Y \times 10^{-5}$$

$$Y = 6.75$$

4. On dissolving 0.5 g of a non-volatile non-ionic solute to 39 g of benzene, its vapor pressure decreases from 650 mm Hg to 640 mm Hg. The depression of freezing point of benzene (in K) upon addition of the solute is \_\_\_\_\_

(Given data : Molar mass and the molal freezing point depression constant of benzene are  $78 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$  and  $5.12 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$ , respectively)

**Ans. (1.02 or 1.03)**

**Sol.** 
$$\frac{P^0 - P_s}{P^0} = \frac{n_{\text{solute}}}{n_{\text{solute}} + n_{\text{solvent}}}$$

$$\frac{650 - 640}{650} = \frac{n_{\text{solute}}}{n_{\text{solute}} + 0.5}$$

$$n_{\text{solute}} = \left( \frac{5}{640} \right)$$

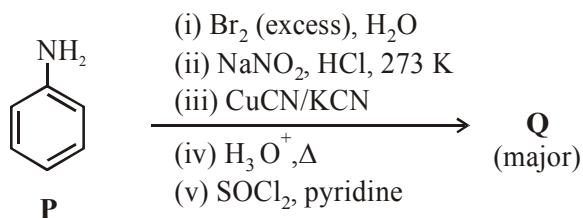
$$\text{Molality} = \frac{5 \times 1000}{640 \times 39}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta T_f &= m \times K_b \\ &= \frac{5.12 \times 5 \times 1000}{640 \times 39} \\ &= 1.0256 \end{aligned}$$

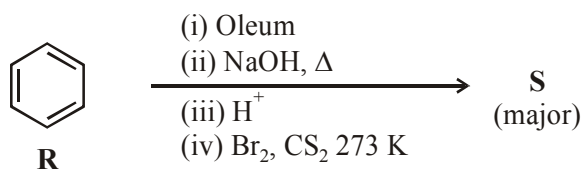
$$\boxed{\Delta T_f \approx 1.03}$$

5. Scheme 1 and 2 describe the conversion of **P** to **Q** and **R** to **S**, respectively. Scheme 3 describes the synthesis of **T** from **Q** and **S**. The total number of Br atoms in a molecule of **T** is \_\_\_\_\_

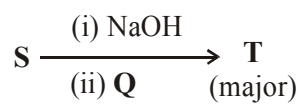
**Scheme 1 :**



**Scheme 2 :**

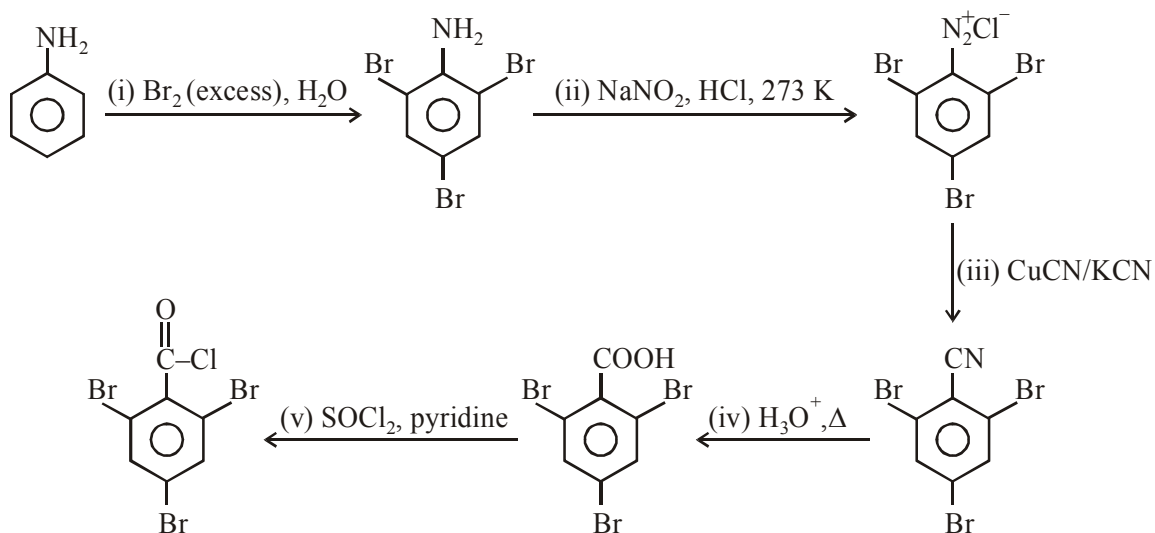


**Scheme 3 :**

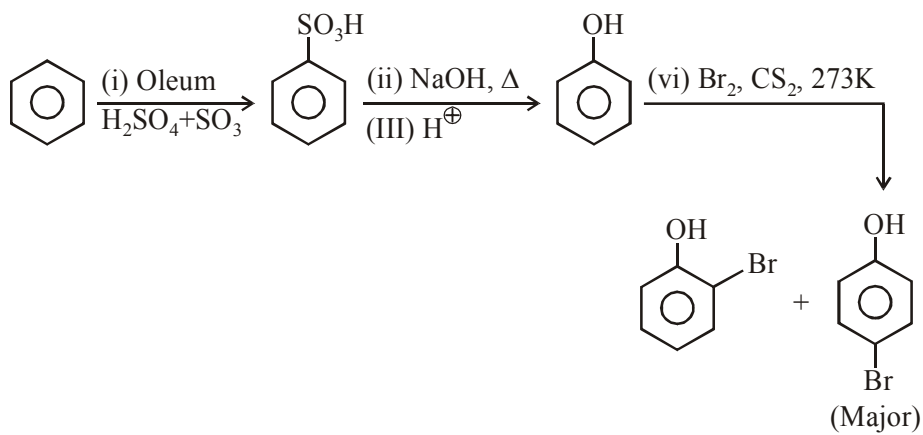


**Ans. (4.00)**

**Sol. Scheme 1 :**



**Scheme 2 :**



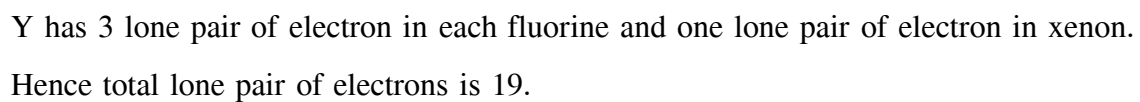


Chemical reaction scheme showing the synthesis of compound (T):

4-bromophenol reacts with (i) NaOH to form sodium 4-bromophenoxide.

Sodium 4-bromophenoxide reacts with 2,4,6-tribromobenzoyl chloride (labeled (Q)) to form 2,4,6-tribromo-3-(4-bromophenoxy)benzoate (labeled (T)).

- Ans. (19.00)**



Ans.(19)

## FINAL JEE(Advanced) EXAMINATION - 2019

(Held On Monday 27<sup>th</sup> MAY, 2019)

PAPER-1

TEST PAPER WITH ANSWER &amp; SOLUTION

## PART-3 : MATHEMATICS

## SECTION-1 : (Maximum Marks : 12)

- This section contains **FOUR (04)** questions.
- Each question has **FOUR** options. **ONLY ONE** of these four options is the correct answer.
- For each question, choose the option corresponding to the correct answer.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme :

*Full Marks* : +3 If **ONLY** the correct option is chosen.

*Zero Marks* : 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered)

*Negative Marks* : -1 In all other cases

1. Let  $M = \begin{bmatrix} \sin^4 \theta & -1 - \sin^2 \theta \\ 1 + \cos^2 \theta & \cos^4 \theta \end{bmatrix} = \alpha I + \beta M^{-1}$ ,

where  $\alpha = \alpha(\theta)$  and  $\beta = \beta(\theta)$  are real number, and  $I$  is the  $2 \times 2$  identity matrix. If

$\alpha^*$  is the minimum of the set  $\{\alpha(\theta) : \theta \in [0, 2\pi)\}$  and

$\beta^*$  is the minimum of the set  $\{\beta(\theta) : \theta \in [0, 2\pi)\}$ ,

then the value of  $\alpha^* + \beta^*$  is

(1)  $-\frac{37}{16}$

(2)  $-\frac{29}{16}$

(3)  $-\frac{31}{16}$

(4)  $-\frac{17}{16}$

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** Given  $M = \alpha I + \beta M^{-1}$

$$\Rightarrow M^2 - \alpha M - \beta I = O$$

By putting values of  $M$  and  $M^2$ , we get

$$\alpha(\theta) = 1 - 2\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \frac{\sin^2 2\theta}{2} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Also, } \beta(\theta) = -(\sin^4 \theta \cos^4 \theta + (1 + \cos^2 \theta)(1 + \sin^2 \theta))$$

$$= -(\sin^4 \theta \cos^4 \theta + 1 + \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta)$$

$$= -(t^2 + t + 2), \quad t = \frac{\sin^2 2\theta}{4} \in \left[0, \frac{1}{4}\right]$$

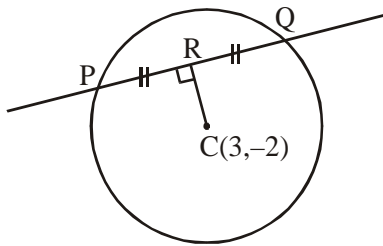
$$\Rightarrow \beta(\theta) \geq -\frac{37}{16}$$

2. A line  $y = mx + 1$  intersects the circle  $(x - 3)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 25$  at the points P and Q. If the midpoint of the line segment PQ has x-coordinate  $-\frac{3}{5}$ , then which one of the following options is correct ?

- (1)  $6 \leq m < 8$                       (2)  $2 \leq m < 4$                       (3)  $4 \leq m < 6$                       (4)  $-3 \leq m < -1$

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.**



$$R \equiv \left( -\frac{3}{5}, \frac{-3m}{5} + 1 \right)$$

$$\text{So, } m \left( \frac{-\frac{3m}{5} + 3}{-\frac{3}{5} - 3} \right) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 - 5m + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 2, 3$$

3. Let S be the set of all complex numbers z satisfying  $|z - 2 + i| \geq \sqrt{5}$ . If the complex number  $z_0$  is such that

$\frac{1}{|z_0 - 1|}$  is the maximum of the set  $\left\{ \frac{1}{|z - 1|} : z \in S \right\}$ , then the principal argument of  $\frac{4 - z_0 - \bar{z}_0}{z_0 - \bar{z}_0 + 2i}$  is

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

**Ans. (2)**

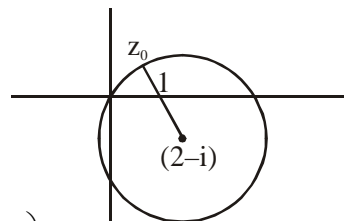
**Sol.**  $\arg \left( \frac{4 - (z_0 - \bar{z}_0)}{(z_0 - \bar{z}_0) + 2i} \right)$

$$= \arg \left( \frac{4 - 2 \operatorname{Re} z_0}{2i \operatorname{Im} z_0 + 2i} \right) = \arg \left( \frac{2 - \operatorname{Re} z_0}{(1 + \operatorname{Im} z_0)i} \right)$$

$$= \arg \left( - \left( \frac{2 - \operatorname{Re} z_0}{1 + \operatorname{Im} z_0} \right) i \right)$$

$$= \arg(-ki) ; k > 0 \quad (\text{as } \operatorname{Re} z_0 < 2 \text{ \& } \operatorname{Im} z_0 > 0)$$

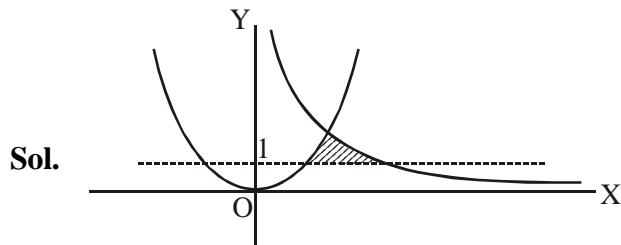
$$= -\frac{\pi}{2}$$



4. The area of the region  $\{(x, y) : xy \leq 8, 1 \leq y \leq x^2\}$  is

- (1)  $8\log_e 2 - \frac{14}{3}$       (2)  $16\log_e 2 - \frac{14}{3}$       (3)  $16\log_e 2 - 6$       (4)  $8\log_e 2 - \frac{7}{3}$

Ans. (2)



For intersection,  $\frac{8}{y} = \sqrt{y} \Rightarrow y = 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hence, required area} &= \int_1^4 \left( \frac{8}{y} - \sqrt{y} \right) dy \\ &= \left[ 8\log_e y - \frac{2}{3}y^{3/2} \right]_1^4 = 16\log_e 2 - \frac{14}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Remark :** The question should contain the phrase "area of the bounded region in the first quadrant". Because, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quadrant, the region above the line  $y = 1$  and below  $y = x^2$ , satisfies the region, which is unbounded.

#### SECTION-2 : (Maximum Marks: 32)

- This section contains **EIGHT (08)** questions.
- Each question has **FOUR** options. **ONE OR MORE THAN ONE** of these four option(s) is (are) correct answer(s).
- For each question, choose the option(s) corresponding to (all ) the correct answer(s)
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:
 

*Full Marks* : +4 If only (all) the correct option(s) is (are) chosen.

*Partial Marks* : +3 If all the four options are correct but **ONLY** three options are chosen.

*Partial Marks* : +2 If three or more options are correct but **ONLY** two options are chosen and both of which are correct.

*Partial Marks* : +1 If two or more options are correct but **ONLY** one option is chosen and it is a correct option.

*Zero Marks* : 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered).

*Negative Marks* : -1 In all other cases.
- For example, in a question, if (A), (B) and (D) are the **ONLY** three options corresponding to correct answers, then
 

choosing **ONLY** (A), (B) and (D) will get +4 marks;

choosing **ONLY** (A) and (B) will get +2 marks;

choosing **ONLY** (A) and (D) will get +2 marks;

choosing **ONLY** (B) and (D) will get +2 marks;

choosing **ONLY** (A) will get +1 marks;

choosing **ONLY** (B) will get +1 marks;

choosing **ONLY** (D) will get +1 marks;

choosing no option (i.e. the question is unanswered) will get 0 marks, and

choosing any other combination of options will get -1 mark.

1. There are three bags  $B_1$ ,  $B_2$  and  $B_3$ . The bag  $B_1$  contains 5 red and 5 green balls,  $B_2$  contains 3 red and 5 green balls, and  $B_3$  contains 5 red and 3 green balls, Bags  $B_1$ ,  $B_2$  and  $B_3$  have probabilities  $\frac{3}{10}$ ,  $\frac{3}{10}$  and  $\frac{4}{10}$  respectively of being chosen. A bag is selected at random and a ball is chosen at random from the bag. Then which of the following options is/are correct ?

- (1) Probability that the selected bag is  $B_3$  and the chosen ball is green equals  $\frac{3}{10}$
- (2) Probability that the chosen ball is green equals  $\frac{39}{80}$
- (3) Probability that the chosen ball is green, given that the selected bag is  $B_3$ , equals  $\frac{3}{8}$
- (4) Probability that the selected bag is  $B_3$ , given that the chosen balls is green, equals  $\frac{5}{13}$

**Ans. (2,3)**

**Sol.**

Ball	Balls composition	$P(B_i)$
$B_1$	5R + 5G	$\frac{3}{10}$
$B_2$	3R + 5G	$\frac{3}{10}$
$B_3$	5R + 3G	$\frac{4}{10}$

$$(1) \quad P(B_3 \cap G) = P\left(\frac{G}{B_3}\right)P(B_3)$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{4}{10} = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$(2) \quad P(G) = P\left(\frac{G}{B_1}\right)P(B_1) + P\left(\frac{G}{B_2}\right)P(B_2) + P\left(\frac{G}{B_3}\right)P(B_3)$$

$$= \frac{3}{20} + \frac{3}{16} + \frac{3}{20} = \frac{39}{80}$$

$$(3) \quad P\left(\frac{G}{B_3}\right) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$(4) \quad P\left(\frac{B_3}{G}\right) = \frac{P(G \cap B_3)}{P(G)} = \frac{3/20}{39/80} = \frac{4}{13}$$

2. Define the collections  $\{E_1, E_2, E_3, \dots\}$  of ellipses and  $\{R_1, R_2, R_3, \dots\}$  of rectangles as follows :

$$E_1 : \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 ;$$

$R_1$  : rectangle of largest area, with sides parallel to the axes, inscribed in  $E_1$  ;

$E_n$  : ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a_n^2} + \frac{y^2}{b_n^2} = 1$  of largest area inscribed in  $R_{n-1}$ ,  $n > 1$  ;

$R_n$  : rectangle of largest area, with sides parallel to the axes, inscribed in  $E_n$ ,  $n > 1$ .

Then which of the following options is/are correct ?

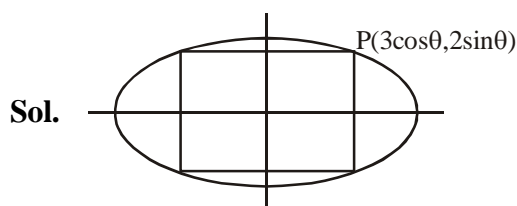
(1) The eccentricities of  $E_{18}$  and  $E_{19}$  are NOT equal

(2) The distance of a focus from the centre in  $E_9$  is  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{32}$

(3) The length of latus rectum of  $E_9$  is  $\frac{1}{6}$

(4)  $\sum_{n=1}^N (\text{area of } R_n) < 24$ , for each positive integer N

Ans. (3,4)



Area of  $R_1 = 3\sin 2\theta$  ; for this to be maximum

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

Hence for subsequent areas of rectangles  $R_n$  to be maximum the coordinates will be in GP with common

$$\text{ratio } r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{3}{(\sqrt{2})^{n-1}} ; b_n = \frac{2}{(\sqrt{2})^{n-1}}$$

Eccentricity of all the ellipses will be same

$$\text{Distance of a focus from the centre in } E_9 = a_9 e_9 = \sqrt{a_9^2 - b_9^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{16}$$

$$\text{Length of latus rectum of } E_9 = \frac{2b_9^2}{a_9} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Area of } R_n = 12 + \frac{12}{2} + \frac{12}{4} + \dots = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^N (\text{area of } R_n) < 24, \text{ for each positive integer } N$$

3. Let  $M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & b & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\text{adj}M = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 8 & -6 & 2 \\ -5 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  where a and b are real numbers. Which of the following

options is/are correct ?

(1)  $a + b = 3$

(2)  $\det(\text{adj}M^2) = 81$

(3)  $(\text{adj}M)^{-1} + \text{adj}M^{-1} = -M$

(4) If  $M \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , then  $\alpha - \beta + \gamma = 3$

**Ans. (1,3,4)**

**Sol.**  $(\text{adj}M)_{11} = 2 - 3b = -1 \Rightarrow b = 1$

Also,  $(\text{adj}M)_{22} = -3a = -6 \Rightarrow a = 2$

Now,  $\det M = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$

$\Rightarrow \det(\text{adj}M^2) = (\det M^2)^2$   
 $= (\det M)^4 = 16$

Also  $M^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}M}{\det M}$

$\Rightarrow \text{adj}M = -2M^{-1}$

$\Rightarrow (\text{adj}M)^{-1} = \frac{-1}{2}M$

And,  $\text{adj}(M^{-1}) = (M^{-1})^{-1} \det(M^{-1})$

$= \frac{1}{\det M} M = \frac{-M}{2}$

Hence,  $(\text{adj}M)^{-1} + \text{adj}(M^{-1}) = -M$

Further,  $MX = b$

$\Rightarrow X = M^{-1}b = \frac{-\text{adj}M}{2}b$

$= \frac{-1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 8 & -6 & 2 \\ -5 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \frac{-1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow (\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = (1, -1, 1)$

4. Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^5 + 5x^4 + 10x^3 + 10x^2 + 3x + 1, & x < 0; \\ x^2 - x + 1, & 0 \leq x < 1; \\ \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 4x^2 + 7x - \frac{8}{3}, & 1 \leq x < 3; \\ (x-2)\log_e(x-2) - x + \frac{10}{3}, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

Then which of the following options is/are correct ?

- (1)  $f'$  has a local maximum at  $x = 1$                       (2)  $f$  is onto  
(3)  $f$  is increasing on  $(-\infty, 0)$                       (4)  $f'$  is NOT differentiable at  $x = 1$

**Ans. (1,2,4)**

**Sol.**  $f(x) = \begin{cases} (x+1)^5 - 2x, & x < 0; \\ x^2 - x + 1, & 0 \leq x < 1; \\ \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 4x^2 + 7x - \frac{8}{3}, & 1 \leq x < 3; \\ (x-2)\log_e(x-2) - x + \frac{10}{3}, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$

for  $x < 0$ ,  $f(x)$  is continuous

&  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1$

Hence,  $(-\infty, 1) \subset \text{Range of } f(x) \text{ in } (-\infty, 0)$

$f'(x) = 5(x+1)^4 - 2$ , which changes sign in  $(-\infty, 0)$

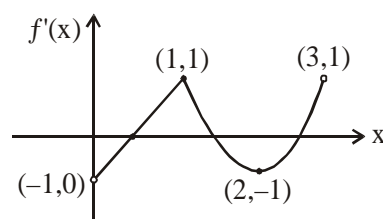
$\Rightarrow f(x)$  is non-monotonic in  $(-\infty, 0)$

For  $x \geq 3$ ,  $f(x)$  is again continuous and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$  and  $f(3) = \frac{1}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \left[ \frac{1}{3}, \infty \right) \subset \text{Range of } f(x) \text{ in } [3, \infty)$

Hence, range of  $f(x)$  is  $\mathbb{R}$

$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 1, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 2x^2 - 8x + 7, & 1 \leq x < 3 \end{cases}$



Hence  $f'$  has a local maximum at  $x = 1$  and  $f'$  is NOT differentiable at  $x = 1$ .



5. Let  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  be the roots of  $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$ , with  $\alpha > \beta$ . For all positive integers  $n$ , define

$$a_n = \frac{\alpha^n - \beta^n}{\alpha - \beta}, \quad n \geq 1$$

$$b_1 = 1 \text{ and } b_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n+1}, \quad n \geq 2.$$

Then which of the following options is/are correct ?

(1)  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n = a_{n+2} - 1$  for all  $n \geq 1$

(2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{10^n} = \frac{10}{89}$

(3)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{10^n} = \frac{8}{89}$

(4)  $b_n = \alpha^n + \beta^n$  for all  $n \geq 1$

**Ans. (1,2,4)**

**Sol.**  $\alpha, \beta$  are roots of  $x^2 - x - 1$

$$a_{r+2} - a_r = \frac{(\alpha^{r+2} - \beta^{r+2}) - (\alpha^r - \beta^r)}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{(\alpha^{r+2} - \alpha^r) - (\beta^{r+2} - \beta^r)}{\alpha - \beta}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^r(\alpha^2 - 1) - \beta^r(\beta^2 - 1)}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{\alpha^r\alpha - \beta^r\beta}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{\alpha^{r+1} - \beta^{r+1}}{\alpha - \beta} = a_{r+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{r+2} - a_{r+1} = a_r$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{r=1}^n a_r = a_{n+2} - a_2 = a_{n+2} - \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}{\alpha - \beta} = a_{n+2} - (\alpha + \beta) = a_{n+2} - 1$$

$$\text{Now } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{10^n} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\alpha}{10}\right)^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\beta}{10}\right)^n}{\alpha - \beta}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\frac{\alpha}{10}}{1 - \frac{\alpha}{10}} - \frac{\frac{\beta}{10}}{1 - \frac{\beta}{10}}}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{\frac{\alpha}{10 - \alpha} - \frac{\beta}{10 - \beta}}{(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{10}{(10 - \alpha)(10 - \beta)} = \frac{10}{89}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{10^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{n-1} + a_{n+1}}{10^n} = \frac{\frac{\alpha}{10}}{1 - \frac{\alpha}{10}} + \frac{\frac{\beta}{10}}{1 - \frac{\beta}{10}} = \frac{12}{89}$$

Further,  $b_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n+1}$

$$= \frac{(\alpha^{n-1} - \beta^{n-1}) + (\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1})}{\alpha - \beta}$$

(as  $\alpha\beta = -1 \Rightarrow \alpha^{n-1} = -\alpha^n\beta$  &  $\beta^{n-1} = -\alpha\beta^n$ )

$$= \frac{\alpha^n(\alpha - \beta) + (\alpha - \beta)\beta^n}{\alpha - \beta} = \alpha^n + \beta^n$$

6. Let  $\Gamma$  denote a curve  $y = y(x)$  which is in the first quadrant and let the point  $(1, 0)$  lie on it. Let the tangent to  $\Gamma$  at a point  $P$  intersect the  $y$ -axis at  $Y_p$ . If  $PY_p$  has length 1 for each point  $P$  on  $\Gamma$ , then which of the following options is/are correct ?

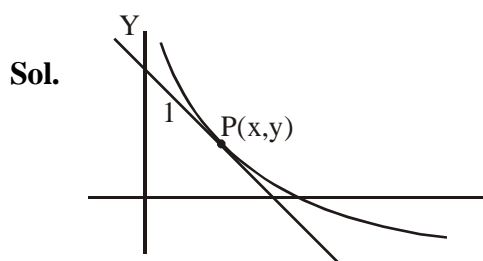
$$(1) \ y = \log_e \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x} \right) - \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$(2) \ xy' - \sqrt{1 - x^2} = 0$$

$$(3) \ y = -\log_e \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x} \right) + \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$(4) \ xy' + \sqrt{1 - x^2} = 0$$

**Ans. (1,4)**



$$Y - y = y'(X - x)$$

$$\text{So, } Y_p = (0, y - xy')$$

$$\text{So, } x^2 + (xy')^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 - x^2}{x^2}}$$

$\left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \right]$  can not be positive i.e.  $f(x)$  can not be increasing in first quadrant, for  $x \in (0, 1)$

$$\text{Hence, } \int dy = -\int \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\int \frac{\cos^2 \theta d\theta}{\sin \theta} ; \text{ put } x = \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\int \operatorname{cosec} \theta d\theta + \int \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \ln(\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta) - \cos \theta + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \ln \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x} \right) - \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \ln \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x} \right) - \sqrt{1 - x^2} \quad (\text{as } y(1) = 0)$$

7. In a non-right-angled triangle  $\Delta PQR$ , let  $p, q, r$  denote the lengths of the sides opposite to the angles at  $P, Q, R$  respectively. The median from  $R$  meets the side  $PQ$  at  $S$ , the perpendicular from  $P$  meets the side  $QR$  at  $E$ , and  $RS$  and  $PE$  intersect at  $O$ . If  $p = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $q = 1$ , and the radius of the circumcircle of the  $\Delta PQR$  equals 1, then which of the following options is/are correct ?

(1) Area of  $\Delta SOE = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}$

(2) Radius of incircle of  $\Delta PQR = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(2 - \sqrt{3})$

(3) Length of  $RS = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$

(4) Length of  $OE = \frac{1}{6}$

**Ans. (2,3,4)**

**Sol.**  $\frac{\sin P}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sin Q}{1} = \frac{1}{2R} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ or } \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ and } Q = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ or } \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

Since  $p > q \Rightarrow P > Q$

So, if  $P = \frac{\pi}{3}$  and  $Q = \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow R = \frac{\pi}{2}$  (not possible)

Hence,  $P = \frac{2\pi}{3}$  and  $Q = R = \frac{\pi}{6}$

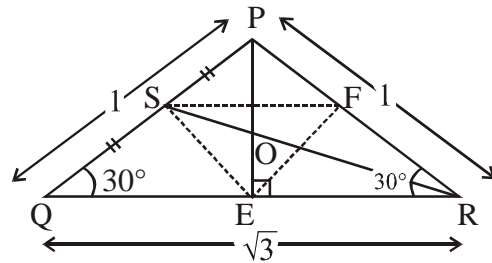
$$r = \frac{\Delta}{s} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1)(\sqrt{3})\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+2}{2}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(2 - \sqrt{3})$$

Now, area of  $\Delta SEF = \frac{1}{4}$  area of  $\Delta PQR$

$$\Rightarrow \text{area of } \Delta SOE = \frac{1}{3} \text{ area of } \Delta SEF = \frac{1}{12} \text{ area of } \Delta PQR = \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{48}$$

$$RS = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2(3) + 2(1) - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$OE = \frac{1}{3} PE = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2(1)^2 + 2(1)^2 - 3} = \frac{1}{6}$$



8. Let  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  denotes the lines

$$\vec{r} = \hat{i} + \lambda(-\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}), \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and}$$

$$\vec{r} = \mu(2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}), \mu \in \mathbb{R}$$

respectively. If  $L_3$  is a line which is perpendicular to both  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  and cuts both of them, then which of the following options describe(s)  $L_3$  ?

$$(1) \vec{r} = \frac{1}{3}(2\hat{i} + \hat{k}) + t(2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}), t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(2) \vec{r} = \frac{2}{9}(2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) + t(2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}), t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(3) \vec{r} = t(2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}), t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(4) \vec{r} = \frac{2}{9}(4\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) + t(2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}), t \in \mathbb{R}$$

**Ans. (1,2,4)**

**Sol.** Points on  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are respectively  $A(1 - \lambda, 2\lambda, 2\lambda)$  and  $B(2\mu, -\mu, 2\mu)$

$$\text{So, } \overline{AB} = (2\mu + \lambda - 1)\hat{i} + (-\mu - 2\lambda)\hat{j} + (2\mu - 2\lambda)\hat{k}$$

and vector along their shortest distance  $= 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ .

$$\text{Hence, } \frac{2\mu + \lambda - 1}{2} = \frac{-\mu - 2\lambda}{2} = \frac{2\mu - 2\lambda}{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{9} \text{ \& } \mu = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\text{Hence, } A \equiv \left(\frac{8}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{2}{9}\right) \text{ and } B \equiv \left(\frac{4}{9}, -\frac{2}{9}, \frac{4}{9}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Mid point of AB} \equiv \left(\frac{2}{3}, 0, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

### SECTION-3 : (Maximum Marks: 18)

- This section contains **SIX (06)** questions. The answer to each question is a **NUMERICAL VALUE**.
  - For each question, enter the correct numerical value of the answer using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer. If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **Two** decimal places.
  - Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:  
*Full Marks* : +3 If **ONLY** the correct numerical value is entered.  
*Zero Marks* : 0 In all other cases.
-

1. If

$$I = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{(1 + e^{\sin x})(2 - \cos 2x)}$$

then  $27I^2$  equals \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans. (4.00)**

**Sol.**  $2I = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \left[ \frac{1}{(1 + e^{\sin x})(2 - \cos 2x)} + \frac{1}{(1 + e^{-\sin x})(2 - \cos 2x)} \right] dx$  (using King's Rule)

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{2 - \cos 2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{2 - \cos 2x} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{1 + 3 \tan^2 x}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 27I^2 = 27 \times \frac{4}{27} = 4$$

2. Let the point B be the reflection of the point A(2, 3) with respect to the line  $8x - 6y - 23 = 0$ . Let  $\Gamma_A$  and  $\Gamma_B$  be circles of radii 2 and 1 with centres A and B respectively. Let T be a common tangent to the circles  $\Gamma_A$  and  $\Gamma_B$  such that both the circles are on the same side of T. If C is the point of intersection of T and the line passing through A and B, then the length of the line segment AC is \_\_\_\_\_

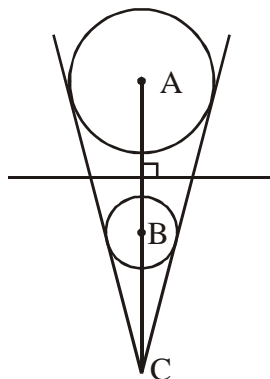
**Ans. (10.00)**

**Sol.** Distance of point A from given line  $= \frac{5}{2}$

$$\frac{CA}{CB} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow AC = 2 \times 5 = 10$$



3. Let  $AP(a; d)$  denote the set of all the terms of an infinite arithmetic progression with first term  $a$  and common difference  $d > 0$ . If  $AP(1; 3) \cap AP(2; 5) \cap AP(3; 7) = AP(a; d)$  then  $a + d$  equals \_\_\_\_

**Ans. (157.00)**

**Sol.** We equate the general terms of three respective

$$\text{A.P.'s as } 1 + 3a = 2 + 5b = 3 + 7c$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \text{ divides } 1 + 2b \text{ and } 5 \text{ divides } 1 + 2c$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 2c = 5, 15, 25 \text{ etc.}$$

So, first such terms are possible when  $1 + 2c = 15$  i.e.  $c = 7$

Hence, first term =  $a = 52$

$$d = \text{lcm}(3, 5, 7) = 105$$

$$\Rightarrow a + d = 157$$

4. Let  $S$  be the sample space of all  $3 \times 3$  matrices with entries from the set  $\{0, 1\}$ . Let the events  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  be given by

$$E_1 = \{A \in S : \det A = 0\} \text{ and}$$

$$E_2 = \{A \in S : \text{sum of entries of } A \text{ is } 7\}.$$

If a matrix is chosen at random from  $S$ , then the conditional probability  $P(E_1|E_2)$  equals \_\_\_\_

**Ans. (0.50)**

**Sol.**  $n(E_2) = {}^9C_2$  (as exactly two cyphers are there)

Now,  $\det A = 0$ , when two cyphers are in the same column or same row

$$\Rightarrow n(E_1 \cap E_2) = 6 \times {}^3C_2.$$

$$\text{Hence, } P\left(\frac{E_1}{E_2}\right) = \frac{n(E_1 \cap E_2)}{n(E_2)} = \frac{18}{36} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.50$$

5. Three lines are given by

$$\vec{r} = \lambda \hat{i}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{r} = \mu(\hat{i} + \hat{j}), \mu \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and}$$

$$\vec{r} = \nu(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}), \nu \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Let the lines cut the plane  $x + y + z = 1$  at the points  $A, B$  and  $C$  respectively. If the area of the triangle  $ABC$  is  $\Delta$  then the value of  $(6\Delta)^2$  equals \_\_\_\_

**Ans. (0.75)**

**Sol.**  $A(1, 0, 0), B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right) \& C\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$

Hence,  $\overrightarrow{AB} = -\frac{1}{2}\hat{i} + \frac{1}{2}\hat{j}$  &  $\overrightarrow{AC} = -\frac{2}{3}\hat{i} + \frac{1}{3}\hat{j} + \frac{1}{3}\hat{k}$

So,  $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4}}$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \times 2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (6\Delta)^2 = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

**6.** Let  $\omega \neq 1$  be a cube root of unity. Then the minimum of the set

$$\{ |a + b\omega + c\omega^2|^2 : a, b, c \text{ distinct non-zero integers} \}$$

equals \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans. (3.00)**

**Sol.**  $|a + b\omega + c\omega^2|^2 = (a + b\omega + c\omega^2) \overline{(a + b\omega + c\omega^2)}$

$$= (a + b\omega + c\omega^2) (a + b\omega^2 + c\omega)$$

$$= a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2]$$

$$\geq \frac{1+1+4}{2} = 3 \text{ (when } a = 1, b = 2, c = 3)$$