MENIIT
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JEE MAINS-2014

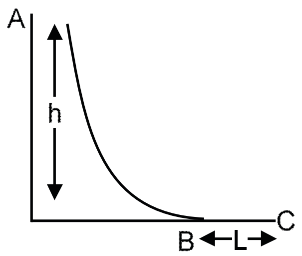
11-04-2014 (Online-2)

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately fill in the particulars on this page of the Test Booklet with **Blue/Black Ball Point Pen. Use of pencil is strictly prohibited.**
2. The test is of **3** hours duration.
3. The Test Booklet consists of **90** questions. The maximum marks are **360**.
4. There are **three** parts in the question paper A, B, C consisting of **Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics** having 30 questions in each part of equal weightage. Each question is allotted **4 (four)** marks for each correct response.
5. Candidates will be awarded marks as stated above in instruction No.5 for correct response of each question. 1/4 (one fourth) marks will be deducted for indicating incorrect response of each question. No deduction from the total score will be made if no response is indicated for an item in the answer sheet.
6. There is only one correct response for each question. Filling up more than one response in each question will be treated as wrong response and marks for wrong response will be deducted accordingly as per instruction 5 above.

PART -A-PHYSICS

1. A small ball of mass m starts a point A with speed v_0 and moves along a frictionless track AB as shown. The track BC has coefficient of friction μ. The ball comes to stop at C after travelling a distance L which is:



(A*) $\frac{h}{\mu}+\frac{v_0^2}{2\mu g}$ (B) $\frac{h}{2\mu}+\frac{v_0^2}{\mu g}$ (C) $\frac{2h}{\mu}+\frac{v_0^2}{2\mu g}$ (D) $\frac{h}{2\mu}+\frac{v_0^2}{2\mu g}$

Sol. $mgh - \mu mgL = 0 - \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$

$\mu mgL = mgh + \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2$

$L = \frac{h}{\mu}+\frac{v_0^2}{2\mu g}$

2. A radioactive nucleus with decay constant 0.5/s is being produced at a constant rate of 100 nuclei/s. If at t = 0 there were no nuclei, the time when there are 50 nuclei is:

(A) $\ell n\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$s (B) 1s (C) ℓn 2s (D*) $2\ell n\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$s

Sol. $\frac{dN}{dt} = 100 - 0.5\,N$

$\int_0^{50}\frac{dN}{100-0.5N} = \int_0^t dt$

$-\frac{1}{0.5}[\ell n(100-0.5N)]_0^{50} = t$

$\Rightarrow t = 2\,\ell n\left(\frac{100}{75}\right) = 2\,\ell n\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$

3. An object is located in a fixed position in front of a screen. Sharp image is obtained on the screen for two positions of a thin lens separated by 10 cm. The size of the images in two situations are in the ratio 3: 2. What is distance between the screen and the object?

(A) 144.5 cm (B*) 99.0 cm (C) 124.5 cm (D) 65.0 cm

Sol. $\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{3}{2} = \left(\frac{D+10}{D-10}\right)^2$

D = 99 cm

4. An air bubble of radius 0.1 cm is in a liquid having surface tension 0.06 N/m and density 10^3 kg/m^3. The pressure inside the bubble is 1100 Nm^{-2} greater than the atmospheric pressure. At what depth is the bubble below the surface of the liquid? (g = 9.8 ms^{-2})

(A) 0.25 m (B) 0.15 m (C*) 0.1 m (D) 0.20 m

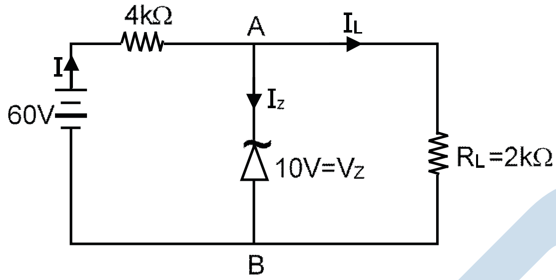
Sol. $hdg + \frac{LT}{r} = 1100$

$h \times 10^3 \times 4.8 = 1100 - \frac{2 \times 0.06}{0.1 \times 10^{-2}}$

$= 980$

$h = \frac{980}{9.8 \times 10^3} = 0.1\,m$

5. A Zener diode is connected to a battery and a load as shown below:



The current I, I_Z and I_L are respectively

(A) 15 mA, 7.5 mA, 7.5 mA (B*) 12.5 mA, 5 mA, 7.5 mA

(C) 15mA, 5 mA, 10 mA (D) 12mA, 7.5 mA, 5 mA

Sol. $I_L = \frac{10V}{2k\Omega} = 5\,mA$

$I = \frac{(60-10)V}{4k\Omega} = \frac{50}{4k\Omega} = 12.5\text{ mA}$

$I_Z = I - I_L = (12.5 - 5)\text{ mA} = 7.5\text{ mA}$

6. The average mass of rain drops is 3.0 × 10^{-5} kg and their average terminal velocity is 9 m/s. Calculate the energy transferred by rain to each square meter of the surface at a place which receives 100 cm of rain in a year.

(A) 3.0 × 10^5 J (B) 9.0 × 10^4 J (C) 3.5 × 10^5 J (D*) 4.05 × 10^{4}J

Sol. $E = \frac{1}{2}(1 \times 0 \times 10^3) \times 81$

= 500 × 81

= 40500 J

= 4.05 × 104 J

7. The initial speed of a bullet fired from a rifle is 630 m/s. The rifle is fired at the centre of a traget 700 m away at the same level as the target. How far above the centre of the target the rifle must be aimed in order to hit the target?

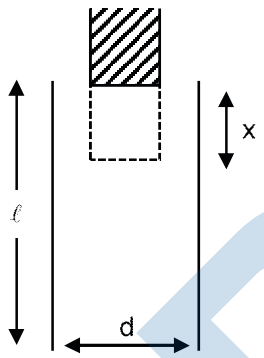
(A) 4.2 m (B) 9.8 m (C*) 6.1 m (D) 1.0 m

8. Two monochromatic light beams of intensity 16 and 9 units are interfering. The ratio of intensities of bright and dark parts of the resultant pattern is:

(A) $\frac{16}{9}$ (B) $\frac{4}{3}$ (C*) $\frac{49}{1}$ (D) $\frac{7}{1}$

Sol. $\frac{I_{max}}{Z_{min}} = \frac{(\sqrt{16}+\sqrt{9})^2}{(\sqrt{16}-\sqrt{9})^2} = \frac{49}{1}$

9. A parallel plate capacitor is made of two plates of length l, width w and separated by distance d. A dielectric slab (dielectric constant K) that fits exactly between the plates is held near the edge of the plates. It is pulled into the capacitor by a force F = $\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}$ –Where U is the energy of the capacitor when dielectric is inside the capacitor up to distance x (see figure). If the charge on the capacitor is Q then the force on the dielectric when it is near the edge is:



(A) $\frac{Q^2 w}{2dl^2 \epsilon_0}(K-1)$ (B*) $\frac{Q^2 d}{2wl^2 \epsilon_0}(K-1)$

(C) $\frac{Q^2 d}{2wl^2 \epsilon_0}K$ (D) $\frac{Q^2 w}{2dl^2 \epsilon_0}K$

Sol. C = $C_1 + C_2$

$$= \frac{K(x\omega)\varepsilon_0}{d} + \frac{(1-x)\omega\varepsilon_0}{d}$$

$$C = \frac{\omega\varepsilon_0}{d}[kx + (\ell - x)]$$

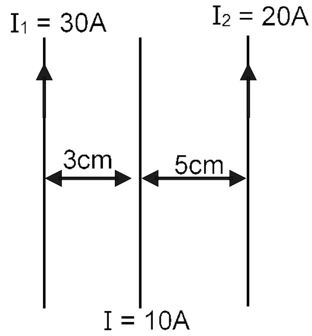
$$C = \frac{\omega\varepsilon_0}{d}[\ell + (k-1)x]$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2}\frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{d.Q^2}{2\omega\varepsilon_0[\ell + (k-1)x]}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{d.Q^2(K-1)}{2\omega\varepsilon_0[\ell + (k-1)x]}$$

$$F = -\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{Q^2.d(K-1)}{2\omega\ell^2\varepsilon_0} \text{ at } (x=0)$$

10. Three straight parallel current carrying conductors are shown in the figure. The force experienced by the middle conductor of length 25 cm is:



(A) Zero
(B) 9×10^{-4} N toward left
(C) 6×10^{-4} N toward left
(D*) 3×10^{-4} N toward right

11. In compound microscope the focal length of objective lens is 1.2 cm and focal length of eye piece is 3.0 cm. When object is kept at 1.25 cm in front of objective, final image is formed at infinity. Magnifying power of the compound microscope should be:

(A*) 200 (B) 150 (C) 400 (D) 100

Sol. $mp = \frac{f_0}{f_0 + 40}\left(\frac{D}{f_e}\right)$

$= \frac{1.2}{1.2 + (-1.25)}\left(\frac{25}{3}\right)$

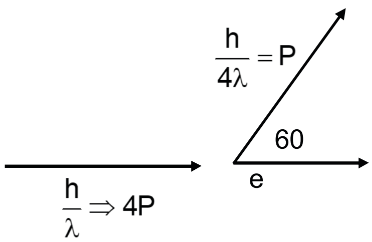
$= 200$

12. A photon of wavelength λ is scattered from an electron, which was at rest. The wavelength shift $\Delta\lambda$ is three times of λ and the angle of scattering θ is 60°. The angle at which the electron recoiled is ϕ. The value of tan ϕ is: (electron speed is much smaller than the speed of light)

(A) 0.16 (B) 0.22 (C*) 0.25 (D) 0.28

Sol. $\Delta P = (P\cos 60\hat{i} + P\sin 60\hat{j}) - 4P\hat{i}$

$= -\frac{7P}{2}\hat{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}P}{2}\hat{j} \Rightarrow \tan\phi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{7}, \tan\phi = 0.25$



13 The Bulk moduli of Ethanol Mercury and water are given as 0.9, 25 and 2.2 respectively in units of 10^9 Nm^{-2}. For a given value of pressure, the fractional compression in volume is $\frac{\Delta V}{V}$. Which of the following statements about $\frac{\Delta V}{V}$ for these three liquids is correct?

(A*) Ethanol > Water > Mercury
(B) Mercury > Ethanol > Water
(C) Water > Ethanol > Mercury
(D) Ethanol > Mercury > Water

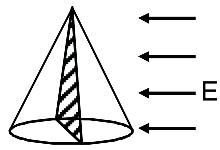
14. A cone of base radius R and height h is located in uniform electric field $\vec{E}$ parallel to its base. The electric flux entering the cone is:

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$EhR (B*) E h R (C) 2 E h R (D) 4 E h R

Sol. flux $\phi = E \cdot A_{\perp}$

$$= E \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} h \times 2R\right)$$

= Ehr



15. An electromagnetic wave of frequency 1×10^{14} hertz is propagating along z - axis. The amplitude of electric field is 4V/m. If $\epsilon_0 = 8.8 \times 10^{-12}$ $C^2/N\text{-}m^2$, then average energy density of electric field will be

(A*) 35.2×10^{-12} J/m^3 (B) 35.2×10^{-10} J/m^3

(C) 35.2×10^{-13} J/m^3 (D) 35.2×10^{-11} J/m^3

16. A coil of circular cross-section having 1000 truns and 4 cm^2 face area is placed with its axis parallel to magnetic field which decreases by 10^{-2} Wb m^{-2} in 0.01 s. The e.m.f. induced in the coil is:

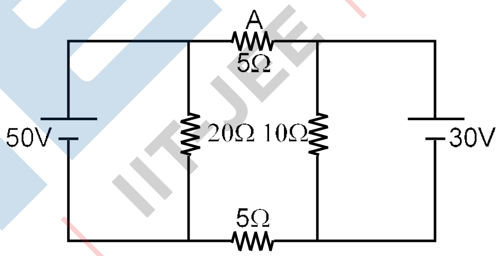
(A) 4 mV (B*) 400 mV (C) 200 mV (D) 0.4 mV

Sol. $\varepsilon = -\frac{d\phi}{dt}$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1000 \times 4 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^{-2}}{.01}$$

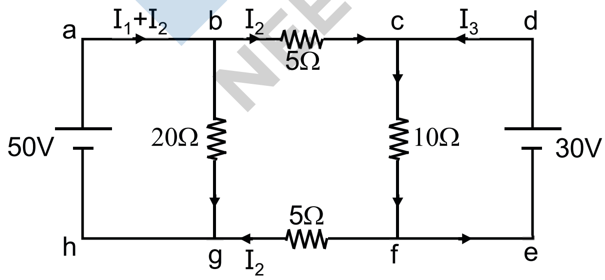
$= 4 \times 10^{-1}$ V

17. In the circuit shown, current (in A) through the 50 V and 30 V batteries are, respectively:



(A*) 4.5 and 1 (B) 2.5 and 3 (C) 3 and 2.5 (D) 3.5 and 2

Sol.



KVL in loop abgha

20 I_1 = 50

I_1 = 2.5 A

KVL in loop abcdefgha

$50 - 5I_2 - 30 - 5I_2 = 0$

$I_2 = 2A$

KVL in loop cdefc

$30 = 10 (I_2 + I_3)$

$\Rightarrow I_2 + I_3 = 3$

$I_3 = 3 - 2$

$= 1A$

$\therefore$ Current through 50 V battery is $= I_1 + I_2$

$= 2.5 + 2.0$

$= 4.5$ A

current through 30V battery $= I_3 = 1A$

18. Two factories are sounding their sirens at 800Hz. A man goes from on factory to other at a speed of 2 m/s. The velocity of sound is 320 m/s. The number of beats heard by the person in one second will be:

(A) 4 (B) 2 (C*) 10 (D) 8

19. The angular frequency of the damped oscillator is given by, $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{r^2}{4m^2}}$ $\frac{r^2}{mk}$ where k is the spring constant, m is the mass of the oscillator and r is the damping constant. If the ratio is 8%, the change in time period compared to the undamped oscillator is approximately as follows:

(A) decreases by 8% (B) decreases by 1% (C*) increases by 1% (D) increases by 8%

Sol. $\omega = \sqrt{\left(\frac{k}{m} - \frac{r^2}{4m^2}\right)}$

$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

$\omega_0 - \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} - \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{r^2}{4m^2}}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{r^2}{4mk}}\right)$

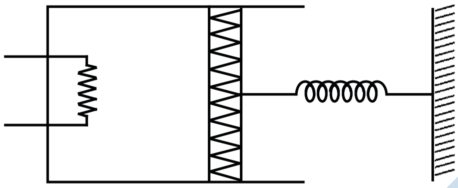
$\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{\omega_0} = \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{4mk}\right)^{1/2}\right]$

$= \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{8mk}\right)\right]$

$= \frac{r^2}{8mk} = 1\%$

20. An ideal monoatomic gas is confined in a cylinder by a spring loaded piston of cross section 8.0×10^{-3} m^2. Initially the gas is at 300 K and occupies a volumes of 2.4×10^{-3} m^3 and the spring is in its relaxed state as shown in figure. The gas is heated by a small heater until the piston moves out slowly by 0.1 m. The force constant of the spring is 8000 N/m and the atmospheric pressure is 1.0×10^5 N/m^2. The cylinder and the piston are thermally insulated. The piston and the spring are massless and there is no friction between the piston and the cylinder. The final temperature of the gas will be:

(Neglect the heat loss through the lead wires of the heater. The heat capacity of the heater coil is also negligible)



(A) 500 K (B*) 800 K (C) 1000 K (D) 300 K

Sol. $A = 8 \times 10^{-3}$ m^2

$T_1 = 300$ K

$V_1 = 2.4 \times 10^{-3}$ m^3

$V_2 = V_1 + A\Delta x$

$= 2.4 \times 10^{-3} \times 8 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.1$

$= 3.2 \times 10^{-3}$ m^3

K = 8000 N/m

$T_2 = ?$

$P_1 = 10^5$ N/m^2

$$P_2 = P_0 + \frac{kx}{A} = 10^5 + \frac{8000 \times 0.1}{8 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$= 2 \times 10^5$ N/m^2

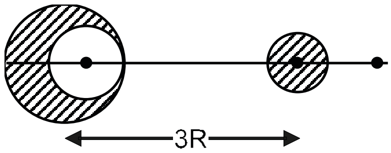
$$\frac{P_1V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2V_2}{T_2}$$

$$\frac{10^5 \times 2.4 \times 10^{-3}}{300} = \frac{2 \times 10^5 \times 3.2 \times 10^{-3}}{T_2}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{3.2 \times 300}{1.2}$$

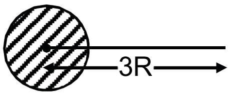
$= 800$ K

21. From a sphere of mass M and radius R, a smaller sphere of radius R/2 is carved out such that the cavity made in the original sphere is between its centre and the periphery. (see figure). For the configuration in the figure where the distance between the centre of the original sphere and the removed sphere is 3R, the gravitational force between the two spheres is:



(A) $\frac{59GM^2}{450R^2}$ (B) $\frac{GM^2}{225R^2}$ (C*) $\frac{41GM^2}{3600R^2}$ (D) $\frac{41GM^2}{450R^2}$

Sol.



Field at 3R is $\frac{Gm}{9R^2}$ at P

Due to cavity field at P is $\frac{Gm}{8(2.5R)^2} = \frac{GM}{50R^2}$

22. A thin bar of length L has a mass per unit length λ, that increases linearly with distance from one end. If its total mass is M and its mass per unit length at the lighter end is λ_0, then the distance of the centre of mass from the lighter end is:

(A*) $\frac{2L}{3} - \frac{\lambda_0 L^2}{6M}$ (B) $\frac{L}{3} + \frac{\lambda_0 L^2}{8M}$ (C) $\frac{L}{2} - \frac{\lambda_0 L^2}{4M}$ (D) $\frac{L}{3} + \frac{\lambda_0 L^2}{4M}$

Sol. Mass per unit lengh = λ_0 + kx

$$M = \int_0^L (\lambda_0 + kx)dx$$

$$M = \lambda_0 L + \frac{K \times L^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{2M - \lambda_0 L}{L^2} = K$$

$$\frac{2M}{L^2} - \frac{\lambda_0}{L} = K$$

$$\frac{\int dm(r)}{\int dm} = \frac{\int (\lambda dn)x}{M} = \frac{\int_0^L (\lambda_0 x + kx^2)}{M}$$

$$r_{cm} = \frac{\lambda_0 L + \frac{kL^2}{2}}{M}$$

substitute'k'

$$r_{cm} = \frac{2L}{3} - \frac{\lambda_0 \ell^2}{6M}$$

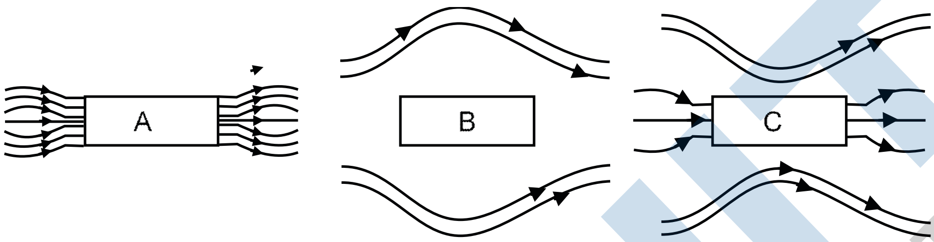
23. A body of mass 5 kg under the action of constant force $\vec{F} = F_x\hat{i} + F_y\hat{j}$ has velocity at t = 0s as $\vec{v} = (6\hat{i} - 2\hat{j})$ m/s and at t = 10s as m/s. The force $\vec{F}$ is:

(A) $\left(-\frac{3}{5}\hat{i} + \frac{4}{5}\hat{j}\right)$N (B) $\left(\frac{3}{5}\hat{i} - \frac{4}{5}\hat{j}\right)$N (C) $(3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j})$N (D*) $(-3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j})$N

Sol. $F = \frac{m(v_f - v_i)}{t}$

$= \frac{5(6\hat{j} - 6\hat{i} + 2\hat{j})}{10} = \frac{40\hat{j} - 30\hat{i}}{10} = -3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j}$

24 Three identical bars A, B and C are made of different magnetic materials. When kept in a uniform magnetic field, the field lines around them look as follows:



Make the correspondence of these bars with their material being diamagnetic (D), ferromagnetic (F) and paramagnetic (P):

(A) A ↔ D, B ↔ P, C↔ F (B) A ↔ F, B ↔ P, C ↔ D

(C*) A ↔ F, B ↔ D, C ↔ P (D) A ↔ P, B ↔ F, C ↔ D

25. A hot body, obeying Newton's law of cooling is cooling down from its peak value 80ºC to an ambient temperature of 30ºC. It takes 5 minutes in cooling down from 80ºC to 40ºC. How much time will it take to cool down from 62º C to 32º C?

(Given In 2 = 0.693, In 5 = 1.609)

(A) 6.5 minutes (B*) 8.6 minutes (C) 9.6 minutes (D) 3.75 minutes

Sol. $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = -C(\theta - \theta_0)$

$\int_{30}^{40} \frac{1}{\theta - \theta_0} d\theta = -C/5$

$\int_{62}^{32} \frac{1}{\theta - \theta_0} d\theta = -Ct$

$\ln\left(\frac{80-30}{40-30}\right) = 5C$

$\ln\left(\frac{62-30}{40-50}\right) = C$

In 5 = 5c = 1.609

In 16 = ct = 4 × 0.693

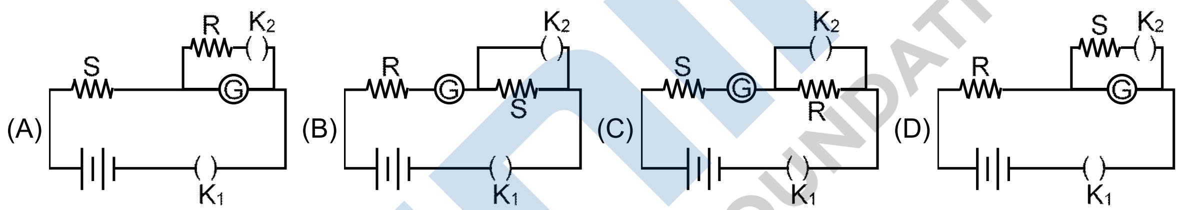
t = 8.6 min

26 Match the List - I (Phenomenon associated with electromagnetic radiation) with List - II (Part of electromagnetic spectrum) and select the correct code from the choices given below the list:

	List - I		List - II
I	Doublet of sodium	A	Visible radiation
II	Wavelength corresponding to temperature associated with the isotropic radiation filling all space	B	Microwave
III	Wavelength emitted by atomic hydrogen in interstellar Space	C	Short radiowaves
IV	Wavelength of radiation a rising from two close energy levels in hydrogen	D	X-rays

(A) I - B ; II - A ; III - D ; IV - A
(B*) I - A ; II - B ; III - C ; IV - C
(C) I - D ; II - C ; III - A ; IV - B
(D) I - A ; II - B ; III - B ; IV - C

27. In the circuit diagrams (A, B, C and D) shown below, R is a high resistance and S is a resistane of the order of galvanometer resistance G. The correct circuit, corresponding to the half deflection method for finding the resistance and figure of merit of the galvanometer, is the circuit labelled as :



(A) Circuit A with $G = \frac{RS}{(R-S)}$
(B) Circuit B with G = S
(C) Circuit C with G = S
(D*) Circuit D with $G = \frac{RS}{R-S}$

28. During an adiabatic compression 830 J of work is done on 2 moles of a diatomic ideal gas to reduce its volume by 50%. The change in its temperature is nearly:
($R = 8.3\ JK^{-1}\ mol^{-1}$)

(A*) 20 K
(B) 40 K
(C) 33 K
(D) 14 K

29. A tank with a small hole at the bottom has been filled with water and kerosene (specific gravity 0.8). The height of water is 3 m and that of kerosene 2 m. When the hole is opened the velocity of fluid coming out from it is nearly: (take $g = 10\ ms^{-2}$ and density of water = $10^3\ kg\ m^{-3}$)

(A) $8.5\ ms^{-1}$
(B) $7.6\ ms^{-1}$
(C*) $9.6\ ms^{-1}$
(D) $10.7\ ms^{-1}$

Sol. $1000 \times 10 \times 3 + 800 \times 10 \times 2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1000\ v^2$

$v = \sqrt{92}$
$= 9.6$ m/s

30. In terms of resistance R and time T, the dimensions of ratio $\frac{\mu}{\in}$ of the permeability μ and permittivity ∈ is:

(A) $[R^2 T^{-1}]$
(B) $[R^2 T^2]$
(C*) $[R^2]$
(D) $[RT^{-2}]$

PART-B-CHEMISTRY

31. Consider the coordination compound, $[Co(NH_3)_6]Cl_3$. In the formation of this complex, the species which acts as the Lewis acid is:

(A) Cl^- (B) NH_3 (C) $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ (D*) Co^{3+}

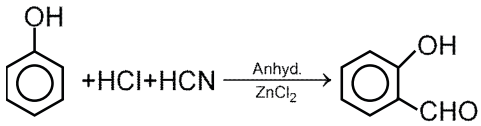
Sol. Metalcation i.e. Ca^{3+} act as a lewis acid which accept lone pair from ligands of NH_3.

32. Which one of the following does not have a pyramidal shape

(A) $P(CH_3)_3$ (B*) $(SiH_3)_3N$ (C) $P(SiH_3)_3$ (D) $(CH_3)_3N$

Sol. In $N(SiH_3)_3$ ℓp present on nitrogen atom of 2^{nd} shall has greater donating tendency to vacant 3d-orbital of 'Si' but not this donating tendency to vacant 3d-orbital of 'Si' but not this donating tendency with P, due to 3^{rd} pd element.

33. The following reaction



is known as:

(A) Gattermann-Koch formylation (B*) Gatterman reaction

(C) Kolbe's reaction (D) Perkin reaction

Sol. In (SiH_3) N has strong back bonding tendency than other gsap.

34. In some solutions, the concentration of H_3O^+ remains constant even when small amounts of strong acid or strong base are added to them. these solutions are known as:

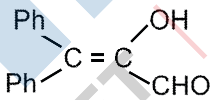
(A*) Buffer solutions (B) True solution (C) Colloidal solutions (D) Ideal solutions

35. Which one of the following is used as Antihistamine?

(A) Omeprazole (B) Chloranphenicol

(C*) Diphenyldramine (D) Norethindrone

36. The reagent needed for converting

Ph–C≡C– Ph ⟶ 

is

(A) $LiAlH_4$ (B) H_2/Lindlar Cat. (C*) Li / NH_3 (D) Cat. Hydrogenation

37. Which of the following statements about Na_2O_2 is not correct?

(A) Na_2O_2 oxidises Cr^{3+} to CrO_4^{2-} in acid medium.

(B) It is diamagnetic in nature.

(C) It is a derivative of H_2O_2

(D*) It is the super oxide of sodium.

Sol. Na_2O_2 is a peroxide O_2^{2-} which is occupied all paired electrons with π^*2px & π^*2py.

38. The appearance of colour in solid alkali metal halides is generally due to:

(A) Schottky defect (B*) F-centres (C) Frenkel defect (D) Interstitial position

39. Complete reduction of benzene-diazonium chloride with Zn/HCl gives:

(A) Phenylhydrazine (B*) Aniline

(C) Hydrazobenzene (D) Azobenzene

40. In the reaction of formation of sulphur trioxide by contact process $2SO_2 + O_2 \ell 2SO_3$ the rate of reaction was measured as $\frac{2[O_2]}{dt} = -2.5 \times 10^{-4}$ mol L^{-1} s^{-1}. The rate of reaction in terms of $[SO_2]$ in mol L^{-1} s^{-1} will be:

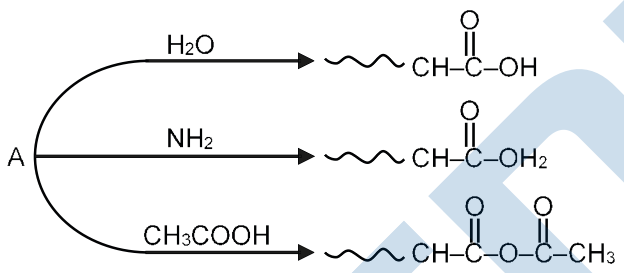
(A) -3.75×10^{-4} (B*) -5.00×10^{-4} (C) -1.25×10^{-4} (D) -2.50×10^{-4}

Sol. $-\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}[SO_2] = -\frac{d}{dt}[O_2]$

$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{d}{dt}[SO_2] = -2 \times 2.5 \times 10^{-4}$

$= -5 \times 10^{-4}$

41. An organic compound A, C_5H_8O; reacts with H_2O, NH_3 and CH_3COOH as described below :



A is:

(A) $CH_3-CH_2-C(=CH_2)-C(H)=O$ (B) $CH_3CH=C(CH_3)-CHO$

(C) $CH_2=CHCH(CH_3)-CHO$ (D*) $CH_3-CH_2-C(CH_3)=C=O$

42. If λ_0 and λ be the threshold wavelength and wavelength of incident light, the velocity of photoelectron ejected from the metal surface is:

(A) $\sqrt{\frac{2h}{m}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0}-\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)}$ (B) $\sqrt{\frac{2h}{m}(\lambda_o-\lambda)}$ (C*) $\sqrt{\frac{2hc}{m}\left(\frac{\lambda_o-\lambda}{\lambda\lambda_o}\right)}$ (D) $\sqrt{\frac{2hc}{m}(\lambda_o-\lambda)}$

Sol. $E = W + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{hc}{\lambda_0} + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$\Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{2hc}{m}\left[\frac{1}{\lambda}-\frac{1}{\lambda_0}\right] \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2hc}{m}\left[\frac{1}{\lambda}-\frac{1}{\lambda_0}\right]}$

$\Rightarrow \quad v = \sqrt{\dfrac{2hc}{m}\left[\dfrac{\lambda_0 - \lambda}{\lambda\lambda_0}\right]}$

43. Which of the following statements about the depletion of ozone layer is correct? :

(A*) The problem of ozone depletion is more serious at poles because ice crystals in the clouds over poles act as catalyst for photochemical reactions involving the decomposition of ozone by $Cl^{\bullet}$ and $ClO^{\bullet}$ radicals.

(B) Freons, chlorofluorocarbons, are inert chemically, they do not react with ozone in stratosphere.

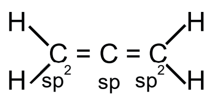
(C) The problem of ozone depletion is less serious at poles because NO_2 solidifies and is not available for consuming $ClO^{\bullet}$ radicals.

(D) Oxides of nitrogen also do not react with ozone in stratosphere.

44. In allene (C_3H_4) , the type(s) of hybridization of the carbon atoms is (are):

(A) sp^2 and sp^3 (B) only sp^2 (C*) sp^2 and sp (D) sp and sp^3

Sol.



45. For the reaction $2N_2O_5 \longrightarrow 4NO_2 + O_2$, the rate equation can be expressed in two ways $-\dfrac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = k[N_2O_5]$ and $+\dfrac{d[N_2O_5]}{dt} = k'[N_2O_5]$ k and k' are related as :

(A) k = 2k' (B*) 2k = k' (C) k = 4k' (D) k = k'

Sol. $2N_2O_5 \longrightarrow 4NO_2 + O_2$

$-\dfrac{d}{dt}[N_2O_5] = k[N_2O_5]$

Now

$\Rightarrow \quad -\dfrac{1}{2}\dfrac{d}{dt}[N_2O_5] = \dfrac{1}{4} \times K^1[N_2O_5]$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2k = k'$

46. The molar heat capacity (C_p)of CD_2O is 10 cals at 1000 K. The change in entropy associated with cooling of 32 g of CD_2O vapour from1000 K to 100 K at constant pressure will be:

(D = deuterium, at. mass = 2u)

(A) 2.303 cal deg^{-1} (B) –2.303 cal deg^{-1} (C) 23.03 cal deg^{-1} (D*) – 23.03 cal deg^{-1}

Sol. $\Delta S = nC_p\ \ell n\left(\dfrac{T_2}{T_1}\right)$

$= 2.303 \times n \times C_p \log\left(\dfrac{T_2}{T_1}\right)$

$= 2.303 \times 1 \times 10 \log\left(\dfrac{100}{1000}\right)$

= – 23.03 cal deg^{-1}

47. The gas liberated by the electrolysis of Dipotassium succinate solution is:

(A) Ethene (B) Propene (C) Ethyne (D*) Ethane

48. Which of the following series correctly represents relations between the elements from X to Y?

$X \rightarrow Y$

(A) $_{3}Li \rightarrow {}_{19}K$ Ionization enthalpy increases

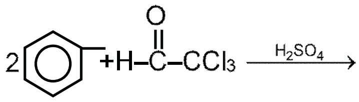
(B) $_{18}Ar \rightarrow {}_{54}Xe$ Noble character increases

(C) $_{9}F \rightarrow {}_{35}Br$ Electron gain enthalpy with negative sign increases

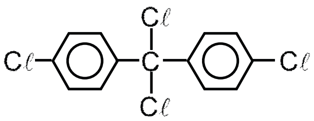
(D*) $_{6}C \rightarrow {}_{32}Ge$ Atomic radii increases

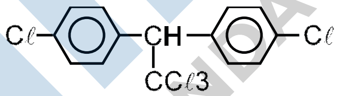
Sol. e^{ℓ} on moving down the gsaap shell number increases so its radii also increase from "C to Ge".

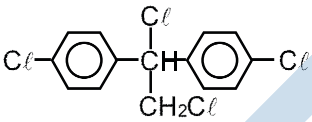
49. Chlorobenzene reacts with trichloro acetaldehyde in the presence of H_2SO_4

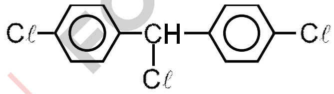


The major product formed is :

(A) 

(B*) 

(C) 

(D) 

50. The correct order of bond dissociation energy among N_2, O_2, O_2^- is shown in which of the following arrangements?

(A) $O_2^- > O_2 > N_2$ (B*) $N_2 > O_2 > O_2^-$ (C) $N_2 > O_2^- > O_2$ (D) $O_2 > O_2^- > N_2$

Sol. Bond energy $\propto$ Bond order bondorder :-

N_2 = Nb = 10, Na = 4

$B.O. = (N_2) = \frac{10-4}{2} = 3$

O_2 = Nb = 10, Na = 6

$B.O_{(O_2)} = \frac{10-6}{2} = 2$

O_2^- = Nb = 10, Na = 7

$B.O._{(O_2^-)} = \frac{10-7}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$

Hence the order of B.O.

$N_2 > O_2 > O_2^-$

51. Which one of the following statements is not correct ?

(A) Acid strength of alcohols decreases in the following order

$RCH_2OH > R_2CHOH > R_3COH$

(B) The bond angle $\underset{\text{C}\quad\text{H}}{\overset{\text{O}}{\diagup\;\diagdown}}$ in methanol is 108.9º

(C*) Carbon-oxygen bond length in methanol, CH_3OH is shorter than that of C–O bond length in phenol.

(D) Alcohols are weaker acids than water

52. Tischenko reaction is a modification of :

(A) Aldol condensation (B) Pinacol-pinacolon reaction

(C) Claisen condensation (D*) Cannizzaro reaction

53. Assuming that the degree of hydrolysis is small, the pH of 0.1 M solution of sodium acetate ($K_a = 1.0 \times 10^{-5}$) will be:

(A) 6.0 (B) 5.0 (C) 8.0 (D*) 9.0

Sol. $CH_3COONa \longrightarrow CH_3COO^- + Na^+$

0.1 M	–	–
–	0.1 M	0.1 M

$$CH_3COO^- + H_2O \rightleftharpoons CH_3COOH + \overset{-}{O}H$$

C	–	–
C(1–h)	ch	ch

$$\Rightarrow K_h = \frac{[CH_3COOH][\overset{-}{O}H]}{[CH_3COO^-]} = \frac{K_w}{K_a} = \frac{ch^2}{(1-h)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-5}} = ch^2$$

$\{\because$ h is very small $\therefore 1 - h \approx 1\}$

$$\Rightarrow h = \sqrt{\frac{10^{-9}}{0.1}} = 10^{-4}$$

$$\therefore [\overset{-}{O}H] = ch = 0.1 \times 10^{-4} = 10^{-5}$$

$$\Rightarrow [\overset{-}{O}H] = 10^{-9}$$

$$\therefore pH = -\log[\overset{\oplus}{H}] = 9$$

54. Consider the following equilibrium

$AgCl\downarrow + 2NH_3 \rightleftharpoons [Ag(NH_3)_2]^+ + Cl^-$

White precipitate of AgCl appears on adding which of the following?

(A) aqueous $NaC\ell$ (B*) aqueous HNO_3 (C) aqueous $NH_4C\ell$ (D) NH_3

Sol. $AgCl(\downarrow) + 2NH_3 \rightleftharpoons [Ag(NH_3)_2^{\oplus}] + \overset{1}{Cl} \xrightarrow{HNO_3/H^{\oplus}(Acid)} \underset{(pptd)}{AgCl(\downarrow)} + \overset{\oplus}{N}H_4 + NO_3^{1}$

55. A gaseous compound of nitrogen and hydrogen contains 12.5% (by mass) of hydrogen. The density of the compound relative to hydrogen is 16. The molecular formula of the compounds is:

(A) NH_2 (B*) N_2H_4 (C) N_3H (D) NH_3

Sol.

	N	H
Mass %	87.5	12.5
Mol	$\frac{87.5}{14} = 6.25$	$\frac{12.5}{1} = 12.5$
	1	2

Empirical formula = NH_2

Since Vapour density = 16

$\therefore$ mol. wt. = 32

$\because$ Molecular formula = n × Emp. Formula

= 2 × NH_2

= N_2H_4

56. Which of the following name formula combinations is not correct?

Formula	Name
(A) $[Co(NH_3)_4(H_2O)I]SO_4$	Tetraammine aquaiodo cobalt(III) sulphate
(B) $K_2[Pt(CN)_4]$	Potassium tetracyanoplatinate (II)
(C*) $[Mn(CN)_5]^2$	Pentacyanomagnate(II) Ion
(D) $K[Cr(CN_3)_2Cl_4]$	Potassium diammine tetrachlorochromate(III)

Sol. Correct Name of $[Mn(CN)_5]^{2-}$ is Pentacyanomagnate (III) ion.

57. The initial volume of a gas cylinder is 750.0 mL. If the pressure of gas inside the cylinder changes from 840.0 mm Hg to 360.0mm Hg, the final volume the gas will be :

(A) 3.60 L (B*) 1.750 L (C) 7.50 (D) 4.032 L

Sol. $P_1V_1 = P_2V_2$

$\Rightarrow 840 \times 750 = 360 \times V_2$

$\Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{840 \times 750}{360}$

= 1750 ml

= 1.75 L

58. Based on the equation:

$\Delta E = -2.0 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left(\frac{1}{n_2^2} - \frac{1}{n_1^2}\right)$ the wavelength of the light that must be absorbed to excite hydrogen electron from level n = 1 to level n = 2 will be (n = 6.625 × 10^{-34} Js, C = 3× 10^8 ms^{-1})

(A*) 1.325 × 10^{-7} m (B) 5.300 ×10^{-10} m (C) 1.325 × 10^{-10} m (D) 2.650 × 10^{-7} m

Sol. $\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{2\times10^{-18}}{hc}\left[\frac{1}{(1)^2} - \frac{1}{(2)^2}\right]$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{2\times10^{-18}}{6.625\times10^{-34}\times3\times10^{8}}\times\frac{3}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2\times6.625\times10^{-34}\times10^{8}}{10^{-18}}$

= 13.25 × 10^{-8}

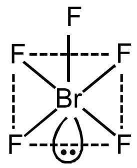
= 1.325 × 10^{-7} m

59. Shapes of certain interhalogen compounds are stated below. Which one of them is not correctly stated?

(A) ICl_3 : planar dimeric (B) IF_7 : pentagonal bipyramid

(C) BrF_3 Planar T-shaped (D*) BrF_5 : trigonal bipyramid

Sol.



BrF_5 has square pyramidal shape (sp^3d^2) with one lone pair at below the basal plane.

60. Given

$Fe^{3+}(aq) + e^- \longrightarrow Fe^{2+}(aq)$; E° = + 0.77

$Al^{3+}(aq) + 3e^- \longrightarrow Al(s)$; E° = –1.66 V

$Br_2(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow 2Br^-$ E° = 1.09 V

Considering the electrode potentials, which of the following represents the correct order of reducing power?

(A*) $Br^- < Fe^{2+} < Al$ (B) $Al < Fe^{2+} < Br^-$ (C) $Fe^{2+} < Al < Br^-$ (D) $Al < Br^- < Fe^{2+}$

PART-C-MATHEMATICS

61. A set S contains 7 elements. A non-empty subset A of S and an element x of S are chosen at random. Then the probability that $x \in A$, is

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{31}{128}$ (C) $\frac{63}{128}$ (D*) $\frac{64}{127}$

Sol. Total non empty subsects = $2^7 - 1 = 127$

Let $x \in S$ also present in A

So no. of A's containg x = 26

Probability $= \frac{2^6}{127}$

62. If z_1, z_2 and z_3, z_4 are 2 pairs of complex conjugate numbers, then $\arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_4}\right) + \arg\left(\frac{z_2}{z_3}\right)$ equals

(A) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (B*) 0 (C) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ (D) π

Sol. $Z_2 = \bar{Z}_1$ & $Z_4 = \bar{Z}_3$

$\arg\left(\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}\right) + \arg\left(\frac{Z}{Z_3}\right)$

= $\arg Z_1 - \arg Z_4 + \arg Z_2 - \arg Z_3$

$= \arg Z_1 - \arg \bar{Z}_3 + \arg \bar{Z}_1 - \arg Z_3$

= $\arg Z_1 + \arg Z_3 - \arg Z_1 - \arg Z_3 = 0$

63. If $|\vec{c}|^2 = 60$ and $\vec{c} \times (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}) = \vec{0}$, then a value of $\vec{c} \cdot (-7\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k})$ is

(A) 12 (B*) $12\sqrt{2}$ (C) $4\sqrt{2}$ (D) 24

Sol. $\bar{C} \times (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}) = 0$

$\bar{C} = \lambda(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 5\hat{k})$

$|C| = \lambda\sqrt{30} \Rightarrow \lambda^2(30) = |c|^2 = 60$

$\lambda = \pm\sqrt{2}$

$\Rightarrow \bar{C}.(-7\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k})$

$\Rightarrow \lambda$ (i + 2j + 5k) .(–7i + 2j + 3k)

$\Rightarrow \lambda$ (–7 + 4 + 15) = 12λ

$= 12\sqrt{2}$ or $-12\sqrt{2}$

64. The sum of the first 20 terms common between the series 3 + 7 + 11 + 15 + ……. and 1 + 6 +11 + 16 + ……., is

(A) 4200 (B) 4000 (C*) 4020 (D) 4220

Sol. from x

$A.P_1 = 3, 7, 11, 15 ......$ $d_1 = 4$

$A.P_2 = 1, 6, 11, 16 ......$ $d_2 = 5$

Ist common term = 11 $d = LCM(d_1, d_2)$

$d = 20$

New A.P of common terms having

a = 11 as Ist term & d = 20

sum of 20 term $\Rightarrow \frac{20}{2}[2\times11+19\times20]$

$= 4020$

65. The set of all real values of λ for which exactly two common tangents can be drawn to the circles $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 4y + 6 = 0$ and $x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 10y + \lambda = 0$ is the interval

(A) (18, 48) (B) (12, 32) (C*) (18, 42) (D) (12, 24)

Sol. C_1 (2, 2) C_2 (5, 5)

$r_1 = \sqrt{2}$ $r_2 = \sqrt{50} - 1$

$|r_1 - r_2| < c_1 c_2 < r_1 + r_2$

$$\left|\sqrt{50-\lambda} - \sqrt{2}\right| < \sqrt{9+9} < \sqrt{50-\lambda} + \sqrt{2}$$

$-18 < \left[\sqrt{50-\lambda} - \sqrt{2}\right] < 18$ | $\sqrt{18} - \sqrt{2} < \sqrt{50-\lambda}$

$\lambda > 18$ | $20 - 12 < 50 - \lambda$

$\lambda < 42$

$\lambda \in (18, 42)$

66. Let for i = 1, 2, 3, $p_i(x)$ be a polynomial of degree 2 in x, $p'_i(x)$ and $p''_i(x)$ be the first and second order derivatives of $p_i(x)$ respectively. Let, $A(x) = \begin{bmatrix} p_1(x) & p'_1(x) & p''_1(x) \\ p_2(x) & p'_2(x) & p''_2(x) \\ p_3(x) & p'_3(x) & p''_3(x) \end{bmatrix}$ and $B(x) = [A(x)]^T A(x)$. Then determinant of B(x)

(A) is a polynomial of degree 2 in x.

(B*) does not depend on x.

(C) is a polynomial of degree 6 in x.

(D) is a polynomial of degree 3 in x.

Sol. Let $P_i = a_i x^2 + b_i x + c_i$ $a_i \neq 0$

$b_i, c_i \in R$

$$A(x) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1 & 2a_1x + b_1 & 2a_1 \\ a_2x^2 + b_2x + c_2 & 2a_2x + b_2 & 2a_2 \\ a_3x^2 + b_3x + c_3 & 2a_3x + b_3 & 2a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

use (i) $C_2 \to C_2 - x\,C_3$

then use (ii) $C_1 \to C_1 - x\,C_2 - \frac{x^2}{2}C_3$

$$A(x)=\begin{bmatrix} c_1 & b_1 & 2a_1 \\ c_2 & b_2 & 2a_2 \\ c_3 & b_3 & 2a_3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |A| = \text{constant}$$

So $|B| = |A^T|\,|A| = |A|^2$ = constant independent from n

67. If $= \lim\limits_{x\to 2}\dfrac{\tan(x-2)(x^2+(k-2)x-2k)}{x^2-4x+4}=5$, then k is equal to

(A) 2 (B) 1 (C*) 3 (D) 0

Sol. $\lim\limits_{x\to 2}\dfrac{\tan(x-2)\left[x^2+kx-2k-2x\right]}{(x-2)^2}=5$

$\lim\limits_{x\to 2}\left(\dfrac{\tan(x-2)}{(x-2)}\right)\dfrac{(x+k)(x-2)}{(x-2)}=5$

1. (2 + k) = 5

K = 3

68. Let f(x) = x | x |, g(x) = sin x and h(x) = (gof)(x). Then

(A) h'(x) is differentiable at x = 0

(B) h(x) is not differentiable at x = 0

(C*) h'(x) is continuous at x = 0 but it is not differentiable at x = 0

(D) h(x) is differentiable at x = 0 but h'(x) is not continuous at x = 0

Sol. $h(x)=\begin{cases} \sin x^2 & x\ge 0 \\ -\sin x^2 & x<0 \end{cases}$

$h(x)=\begin{cases} 2x\cos x^2 & x\ge 0 \\ -2x\cos x^2 & x<0 \end{cases}$

h' (0) = h' (0+) = h' [0–)

so h'(x) is continuous at x = 0

$h(x)=\begin{cases} 2[\cos x^2-2x^2\sin x^2] & x\ge 0 \\ -2[\cos x^2-2x^2\sin x^2] & x<0 \end{cases}$

h"(0+) $\neq$ h"(0–) so h"(x) is not continuous at

x = 0

so h'(x) is not differentiable at x = 0

69. If 2cos θ + sin θ = 1 $\left(\theta \neq \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$,then 7cos θ + 6sin θ is equal to

(A) $\dfrac{46}{5}$ (B*) 2 (C) $\dfrac{1}{2}$ (D) $\dfrac{11}{2}$

Sol. 2 cos θ + sin θ = 1 ...(1)

7 cos θ + 6 sin θ = k (let) ...(2)

from (1) & (2) $\boxed{\cos\theta=\dfrac{6-k}{5}}$ $\boxed{\cos\theta=\dfrac{2k-7}{5}}$

$\because \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$

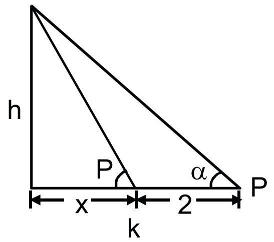
$\Rightarrow (6 - K)^2 + (2k - 7)^2 = 25$

$\Rightarrow K = 2$

70. The angle of elevation of the top of a vertical tower from a point P on the horizontal ground was observed to be α. After moving a distance 2 metres from P towards the foot of the tower, the angle of elevation changes to β. Then the height (in metres) of the tower is

(A) $\frac{\sin\alpha\sin\beta}{\cos(\beta-\alpha)}$ (B) $\frac{2\sin(\beta-\alpha)}{\sin\alpha\sin\beta}$ (C) $\frac{\cos(\beta-\alpha)}{\sin\alpha\sin\beta}$ (D*) $\frac{2\sin\alpha\sin\beta}{\sin(\beta-\alpha)}$

Sol. From figure



$\tan\alpha = \frac{h}{x+2}$ & $\tan\beta = \frac{h}{x}$

$x \tan\alpha + 2\tan\alpha = h$

$h\frac{\tan\alpha}{\tan\beta} + 2\tan\alpha = h$

$h = \frac{2\sin\alpha\sin\beta}{\sin(\beta-\alpha)}$

71. Let A be a 3 × 3 matrix such that

$A\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 3\\0 & 2 & 3\\0 & 1 & 1\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}0 & 0 & 1\\1 & 0 & 0\\0 & 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}$

Then A^{-1} is

(A*) $\begin{bmatrix}3 & 1 & 2\\3 & 0 & 2\\1 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{bmatrix}3 & 2 & 1\\3 & 2 & 0\\1 & 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}$ (C) $\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 3\\0 & 1 & 1\\0 & 2 & 3\end{bmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1 & 3\\0 & 2 & 3\\1 & 1 & 1\end{bmatrix}$

Sol. $\therefore AA^{-1} = I$

given $A\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 3\\0 & 2 & 3\\0 & 1 & 1\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}0 & 0 & 1\\1 & 0 & 0\\0 & 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}$

use column transformation and make RHS as I

(i) $C_1 \leftrightarrow C_3$ $A\begin{bmatrix}3 & 2 & 1\\3 & 2 & 0\\1 & 1 & 0\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 0\\0 & 0 & 1\\0 & 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}$

(ii) $C_2 \leftrightarrow C_3$ $A\begin{bmatrix}3 & 1 & 2\\3 & 0 & 2\\1 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0 & 0\\0 & 1 & 0\\0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}$

$$A^{-1}=\begin{bmatrix}3 & 1 & 2\\3 & 0 & 2\\1 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}$$

72. If the general solution of the differential equation $y' = \frac{y}{x}+\varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$, for some function ϕ, is given by y ln | cx | = x, where c is an arbitrary constant, then $\phi(2)$ is equal to

(A) – 4 (B) $\frac{1}{4}$ (C) 4 (D*) $\frac{-1}{4}$

Sol. $y'=\frac{y}{x}+\phi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ ...(1) is solution of

y ln |cx| = x ...(2)

d.w.r. to x

$$\frac{y}{|cx|}\cdot\frac{|cx|}{x}\cdot c+\ln|cx|y'=1$$

$\frac{y}{x}+\frac{x}{y}y'=1$ (use ln |cx| = $\frac{x}{y}$)

$$y'=\left(1-\frac{y}{x}\right)\frac{y}{x}$$

use y' in equation (1)

$$\frac{y}{x}\left(1-\frac{y}{x}\right)=\frac{y}{x}+\phi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

$$\text{put}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)=2\Rightarrow\left(1-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)=\frac{1}{2}+\phi(2)$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}=\frac{1}{2}+\phi(2)$$

$$\phi(2)=-\frac{1}{4}$$

73. The base of an equilateral triangle is along the line given by 3x + 4y = 9. If a vertex of the triangle is (1, 2), then the length of a side of the triangle is

(A) $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}$ (B) $\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{5}$ (C) $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{15}$ (D*) $\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{15}$

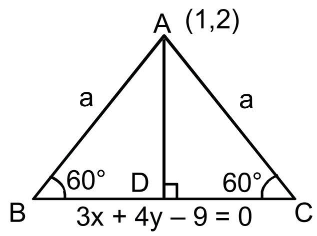
Sol. Let BC is base of equilater triangle ABC with side a and A (1, 2)

AD = a sin 60º

AD is perpendicular distance of PtA from

line 3x + 4y – 9 = 0

$$AD = \left|\frac{3\times1+4\times2-9}{\sqrt{3^2+4^2}}\right|$$



$$a \sin 60° = \frac{2}{5}$$

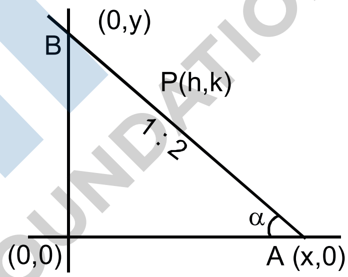
$$a = \frac{2}{5\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{15}$$

74. A stair-case of length ℓ rests against a vertical wall and a floor of a room. Let P be a point on the stair-case, nearer to its end on the wall, that divides its length in the ratio 1: 2. If the stair-case begins to slide on the floor, then the locus of P is

(A) a circle of radius $\frac{\ell}{2}$ (B) a circle of radius $\frac{\sqrt{3}\ell}{2}$

(C*) an ellipse of eccentricity $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (D) an ellipse of eccentricity $\frac{1}{2}$

Sol. Let any time one end is A (x, 0) & other and B(0, y) so



$\ell^2 = x^2 + y^2$ ...(1)

Let P is (h, k) using section formula

$$(h,k) = \left(\frac{x}{3}, \frac{2y}{3}\right)$$

$$x = 3h \ \& \ y = \frac{3k}{2}$$

use in (1)

$$9h^2 + \frac{9k^2}{4} = \ell^2$$

Locus of Pt p is ellipse

which equation is $\left(9x^2 + \frac{9y^2}{4} = \ell^2\right)$

$$\frac{x^2}{\left(\frac{\ell^2}{9}\right)} + \frac{9^2}{\left(\frac{4\ell^2}{9}\right)} = 1$$

$$e = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\ell^2}{9\times\frac{4\ell^2}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

75. Let P (3 sec θ, 2tan θ) and Q (3sec ϕ, 2tan ϕ) where $\theta + \phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$, be two distinct points on the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{4}$ = 1. Then the ordinate of the point of intersection of the normals at P and Q is

(A) $\frac{11}{3}$ (B) $\frac{-11}{3}$ (C) $\frac{13}{2}$ (D*) $\frac{-13}{2}$

Sol. p (3 sec θ, 2 tan θ) Q = (3 sec ϕ, 2 tanϕ)

$\theta + \phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ Q = (3 cosec θ, 2 cotθ)

Equation of normal at p =

= 3x cos θ + 2y cot θ = 13

= 3x sin θ cos θ + 2y cos θ = 13 sinθ ...(1)

equation of normal at Q ⇒

= 3x sin θ + 2y tan θ = 13

= 3x sin θ cos θ + 2y sin θ = 13 cos θ ...(2)

(1)-(2) ⇒

2y (cos θ – sin θ) = 13 (sin θ – cos θ)

$2y = -13 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-13}{2}$

76. The integral $\int x\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right)dx$ (x > 0) is equal to

(A) $-x + (1 + x^2)\cot^{-1}x + C$
(B) $x - (1 + x^2)\tan^{-1}x + C$
(C) $x - (1 + x^2)\cot^{-1}x + C$
(D*) $-x + (1 + x^2)\tan^{-1}x + C$

Sol. put x = tan θ $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right) = \cos^{-1}(\cos 2\theta) = 2\theta$

$\int \tan\theta\,(2\theta)\sec^2\theta\,d\theta$

$= 2\theta \cdot \int \tan\theta \sec^2\theta\,d\theta - 2\int\left(\frac{d\theta}{d\theta}\cdot\int \tan\theta\sec^2\theta\,d\theta\right)d\theta$

$= 2\theta\cdot\frac{\tan^2\theta}{2} - 2\int\frac{\tan 2\theta}{2}d\theta$

$= \theta\tan^2\theta - \int(\sec^2\theta - 1)\,d\theta$

$= \theta\tan^2\theta - \tan\theta + \theta + C$

$= \tan^{-1}x \cdot x^2 - x + \tan^{-1}x + C$

$= -x + (1 + x^2)\tan^{-1}x + C$

77. For the curve y = 3 sin θ cos θ, x = e^θ sin θ, $0 \le \theta \le \pi$, the tangent is parallel to x-axis when θ is

(A) $\frac{3\pi}{4}$
(B*) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
(C) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
(D) $\frac{\pi}{6}$

Sol. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)}{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{3\left[-\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta\right]}{e^\theta\cos\theta + \sin\theta\, e^\theta} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3\cos 2\theta}{e^{\theta}(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)}$$

$\cos 2\theta = 0$

$$2\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

Reject $(3\pi/4)$ because at $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

Denomentor $\cos\theta + \sin\theta = 0$

So $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ans.

78. Let f be an odd function defined on the set of real numbers such that for $x \geq 0$, $f(x) = 3\sin x + 4\cos x$.

Then f(x) at q $x = \frac{-11\pi}{6}$ is equal to

(A) $\frac{3}{2} + 2\sqrt{3}$ (B) $\frac{-3}{2} - 2\sqrt{3}$ (C*) $\frac{3}{2} - 2\sqrt{3}$ (D) $\frac{-3}{2} + 2\sqrt{3}$

Sol. $f(-x) = -f(x)$ as f(x) is odd function

$$f\left(\frac{-11\pi}{6}\right) = -\left[3\sin\left(\frac{+11\pi}{6}\right) + 4\cos\left(\frac{+11\pi}{6}\right)\right]$$

$$= -\left[3\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right) + 4\cos\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right)\right]$$

$$= -\left[3\sin\left(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 4\cos\left(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right]$$

$$= +3\sin\frac{\pi}{6} - 4\cos\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3}{2} - 2\sqrt{3}$$

79. The coefficient of x^{50} in the binomial expansion of

$(1 + x)^{1000} + x(1 + x)^{999} + x^2(1 + x)^{998} + \ldots\ldots. + x^{1000}$ is

(A*) $\frac{(1001)!}{(50)!(951)!}$ (B) $\frac{(1000)!}{(50)!(950)!}$ (C) $\frac{(1001)!}{(51)!(950)!}$ (D) $\frac{(1000)!}{(49)!(951)!}$

Sol. Coefficient of x^{50} en

$$= (1+x)^{1000} \frac{\left[1 - \left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right)^{100}\right]}{\left[1 - \frac{x}{1+x}\right]}$$

$= (1 + x)^{1001} - x^{1001}$

coefficient or $x^{50} = {}^{1001}C_{50} = \frac{(1001)!}{(50)!(95)!}$

80. The proposition ~ (p ∨ ~ q) ∨ ~ (p ∨ q) is logically equivalent to

(A) p (B) q (C*) ~ p (D) ~ q

Sol.

p	q	~ q	PV (~ q)	pvq	~ (PV ~ q)	~ (pvq)	AvB
T	T	F	T	T	F	F	F
F	F	T	T	F	F	T	T
T	F	T	T	T	F	F	F
F	T	F	F	T	T	F	T

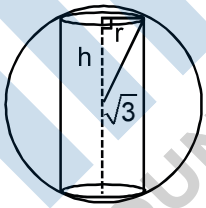
Same as ~ p

81. The volume of the largest possible right circular cylinder that can be inscribed in a sphere of radius = $\sqrt{3}$ is

(A) $\frac{4\sqrt{3}\pi}{3}$ (B) 2π (C) $\frac{8\sqrt{3}\pi}{3}$ (D*) 4π

Sol. $h^2 + r^2 = 3$

$r^2 = 3 - h^2$ ...(1)



$\therefore$ $V = \pi r^2 . 2h$

$= 2\pi (r^2 h)$

$V = 2\pi (3h - h^3)$

$\frac{dr}{dh} = 0 \Rightarrow h^2 = 1 \Rightarrow h = 1$

$\therefore$ $r^2 = 3 - h^2$

$r^2 = 3 - 1 = 2$

So $V_{max} = 2\pi (2 \times 1)$

$= 4\pi$

82. If X has a binomial distribution, B(n, p) with parameters n and p such that P (X = 2) = P(X = 3), then E(X), the mean of variable X, is

(A) $\frac{p}{3}$ (B) 2 – p (C) $\frac{p}{2}$ (D*) 3 – p

Sol. P(x = 2) = P (x = 3)

$^nC_2 p^2 (1-p)^{n-2} = {}^nC_3 p^3 (1-p)^{n-3}$

$\frac{(1-p)}{n-2} = \frac{p}{3} \Rightarrow n p = 3 - p$

83. The plane containing the line $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-3}{3}$ and parallel to the line $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{4}$ passes through the point

(A*) (1, 0, 5) (B) (– 1, – 3, 0) (C) (1, – 2, 5) (D) (0, 3, – 5)

Sol. Normal vector $= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 5i - \hat{j} - \hat{k}$

point (1,2,3) lies in plane so equation of

plane = 5 (x – 1) – 1 (y – 2) – 1 (z – 3) = 0

$5x - y - z = 0$

so option [A] is correct

84. Let L_1 be the length of the common chord of the curves $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ and $y^2 = 8x$, and L_2 be the length of the latus rectum of $y^2 = 8x$, then

(A) $\frac{L_1}{L_2} = \sqrt{2}$ (B) $L_1 > L_2$ (C*) $L_1 < L_2$ (D) $L_1 = L_2$

Sol. $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ & $y^2 = 8x$

L_2 = L.R. of $y^2 = 8x \Rightarrow L_2 = 8$

Solve $x^2 + 8x = 9 \Rightarrow x = 1, -9$

x = – 9 reject

$\therefore y^2 = 8x$ so $y^2 = 8$

$y = \pm 8$

Point of intersection are $(1, \sqrt{8})(1, -\sqrt{8})$

So $L_1 = 2\sqrt{8}$

$\frac{L_1}{L_2} = \frac{2\sqrt{8}}{8} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < 1$

$L_1 < L_2$

85. If α and β are roots of the equation $x^2 - 4\sqrt{2}kx + 2e^{4\ln k} - 1 = 0$ for some k and $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 66$, then $\alpha^3 + \beta^3$ is equal to

(A*) $280\sqrt{2}$ (B) $248\sqrt{2}$ (C) $-32\sqrt{2}$ (D) $-280\sqrt{2}$

Sol. $x^2 - 4\sqrt{2}k\,x + 2k^4 - 1 = 0$

$\alpha + \beta = 4\sqrt{2}\,k$

$\alpha\beta = 2k^4 - 1$

$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 66$

$(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 66$

$32k^2 - 2(2k^4 - 1) = 66$

$2(2k^4) - 32k^2 + 64 = 0$

$4(k^2 - 4)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow k^2 = 4 \Rightarrow k = 2$

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

$= (\alpha + \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta2 - \alpha\beta)$

$= (8\sqrt{2})(66 - 31) = 280\sqrt{2}$

86. If for $n \geq 1$, $P_n = \int_1^e (\log x)^n dx$, then $P_{10} - 90P_8$ is equal to

(A) 10e (B*) – 9e (C) – 9 (D) 10

Sol. $P_n = \int_1^e (\log x)^n . 1dx$

Integrate by parts

$P_n = \left(x(\log x)^n\right)_1^e - \int_1^e x\, n\, (\log x)^{n-1} . \frac{1}{x} dx$

$P_n = e - n \quad P_{n-1} \Rightarrow p_n + n\, P_{n-1} = e$

put n = 10 $\quad P_{10} + 10P_9 = e \quad$ ...(1)

n = 9 $\quad P_5 + 9P_8 = e \quad$ ...(2)

use (2) in (1) $\quad P_{10} + 10\,(e - 9P_8) = e$

$P_{10} - 90\, P_8 = e - 10\, e$

$= -9e$

87. Let A (2, 3, 5), B (– 1, 3, 2) and C (λ, 5, μ) be the vertices of a ΔABC. If the median through A is equally inclined to the coordinate axes, then

(A) $8\lambda - 5\mu = 0$ (B*) $10\lambda - 7\mu = 0$ (C) $7\lambda - 10\mu = 0$ (D) $5\lambda - 8\mu = 0$

Sol. Mid point of B & C is $\left(\frac{\lambda-1}{2}, 4, \frac{\mu+2}{2}\right)$

Let say $D = \left(\frac{\lambda-1}{2}, 4, \frac{\mu+2}{2}\right)$

A = (2, 3, 5)

DR's of $AD = \frac{\lambda-5}{2}, 1, \frac{\mu-8}{2}$

$\lambda = 7$ & $\mu = 10$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\lambda}{10} = \frac{\mu}{10} \Rightarrow 10\,\lambda - 7\mu = 0$

88. An eight digit number divisible by 19 is to be formed using digits from 0 to 9 without repeating the digits. The number of ways in which this can be done is

(A) 40 (7!) (B*) 36 (7!) (C) 72 (7!) (D) 18 (7!)

Sol. Eight digit no divisible by 9 i.e. sum of digits divisible by 9

(i) Total no formed by 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 = 81

(ii) Total no formed by 0,2,3,4,5,6,7,9 = 7×7!

(iii) Total no formed by 1,0,3,4,5,6,9,8 = 7×7!

(iv) Total no formed by 1,2,0,4,5,9,7,8 = 7×7!

(v) Total no formed by 1,2,3,0,5,6,7,8 = 7×7!

8! + 28 × 7 !

= 36 × 7 !

89. In a geometric progression, if the ratio of the sum of first 5 terms to the sum of their reciprocals is 49, and the sum of the first and the third term is 35. Then the first term of this geometric progression is

(A) 42 (B) 21 (C) 7 (D*) 28

Sol. Let first term is a & C.R = r

given $\dfrac{(a+ar+ar^2+ar^3+ar^4)}{\left(\dfrac{1}{a}+\dfrac{1}{ar}+\dfrac{1}{ar^2}+\dfrac{1}{ar^3}+\dfrac{1}{ar^4}\right)}=49$

$a^2 r^4 = 49 \Rightarrow ar^2 = 7, -7$

also given that $a + ar^2 = 35$

if $ar^2 = 7 \Rightarrow a = 35 - 7 = 28$

if $ar^2 = -7 \Rightarrow a = 35 + 7 = 42$

but if a = 42 then $r^2 = -\dfrac{7}{42}$

which is not possible so

a = 28

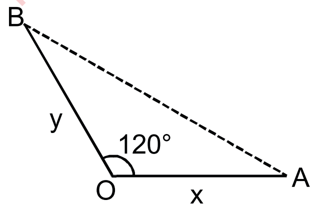
90. Two ships A and B are sailing straight away from a fixed point O along routes such that $\angle AOB$ is always 120°. At a certain instance, OA = 8 km, OB = 6 km and the ship A is sailing at the rate of 20 km/hr while the ship B sailing at the rate of 30 km/hr. Then the distance between A and B is changing at the rate(in km/hr)

(A) $\dfrac{80}{\sqrt{37}}$ (B) $\dfrac{260}{37}$ (C) $\dfrac{80}{37}$ (D) $\dfrac{260}{\sqrt{37}}$

Sol. Let at any time t

OA = x OB = y

$\dfrac{dx}{dt}=20$ $\dfrac{dy}{dt}=30$



$\cos(120)^\circ = \dfrac{x^2+y^2-AB^2}{2xy}$

$AB^2 = x^2 + y^2 + xy$ ...(1)

D.w.R. To . t

$2(AB)\dfrac{d}{dt}(AB) = 2x\dfrac{dx}{dt}+2y\dfrac{dy}{dt}+2\dfrac{dy}{dt}+y\dfrac{dx}{dt}$ ...(2)

when x = 8 y = 6 then $AB=\sqrt{148}$ from (1)

So $\dfrac{d}{dt}(AB)=\dfrac{\left(2x\dfrac{dx}{dt}+2y\dfrac{dy}{dt}+\dfrac{xdy}{dt}+y\dfrac{dx}{dt}\right)}{2AB}$

use x = 8 y = 6 $AB=\sqrt{148}$

$\dfrac{d}{dt}(AB)=260/\sqrt{37}$