

# NARAYANA IIT ACADEMY - INDIA

## IIT - JEE (2010) PAPER I QUESTION & SOLUTIONS (CODE 0)

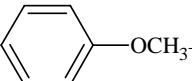
### PART I : CHEMISTRY

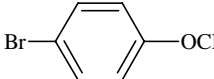
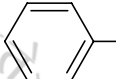
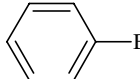

#### PAPER - I

#### SECTION - I

#### Single Correct Choice Type

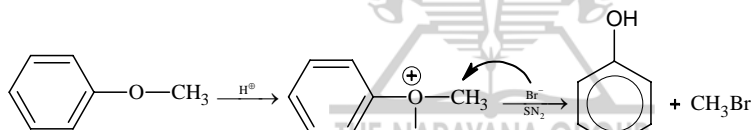
This section contains 8 multiple choice questions. Each question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which ONLY ONE is correct.

1. In the reaction  the products are

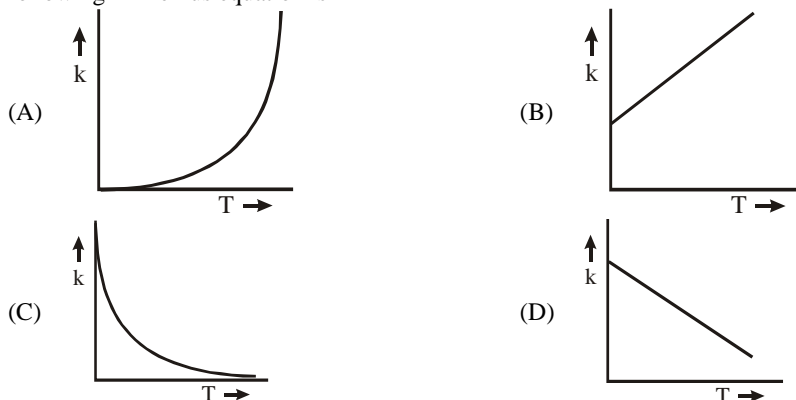
- (A)  and  $\text{H}_2$  (B)  and  $\text{CH}_3\text{Br}$
- (C)  and  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  (D)  and  $\text{CH}_3\text{Br}$

Key: (D)

Sol.:  $\text{HBr} \longrightarrow \text{H}^+ + \text{Br}^-$



2. Plots showing the variation of the rate constant ( $k$ ) with temperature ( $T$ ) are given below. The plot that following Arrhenius equation is



Key: (A)

Sol.:  $K = Ae^{\frac{-E_a}{RT}}$

Rate constant  $K$  increases exponentially with the rise in temperature. Since rate const.  $K$  also depends upon orientation factor  $A$  hence its maximum value is not at all infinity rather limited to an optimal value.

3. The species which by definition has ZERO standard molar enthalpy of formation at 298 K is

- (A)  $\text{Br}_2(\text{g})$  (B)  $\text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$   
(C)  $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$  (D)  $\text{CH}_4(\text{g})$

**Key:** (B)

**Sol.:** Bromine and water exist in liquid state at 298 K. Methane is not an elemental species.

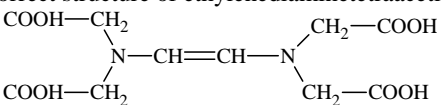
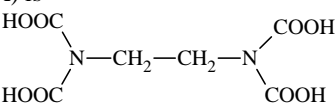
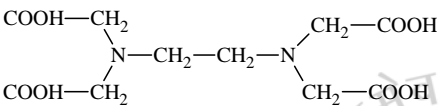
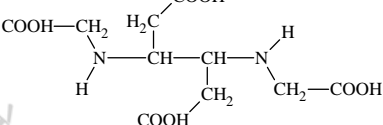
4. The ionization isomer of  $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\text{Cl}(\text{NO}_2)]\text{Cl}$  is

- (A)  $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4(\text{O}_2\text{N})]\text{Cl}_2$  (B)  $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\text{Cl}_2](\text{NO}_2)$   
 (C)  $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\text{Cl}(\text{ONO})]\text{Cl}$  (D)  $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\text{Cl}_2(\text{NO}_2)] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

**Key:** (B)

**Sol.:**  $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\text{Cl}(\text{NO}_2)]\text{Cl} \xrightleftharpoons{\text{ionization}} [\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\text{Cl}(\text{NO}_2)]^+ + \text{Cl}^-$   
 $[\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\text{Cl}_2](\text{NO}_2) \xrightleftharpoons{\text{ionization}} [\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\text{Cl}_2]^+ + \bar{\text{NO}}_2$

5. The correct structure of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) is

- (A)  (B)   
 (C)  (D) 

**Key:** (C)

**Sol.:** Based on facts

6. The bond energy (in  $\text{kcal mol}^{-1}$ ) of a C—C single bond is approximately

- (A) 1 (B) 10  
 (C) 100 (D) 1000.

**Key:** (C)

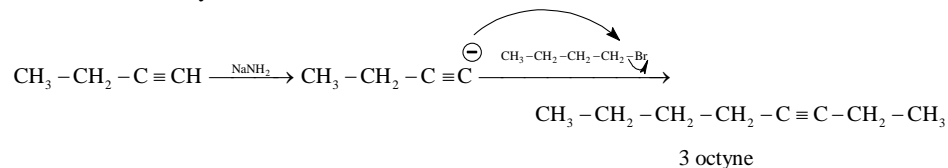
**Sol.:** C—C single bond dissociation energy ranges between 88 to 150  $\text{K cal mol}^{-1}$ .

7. The synthesis of 3-octyne is achieved by adding a bromoalkane into a mixture of sodium amide and an alkyne. The bromoalkane and alkyne respectively are

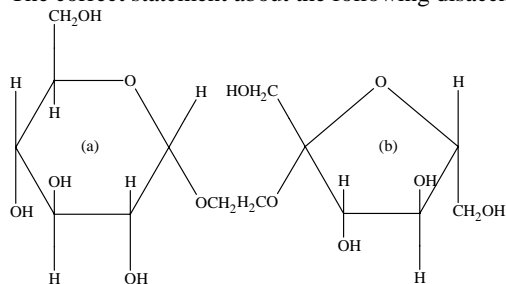
- (A)  $\text{BrCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$  and  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$  (B)  $\text{BrCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$  and  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$   
 (C)  $\text{BrCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$  and  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$  (D)  $\text{BrCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$  and  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$ .

**Key:** (D)

**Sol.:**  $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{C}\equiv\text{C} - \text{C} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$   
 3-octyne



8. The correct statement about the following disaccharide is



- (A) Ring (a) is pyranose with  $\alpha$ -glycosidic link      (B) Ring (a) is furanose with  $\alpha$ -glycosidic link  
 (C) Ring (b) is furanose with  $\alpha$ -glycosidic link      (D) Ring (b) is pyranose with  $\beta$ -glycosidic link.

**Key:** (A)

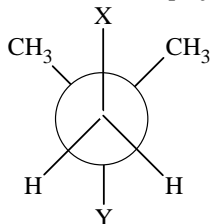
**Sol.:** Ring (a) is pyranose whereas ring(b) is furanose.  $\alpha$ -anomeric form of ring (a) is attached through glycosidic bond.

## SECTION - II

### Multiple Correct Choice Type

*This section contains 5 multiple correct answer(s) type questions. Each question has 4 choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which ONE OR MORE is/are correct.*

9. In the Newman projection for 2, 2-dimethylbutane

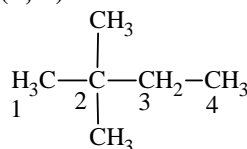


X and Y can respectively be

- (A) H and H      (B) H and  $C_2H_5$   
 (C)  $C_2H_5$  and H      (D)  $CH_3$  and  $CH_3$ .

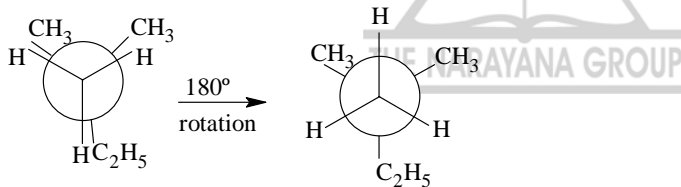
**Key:** (B, D)

**Sol.:**

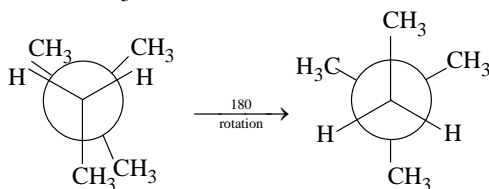
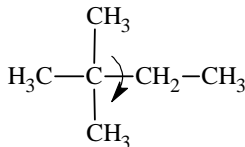


2, 2-dimethyl butane

$C_1 - C_2$  rotation



X and Y become H and  $C_2H_5$

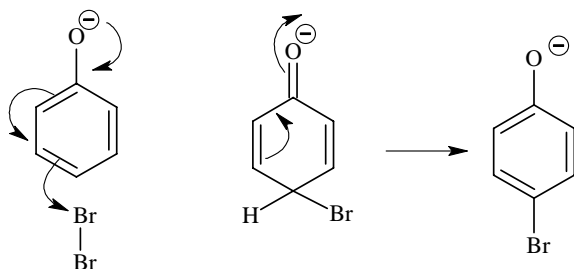


X and Y become  $CH_3$  and  $CH_3$ .

10. The reagent(s) used for softening the temporary hardness of water is (are)

- (A)  $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$       (B)  $Ca(OH)_2$   
 (C)  $Na_2CO_3$       (D)  $NaOCl$ .





## SECTION - III

**Linked Comprehension Type**

**This section contains 2 paragraphs. Based upon the first paragraph, 3 multiple choice questions and based upon the second paragraph 2 Multiple choice questions have to be answered. Each of these questions have four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which ONLY ONE is correct.**

**Paragraph for Questions 14 to 16**

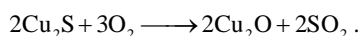
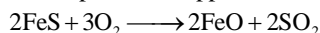
Copper is the most noble of the first row transition metals and occurs in small deposits in several countries. Ores of copper include chalcantite ( $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), atacamite ( $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}(\text{OH})_3$ ), cuprite ( $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ ), copper glance ( $\text{Cu}_2\text{S}$ ) and malachite ( $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_3$ ). However 80% of the world copper production comes from the ore chalcopyrite ( $\text{CuFeS}_2$ ). The extraction of copper from chalcopyrite involves partial roasting, removal of iron and self-reduction.

14. Partial roasting of chalcopyrite produces  
 (A)  $\text{Cu}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{FeO}$  (B)  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{FeO}$   
 (C)  $\text{CuS}$  and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  (D)  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

**Key:** (B)

**Sol:**  $\text{CuFeS}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 2\text{FeS} + \text{SO}_2$

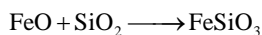
The sulphides of copper and iron are partially oxidized



15. Iron is removed from chalcopyrite as  
 (A)  $\text{FeO}$  (B)  $\text{FeS}$   
 (C)  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  (D)  $\text{FeSiO}_3$

**Key:** (D)

**Sol:** Fe is removed in the form of  $\text{FeSiO}_3$ .



16. In self-reduction, the reducing species is  
 (A) S (B)  $\text{O}^{2-}$   
 (C)  $\text{S}^{2-}$  (D)  $\text{SO}_2$

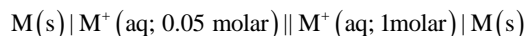
**Key:** (C)

**Sol:**  $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 2\text{Cu}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow 6\text{Cu} + \text{SO}_2$

$\text{S}^{2-}$  oxidized into  $\text{S}^{+4}$  hence it is reducing species .

**Paragraph for Questions 17 to 18**

The concentration of potassium ions inside a biological cell is at least twenty times higher than the outside. The resulting potential difference across the cell is important in several processes such as transmission of nerve impulses and maintaining the ion balance. A simple model for such a concentration cell involving a metal M is :



For the above electrolytic cell the magnitude of the cell potential  $|E_{\text{cell}}| = 70 \text{ mV}$ .

17. For the above cell  
 (A)  $E_{\text{cell}} < 0; \Delta G > 0$  (B)  $E_{\text{cell}} > 0; \Delta G < 0$   
 (C)  $E_{\text{cell}} < 0; \Delta G^\circ > 0$  (D)  $E_{\text{cell}} > 0; \Delta G^\circ < 0$

**Key:** (B)

**Sol:**  $E_{\text{cell}} = \frac{-2.303RT}{F} \log \frac{0.05}{1} = \text{a positive value}$   
 $= 70 \text{ mV (given)}$   
 Hence  $\Delta G < 0$ .

18. If the 0.05 molar solution of  $M^+$  is replaced by a 0.0025 molar  $M^+$  solution, then the magnitude of the cell potential would be  
 (A) 35 mV (B) 70 mV  
 (C) 140 mV (D) 700 mV

**Key:** (C)

**Sol:**  $E_{\text{cell}} = \frac{-2.303RT}{F} \log \frac{0.0025}{1}$   
 $= \frac{-2.303RT}{F} \log (0.05)^2$   
 $= 2 \times 70 \text{ mV}$   
 $= 140 \text{ mV.}$

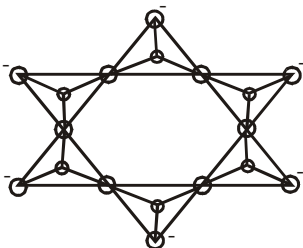
### SECTION - IV Integer Answer Type

**This Section contains TEN questions. The answer to each question is a Single Digit Integer ranging from 0 to 9. The correct digit below the question number in the ORS is to be bubbled.**

19. The value of n in the molecular formula  $\text{Be}_n\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}$  is

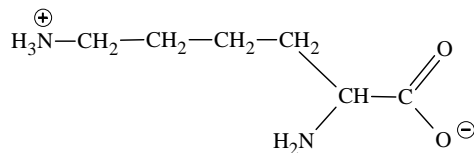
**Key:** (3)

**Sol.:**  $[\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}]^{12-}$   
 $\text{Be}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}$   
 $[\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}]^{12-}$



THE NARAYANA GROUP

20. The total number of basic groups in the following form of lysine is

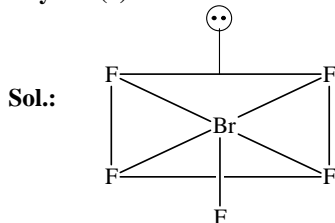


**Key:** (2)

**Sol.:**  $\text{H}_3\text{N}^{\oplus}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}(\text{H}_2\text{N}^*)-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}^{\ominus}$

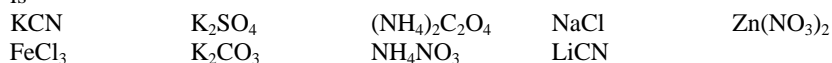
\* Group are basic.

21. Based on VSEPR theory, the number of 90 degree F – Br – F angles in  $\text{BrF}_5$  is  
**Key:** (8)



The structure of  $\text{BrF}_5$  is square pyramidal. The number of FBrF angles having the value of  $90^\circ$  is eight (8). Due to trivial distortion, however, the bond angles (F—Br—F) are slightly less than  $90^\circ$  ( $85^\circ$ ).

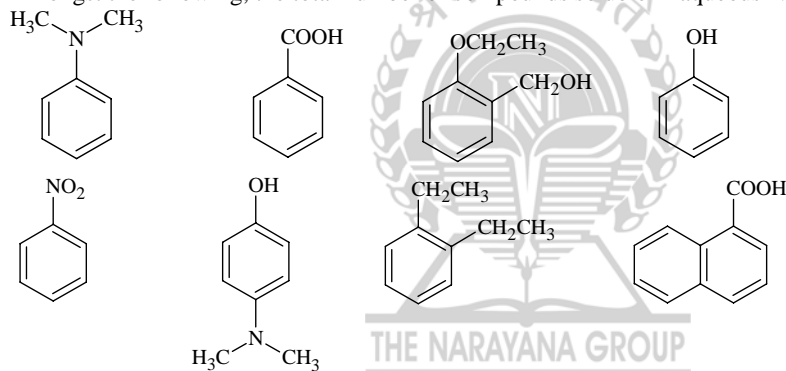
22. Amongst the following, the total number of compounds whose aqueous solution turns red litmus paper blue is



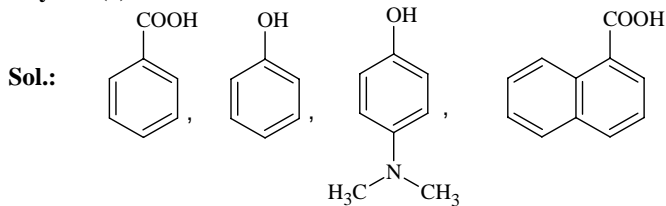
**Key:** (3)

**Sol.:** KCN,  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ , LiCN are basic salt can convert red litmus to blue.

23. Amongst the following, the total number of compounds soluble in aqueous NaOH is



**Key:** (4)



are soluble in aq. NaOH.

24. A student performs a titration with different burettes and finds titre values of 25.2 mL, 25.25 mL, and 25.0 mL. The number of significant figures in the average titre value is

**Key:** (3)

**Sol.:** Average = 
$$= \frac{25.2 + 25.25 + 25.0}{3}$$

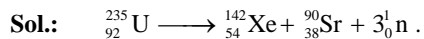
$$= 75.45 / 3$$

$$= 25.15 \approx 25.1.$$

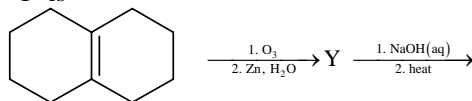
No. of significant figure = 3.

25. The number of neutrons emitted when  ${}_{92}^{235}\text{U}$  undergoes controlled nuclear fission to  ${}_{54}^{142}\text{Xe}$  and  ${}_{38}^{90}\text{Sr}$  is

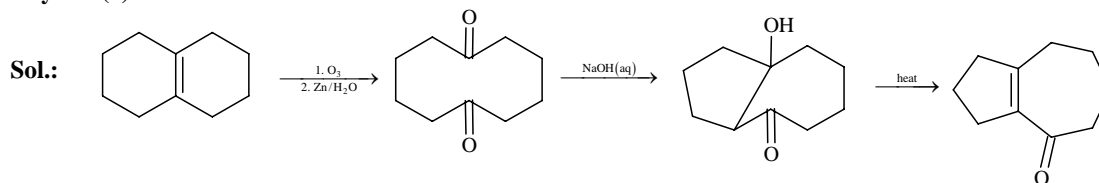
**Key** (3)



- 26.** In the scheme given below, the total number of intramolecular aldol condensation products formed from 'Y' is



**Key:** (1)



- 27.** The concentration of R in the reaction  $\text{R} \rightarrow \text{P}$  was measured as a function of time and the following data is obtained :

[R] (molar)	1.0	0.75	0.40	0.10
t (min.)	0.0	0.05	0.12	0.18

The order of the reaction is

**Key:** (0)

**Sol.:**  $\text{R} \rightarrow \text{P}$

$$-\frac{dc}{dt} \text{ after } 0.05 \text{ min} = \frac{0.25}{0.05} = 5 \text{ M min}^{-1}$$

$$-\frac{dc}{dt} \text{ after } 0.12 \text{ min} = \frac{0.60}{0.12} = 5 \text{ M min}^{-1}$$

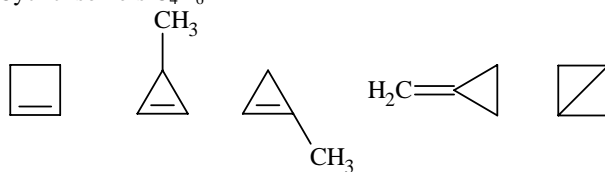
$$-\frac{dc}{dt} \text{ after } 0.18 \text{ min} = \frac{0.90}{0.18} = 5 \text{ M min}^{-1}$$

The average rate remains same throughout. This implies that rate is independent of concentration (zero order).

- 28.** The total number of cyclic isomers possible for a hydrocarbon with the molecular formula  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6$  is

**Key:** (5)

**Sol.:** Cyclic isomers  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6$



Total isomers = 5



## PART II: MATHEMATICS

## SECTION - I

## Single Correct Choice Type

This section contains 8 multiple choice questions. Each question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which ONLY ONE is correct.

29. The number of  $3 \times 3$  matrices A whose are either 0 or 1 and for which the system  $A \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  has exactly

two distinct solutions, is

- (A) 0 (B)  $2^9 - 1$   
(C) 168 (D) 2

**Key.** (A)

**Sol.** Three planes cannot meet only at two distinct points. Hence 'A' is correct.

30. The value of  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \int_0^x \frac{t \ln(1+t)}{t^4+4} dt$  is

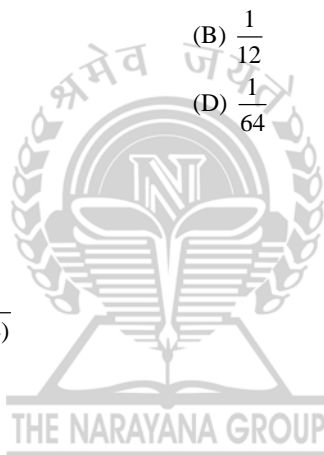
- (A) 0 (B)  $\frac{1}{12}$   
(C)  $\frac{1}{24}$  (D)  $\frac{1}{64}$

**Key.** (B)

**Sol.** 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \frac{t \ln(1+t)}{t^4+4} dt}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(1+x)}{(x^4+4)3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{3x(x^4+4)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4 \times 3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{12}.$$



31. Let p and q be real numbers such that  $p \neq 0$ ,  $p^3 \neq -q$ . If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are nonzero complex numbers satisfying  $\alpha + \beta = -p$  and  $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = q$ , then a quadratic equation having  $\frac{\alpha}{\beta}$  and  $\frac{\beta}{\alpha}$  as its roots is

- (A)  $(p^3 + q)x^2 - (p^3 + 2q)x + (p^3 + q) = 0$  (B)  $(p^3 + q)x^2 - (p^3 - 2q)x + (p^3 + q) = 0$   
(C)  $(p^3 - q)x^2 - (5p^3 - 2q)x + (p^3 - q) = 0$  (D)  $(p^3 - q)x^2 - (5p^3 + 2q)x + (p^3 - q) = 0$

**Key.** (B)

**Sol.** 
$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta) \{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 3\alpha\beta\}$$

$$q = -p(p^2 - 3\alpha\beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow q + p^3 = 3\alpha\beta p \Rightarrow \alpha\beta = \frac{(q + p^3)}{3p}$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = p^2 - 2 \frac{(q + p^3)}{3p} = \frac{3p^3 - 2q - 2p^3}{3p} = \frac{p^3 - 2q}{3p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{p^3 - 2q}{q + p^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{(p^3 - 2q)}{p^3 + q}x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (p^3 + q)x^2 - (p^3 - 2q)x + (p^3 + q) = 0$$

32. Equation of the plane containing the straight line  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{4}$  and perpendicular to the plane containing the

straight lines  $\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{4} = \frac{z}{2}$  and  $\frac{x}{4} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{3}$  is

- (A)  $x + 2y - 2z = 0$  (B)  $3x + 2y - 2z = 0$   
 (C)  $x - 2y + z = 0$  (D)  $5x + 2y - 4z = 0$

**Key.** (C)

**Sol.**  $\vec{n} = (3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) \times (4\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 8\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 10\hat{k}$

The equation of plane containing the IInd and IIIrd given lines.

$$\vec{r} \cdot (8\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 10\hat{k}) = 0 \Rightarrow 8x - y - 10z = 0.$$

Now normal vector to the required plane is given by

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 8 & -1 & -10 \end{vmatrix} = -26\hat{i} + 52\hat{j} - 26\hat{k}$$

$$= -26(\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k})$$

The equation of the required plane is  $x - 2y + z = 0$ .

33. If the angle A, B and C of the triangle are in the an arithmetic progression and if a, b and c denote the lengths of the sides opposite to A, B and C respectively, then the value of the expression

$$\frac{a}{c} \sin 2C + \frac{c}{a} \sin 2A \text{ is}$$

- (A)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (B)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 (C) 1 (D)  $\sqrt{3}$

**Key.** (D)

**Sol.**  $\frac{a}{c} \sin 2C + \frac{c}{a} \sin 2A = \frac{\sin A}{\sin C} 2 \sin C \cos C + \frac{\sin C}{\sin A} 2 \sin A \cos A$

$$= 2 \sin(A + C)$$

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

34. Let f, g and h be real-valued functions defined on the interval [0, 1] by  $f(x) = e^{x^2} + e^{-x^2}$ ,  $g(x) = xe^{-x^2}$  and  $h(x) = x^2 + e^{-x^2}$ . If a, b and c denote, respectively, the absolute maximum of f, g and h on [0, 1], then

- (A)  $a = b$  and  $c \neq b$  (B)  $a = c$  and  $a \neq b$   
 (C)  $a \neq b$  (D)  $a = b = c$

**Key.** (D)

**Sol.**  $1 \geq x \geq x^2 \quad \forall x \in [0, 1]$

$$e^{x^2} \geq xe^{x^2} \geq x^2 e^{x^2} \quad \forall x \in [0, 1]$$

i.e.,  $e^{-x^2} + e^{x^2} \geq e^{-x^2} + xe^{x^2} \geq e^{-x^2} + x^2 e^{x^2}$

equality holds when  $x = 1$

i.e.,  $f(x) \geq g(x) \geq h(x) \quad \forall x \in [0, 1]$

Hence  $a = b = c$ .

35. Let  $\omega$  be a complex cube root of unity with  $\omega \neq 1$ . A fair die is thrown three times. If  $r_1, r_2$  and  $r_3$  are the numbers obtained on the die, then the probability that  $\omega^{r_1} + \omega^{r_2} + \omega^{r_3} = 0$  is
- (A)  $\frac{1}{18}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{9}$   
 (C)  $\frac{2}{9}$  (D)  $\frac{1}{36}$

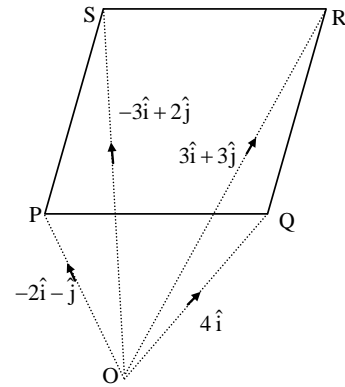
Key. (C)

Sol. Required prob. =  $\frac{2 \times 2 \times 2(3!)}{6 \times 6 \times 6} = \frac{2}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{9}$

36. Let P, Q, R and S be the points on the plane with position vectors  $-2\hat{i} - \hat{j}$ ,  $4\hat{i}, 3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$  and  $-3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$  respectively. The quadrilateral PQRS must be a
- (A) parallelogram, which is neither a rhombus nor a rectangle  
 (B) square (C) rectangle, but not a square  
 (D) rhombus, but not a square

Key. (A)

Sol. P :  $-2\hat{i} - \hat{j}$ , Q :  $4\hat{i}$ , R :  $3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$ , S :  $-3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$   
 $\overline{PQ} = \text{of P} = 6\hat{i} + \hat{j}$   
 $\overline{QR} = 3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 4\hat{i} = -\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$   
 $\overline{PS} = -3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} = -\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$   
 $\overline{SR} = 3\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} = 6\hat{i} + \hat{j}$   
 $\overline{PQ} \cdot \overline{PS} = (6\hat{i} + \hat{j}) \cdot (-\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}) = -3 \neq 0$   
 Here  $\overline{PQ} \parallel \overline{SR}$  and  $\overline{PS} \parallel \overline{QR}$   
 but  $\overline{PQ}$  is not perpendicular to  $\overline{PS}$



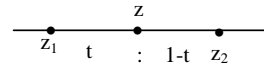
**Multiple Correct Choice Type**

**This section contains 5 multiple correct answer(s) type questions. Each question has 4 choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which ONE OR MORE is/are correct.**

37. Let  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  be two distinct complex numbers and let  $z = (1 - t)z_1 + tz_2$  for some real number  $t$  with  $0 < t < 1$ . If  $\text{Arg}(w)$  denotes the principal argument of a nonzero complex number  $w$ , then
- (A)  $|z - z_1| + |z - z_2| = |z_1 - z_2|$  (B)  $\text{Arg}(z - z_1) = \text{Arg}(z - z_2)$   
 (C)  $\begin{vmatrix} z - z_1 & \bar{z} - \bar{z}_1 \\ z_2 - z_1 & \bar{z}_2 - \bar{z}_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$  (D)  $\text{Arg}(z - z_1) = \text{Arg}(z_2 - z_1)$

Key. (A, C, D)

Sol. As  $z = (1 - t)z_1 + tz_2$   
 $\Rightarrow z_1, z, z_2$  are collinear  
 $\therefore$  A, D are correct  
 Also  $\frac{z - z_1}{z_2 - z_1} = \frac{\bar{z} - \bar{z}_1}{\bar{z}_2 - \bar{z}_1}$   
 $\therefore$  (C) is correct.



38. Let A and B be two distinct points on the parabola  $y^2 = 4x$ . If the axis of the parabola touches a circle of radius  $r$  having AB as its diameter, then the slope of the line joining A and B can be

(A)  $-\frac{1}{r}$

(B)  $\frac{1}{r}$

(C)  $\frac{2}{r}$

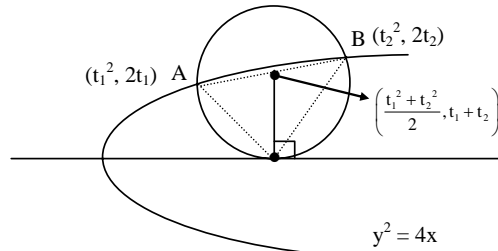
(D)  $-\frac{2}{r}$

**Key,** (C, D)

**Sol.** Slope of line AB

$$M = \frac{(t_2 - t_1)}{(t_2 - t_1)(t_2 + t_1)} = \left( \frac{2}{t_1 + t_2} \right) = \pm \frac{2}{r}$$

As  $|t_1 + t_2| = r$



**39.** Let  $f$  be a real-valued function defined on the interval  $(0, \infty)$  by  $f(x) = \ln x + \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + \sin t} dt$ . Then which of

the following statement(s) is (are) true?

(A)  $f''(x)$  exists for all  $x \in (0, \infty)$

(B)  $f'(x)$  exists for all  $x \in (0, \infty)$  and  $f'$  is continuous on  $(0, \infty)$ , but not differentiable on  $(0, \infty)$

(C) there exists  $\alpha > 1$  such that  $|f'(x)| < |f(x)|$  for all  $x \in (\alpha, \infty)$

(D) there exists  $\beta > 0$  such that  $|f(x)| + |f'(x)| \leq \beta$  for all  $x \in (0, \infty)$

**Key.** (B, C)

**Sol.**  $f(x) = \ln x + \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + \sin t} dt, x > 0$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x}, x > 0$$

Clearly  $f'(x)$  exists for all  $x \in (0, \infty)$

and  $f'(x)$  is continuous on  $(0, \infty)$

but not differentiable on  $(0, \infty)$

More over  $f'(x), f(x) > 0 \forall x \in (1, \infty)$

$$\text{and } \ln x + \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + \sin t} dt > \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x} \forall x \in (\pi, \infty)$$

$\frac{1}{x}$  is not bounded.

$\therefore$  (D) is incorrect.

Hence, option B, C are correct.

**40.** The value(s) of  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^4(1-x)^4}{1+x^2} dx$  is (are)

(A)  $\frac{22}{7} - \pi$

(B)  $\frac{2}{105}$

(C) 0

(D)  $\frac{71}{15} - \frac{3\pi}{2}$

**Key.** (A)

**Sol.**  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^4(1-x)^4}{(1+x^2)} dx$

$$\int_0^1 (x^6 - 4x^5 + 5x^4) dx - \int_0^1 \frac{4x^4}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{10}{21} - 4 \int_0^1 \frac{x^4 - 1 + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{22}{7} - \pi$$

41. Let ABC be a triangle such that  $\angle ACB = \frac{\pi}{6}$  and let a, b and c denote the lengths of the sides opposite to A, B and C respectively. The value(s) of x for which  $a = x^2 + x + 1$ ,  $b = x^2 - 1$  and  $c = 2x + 1$  is (are)
- (A)  $-(2 + \sqrt{3})$  (B)  $1 + \sqrt{3}$   
 (C)  $2 + \sqrt{3}$  (D)  $4\sqrt{3}$

Key. (B)

Sol.  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{(x^2 + x + 1)^2 + (x^2 - 1)^2 - (2x + 1)^2}{2 \cdot (x^2 - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)}$

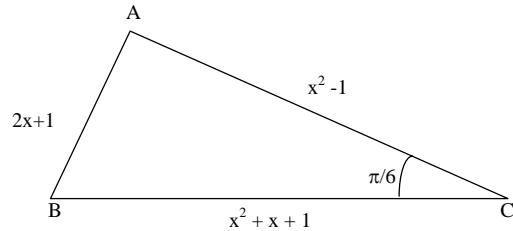
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{(x^2 + 3x + 2)(x^2 - x) + (x^2 - 1)^2}{2(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)}$$

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

$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{2x^2 + 2x - 1}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2(\sqrt{3} - 2) + x(\sqrt{3} - 2) + \sqrt{3} + 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(\sqrt{3} - 2) \pm \sqrt{(\sqrt{3} - 2)^2 - 4(\sqrt{3} - 2)(\sqrt{3} + 1)}}{2(\sqrt{3} - 2)} = \sqrt{3} + 1.$$



SECTION - III

**Linked Comprehension Type**

**This section contains 2 paragraphs. Based upon the first paragraph, 3 multiple choice questions and based upon the second paragraph 2 Multiple choice questions have to be answered. Each of these questions have four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which ONLY ONE is correct.**

Paragraph for Questions Nos. 42 to 44

Let p be an odd prime number and  $T_p$  be the following set of  $2 \times 2$  matrices.

$$T_p = \left\{ A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & a \end{bmatrix} : a, b, c \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, p-1\} \right\}$$

Sol.

42 to 44

as A is symmetric  $b = c$

$$\det A = a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$$

$a, b, c, \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, p-1\}$

no. of numbers of type

$$np = 1$$

$$np + 1 = 1$$

$$np + 2 = 1 \quad n \in I$$

⋮

$$np + (p - 1) = 1$$

42. The number of A in  $T_p$  such that A is either symmetric or skew-symmetric or both, and  $\det(A)$  divisible by p is

(A)  $(p - 1)^2$

(B)  $2(p - 1)$

(C)  $(p - 1)^2 + 1$

(D)  $2p - 1$

Key. (D)

Sol. as  $\det(A)$  is div. by  $p \Rightarrow$  either  $a + b$  div. by p corresponding nu. Of ways =  $(p - 1)$  [excluding zero]

or  $(a - b)$  is div. by p corresponding no. of ways = p

Total number of ways =  $2p - 1$

43. The number of  $A$  in  $T_p$  such that the trace of  $A$  is not divisible by  $p$  but  $\det(A)$  is divisible by  $p$  is  
 [Note: The trace of a matrix is the sum of its diagonal entries.]  
 (A)  $(p - q)(p^2 p + q)$  (B)  $p^3 - (p - 1)^2$   
 (C)  $(p - 1)^2$  (D)  $(p - 1)(p^2 - 2)$

**Key.** (C)

**Sol.** as  $\text{Tr}(A)$  not div. by  $p \Rightarrow a \neq 0$   
 $\det(A)$  is div. by  $p \Rightarrow a^2 - bc$  div. by  $p$   
 no. of ways of selection of  $a, b, c$   
 $(p - 1)[(p - 1) \times 1] = (p - 1)^2$

44. The number of  $A$  in  $T_p$  such that  $\det(A)$  is not divisible by  $p$  is  
 (A)  $2p^2$  (B)  $p^3 - 5p$   
 (C)  $p^3 - 3p$  (D)  $p^3 - p^2$

**Key.** (D)

**Sol.** Total number of  $A = p \times p \times p = p^3$   
 No. of  $A$  such that  $\det(A)$  div. by  $p$   
 $= (p - 1)^2 + \text{no. of } A \text{ in which } a = 0$   
 $= (p - 1)^2 + p + p - 1$   
 $= p^2$   
 required no.  $= p^3 - p^2$ .

**Paragraph for Questions Nos. 45 to 46**

The circle  $x^2 + y^2 - 8x = 0$  and hyperbola  $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$  intersect at the points  $A$  and  $B$ .

45. Equation of a common tangent with positive slope to the circle as well as to the hyperbola is  
 (A)  $2x - \sqrt{5}y - 20 = 0$  (B)  $2x - \sqrt{5}y + 4 = 0$   
 (C)  $3x - 4y + 8 = 0$  (D)  $4x - 3y + 4 = 0$

**Key.** (B)

**Sol.** Equation of tangent at point  $P(\theta)$

$$\frac{x \sec \theta}{3} - \frac{y \tan \theta}{2} - 1 = 0 \quad \dots(i)$$

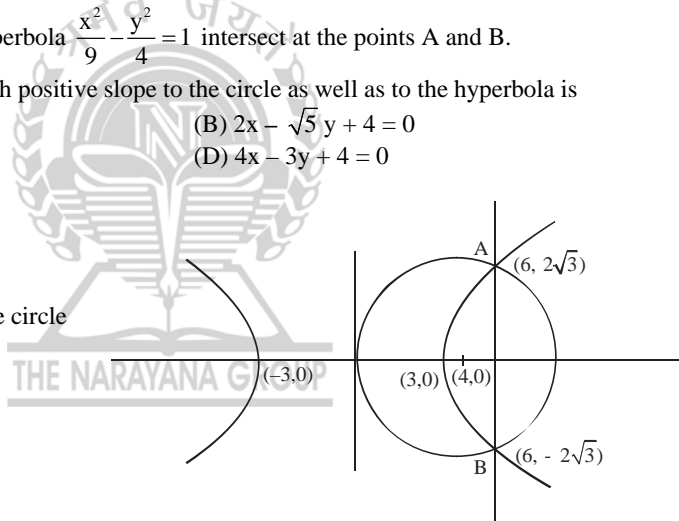
since eq. (i) will be a tangent to the circle

$$\frac{4 \sec \theta}{3} - 1 = 4$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sec^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta}{\frac{9}{4}} = 4$$

by solving it we will get

$$2x - \sqrt{5}y + 4 = 0$$

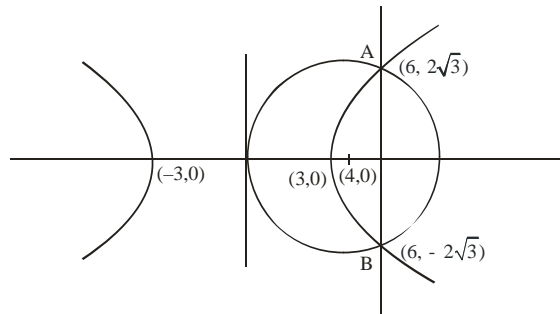


46. Equation of the circle with  $AB$  as its diameter is

- (A)  $x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 24 = 0$  (B)  $x^2 + y^2 + 12x + 24 = 0$   
 (C)  $x^2 + y^2 + 24x - 12 = 0$  (D)  $x^2 + y^2 - 24x - 12 = 0$

**Key.** (A)

**Sol.**  $\frac{x^2}{9} = 1 + \frac{(-x^2 + 8x)}{4}$   
 $4x^2 = 36 + 9(-x^2 + 8x)$   
 $13x^2 - 72x - 36 = 0$   
 $x = 6,$   
 $y = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$   
 Required equation of circle is  
 $(x - 6)^2 + y^2 - 12 = 0$   
 $x^2 + y^2 - 12x + 24 = 0$



**SECTION - IV**  
**Integer Answer Type**

**This Section contains TEN questions. The answer to each question is a Single Digit Integer ranging from 0 to 9. The correct digit below the question number in the ORS is to be bubbled.**

47. Let  $\omega$  be the complex number  $\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}$ . Then the number of distinct complex numbers  $z$  satisfying

$$\begin{vmatrix} z+1 & \omega & \omega^2 \\ \omega & z+\omega^2 & 1 \\ \omega^2 & 1 & z+\omega \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
 is equal to

**Key.** (1)

**Sol.**  $\omega = \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\omega$  is one of cube root of unity.

$$\begin{vmatrix} z+1 & \omega & \omega^2 \\ \omega & z+\omega^2 & 1 \\ \omega^2 & 1 & z+\omega \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_2 + R_3$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} z & z & z \\ \omega & z+\omega^2 & 1 \\ \omega^2 & 1 & z+\omega \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad [\because 1+\omega+\omega^2=0]$$

$$C_1 \rightarrow C_1 - C_2 \text{ \& } C_2 \rightarrow C_2 - C_3 \text{ gives}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & z \\ \omega - z - \omega^2 & z + \omega^2 - 1 & 1 \\ \omega^2 - 1 & 1 - z - \omega & z + \omega \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$z[(\omega - z - \omega^2)(1 - z - \omega) - (\omega^2 - 1)(z + \omega^2 - 1)] = 0$$

$$z[z^2] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z^3 = 0$$

$$= z = 0$$

Ans. is = 1

48. The number of values of  $\theta$  in the interval  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  such that  $\theta \neq \frac{n\pi}{5}$  for  $n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2$  and  $\tan \theta = \cot 5\theta$  as

well as  $\sin 2\theta = \cos 4\theta$  is

**Key.** (3)

**Sol.**  $\tan \theta = \cot 5\theta$

$$\tan \theta = \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 5\theta \right)$$

$$\theta = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - 5\theta$$

$$6\theta = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{n\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{12} \quad n \in \mathbb{I} \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\sin 2\theta = \cos 4\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 2\theta &= 1 - 2\sin^2 \theta \\ \Rightarrow 2\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta - 1 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow 2\sin^2 \theta + 2\sin \theta - \sin \theta - 1 &= 0 \\ (2\sin \theta - 1)(\sin \theta + 1) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \sin 2\theta = -1$$

$$2\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \quad 2\theta = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}, \quad \theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

All three values of  $\theta$  which satisfy the eq. (i).

49. For any real number  $x$ , let  $[x]$  denote the largest integer less than or equal to  $x$ . Let  $f$  be a real valued function defined on the interval  $[-10, 10]$  by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x - [x] & \text{if } [x] \text{ is odd,} \\ 1 + [x] - x & \text{if } [x] \text{ is even} \end{cases}. \text{ Then the value of } \frac{\pi^2}{10} \int_{-10}^{10} f(x) \cos \pi x \, dx \text{ is}$$

**Key.** (4)

**Sol.** 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \{x\} & , \quad 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \{x\} & , \quad 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 - \{x\} & , \quad 2 \leq x < 3 \end{cases}$$

Here  $f(x)$  is periodic with period 2 and  $\cos \pi x$  is also periodic with period 2

$\therefore f(x) \cos \pi x$  is periodic with period "2".

$$\int_{-10}^{10} f(x) \cos \pi x \, dx = 10 \int_0^2 f(x) \cos \pi x \, dx = \frac{40}{\pi^2}$$

$$\text{Hence, } \frac{\pi^2}{10} \int_{-10}^{10} f(x) \cos \pi x \, dx = \frac{\pi^2}{10} \times \frac{40}{\pi^2} = 4.$$

50. If the distance between the plane  $Ax - 2y + z = d$  and the plane containing the lines

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{4} \text{ and } \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-3}{4} = \frac{z-4}{5} \text{ is } \sqrt{6}, \text{ then } |d| \text{ is}$$

**Key.** (6)

**Sol.** The equation of the plane containing the given lines will be  $a(x-1) + b(y-2) + c(z-3) = 0$  where  $a, b, c$  are direction ratios of normal to the plane considering vectors parallel to the two lines

$$2i + 3j + 4k \text{ and } 3i + 4j + 5k$$

$$\text{So } 2a_1 + 3b_1 + 4c_1 = 0$$

$$3a_1 + 4b_1 + 5c_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{a_1}{15-16} = \frac{-b_1}{10-12} = \frac{c_1}{8-9}$$

So the plane is  $x - 2y + z = 0$

Hence distance between two planes

$$\frac{|d|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 1}} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$|d| = 6$$



**51.** The line  $2x + y = 1$  is tangent to the hyperbola  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ . If this line passes through the point of intersection of the nearest directrix and the  $x$ -axis, then the eccentricity of the hyperbola is

**Key.** (2)

**Sol.** Since the line  $2x + y - 1 = 0$  is tangent

$$\text{so, } C^2 = a^2m^2 - b^2$$

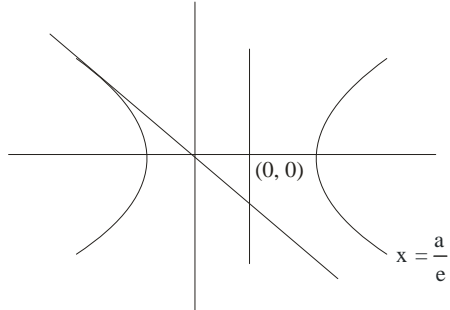
$$1 = 4a^2 - b^2 \quad \dots(i)$$

Also line passes through  $\left(-\frac{a}{e}, 0\right)$

$$\text{So, } 2\left(-\frac{a}{e}\right) = 1$$

$$4a^2 = e^2 \quad \dots(ii)$$

Using (i) and (ii)  $e = 2$



**52.** Let  $S_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, 100$ , denote the sum of the infinite geometric series whose first term is  $\frac{k-1}{k!}$  and the common ratio is  $\frac{1}{k}$ . Then the value of  $\frac{100^2}{100!} + \sum_{k=1}^{100} \left| (k^2 - 3k + 1)S_k \right|$  is

**Key.** (4)

**Sol.** 
$$S_k = \frac{\frac{k-1}{k!}}{1 - \frac{1}{k}} = \frac{1}{(k-1)!}$$

We have  $S_1 = 1$

$$S_2 = 1$$

$$S_3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Now, } \sum_{k=1}^{100} \left| (k^2 - 3k + 1)S_k \right|$$

$$= S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + \sum_{k=4}^{100} \frac{(k^2 - 3k + 1)}{(k-1)!}$$

$$= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=4}^{100} \left[ \frac{1}{(k-3)!} - \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \right]$$

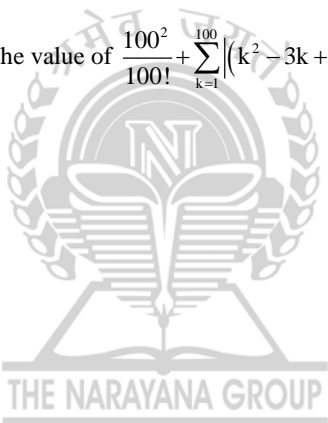
$$= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{98!} - \frac{1}{99!} \right]$$

$$= 4 - \frac{100}{99!}$$

$$\text{So, } \frac{100^2}{100!} + \sum_{k=1}^{100} \left| (k^2 - 3k + 1)S_k \right| = 4.$$

**53.** Let  $f$  be a real-valued differentiable function on  $\mathbb{R}$  (the set of all real numbers) such that  $f(1) = 1$ . If the  $y$ -intercept of the tangent at any point  $P(x, y)$  on the curve  $y = f(x)$  is equal to the cube of the abscissa of  $P$ , then the value of  $f(-3)$  is equal to

**Key.** (9)



**Sol.** eq. of tangent at P(x, y)

$$Y - y = \frac{dy}{dx}(X - x)$$

$$y\text{-integer } y - x \frac{dy}{dx} = x^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y}{x} = -x^2$$

$$\text{I.F.} = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

The solution

$$y \times \frac{1}{x} = \int -x^2 \times \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f(x) = y = \frac{3x - x^3}{2}$$

$$f(-3) = 9$$

54. If  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  are vectors in space given by  $\vec{a} = \frac{\hat{i} - 2\hat{j}}{\sqrt{5}}$  and  $\vec{b} = \frac{2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}}{\sqrt{14}}$ , then the value of

$$(2\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot [(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} - 2\vec{b})]$$
 is

**Key.** (5)

**Sol.**  $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = 1 \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$

$$\text{Let } \vec{l} = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}) = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{a} - 2(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{b}$$

$$= |\vec{a}|^2 \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{a} - 2(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{b} + 2|\vec{b}| \vec{a}$$

$$= \vec{b} + 2\vec{a}$$

$$(2\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{l} = |2\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = 5$$

55. The number of all possible values of  $\theta$ , where  $0 < \theta < \pi$ , for which the system of equations

$$(y + z) \cos 3\theta = (xyz) \sin 3\theta$$

$$x \sin 3\theta = \frac{2 \cos 3\theta}{y} + \frac{2 \sin 3\theta}{z}$$

$(xyz) \sin 3\theta = (y + 2z) \cos 3\theta + y \sin 3\theta$  have a solution  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  with  $y_0, z_0 \neq 0$ , is

**Key.** (3)

**Sol.**  $(y + z) \cos 3\theta = (xyz) \sin 3\theta$  (A)

$$x \sin 3\theta = \frac{2 \cos 3\theta}{y} + \frac{2 \sin 3\theta}{z}$$
 (B)

$$(xyz) \sin 3\theta = (y + 2z) \cos 3\theta + y \sin 3\theta$$
 (C)

When  $\cos 3\theta \neq 0$ .

$$\tan 3\theta = \frac{y+z}{xyz} = \frac{2z}{y(xz-2)} = \frac{y+2z}{xyz-y}$$

as  $y \neq 0$

$$(y+z)(xz-2) = 2z(xz)$$

$$xyz + xz^2 - 2z - 2y = 2xz^2$$

$$xyz = 2y + 2z + xz^2 \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\text{Again, } 2z(xz-1) = (y+2z)(xz-2)$$

$$2xz^2 - 2z = xyz + (2xz^2 - 4z - 2y)$$

$$xyz = 2y + 2z \quad \dots(ii)$$

from (i) and (ii)  $xz^2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 0$  as  $z \neq 0$

from (A)  $(y+z) \cos 3\theta = 0$

$\Rightarrow y + z = 0$

But when  $\cos 3\theta = 0$  from (B)

$\sin 3\theta = 0$  not possible

So  $y = -z$  putting in (B) and (C)

$$x = 0$$

$$\sin 3\theta = \cos 3\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 3\theta = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

56. The maximum value of the expression  $\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta + 3 \sin \theta \cos \theta + 5 \cos^2 \theta}$  is

Key. (2)

Sol. Let  $y = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta + 3 \sin \theta \cos \theta + 5 \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{3 + 2 \cos 2\theta + \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta}$

$$-\frac{5}{2} \leq 2 \cos 2\theta + \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\theta \leq \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\text{max. value of } y = \frac{1}{3 - \frac{5}{2}} = 2$$

**PART III: PHYSICS**

**SECTION - I**

**Single Correct Choice Type**

*This section contains 8 multiple choice questions. Each question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which ONLY ONE is correct.*

57. An AC voltage source of variable angular frequency  $\omega$  and fixed amplitude  $V_0$  is connected in series with a capacitance  $C$  and an electric bulb of resistance  $R$  (inductance zero). When  $\omega$  is increased  
 (A) the bulb glows dimmer (B) the bulb glows brighter  
 (C) total impedance of the circuit is unchanged (D) total impedance of the circuit increases.

**Key.** (B)

**Sol.**

$$P = V_{rms} I_{rms} \cos \phi$$

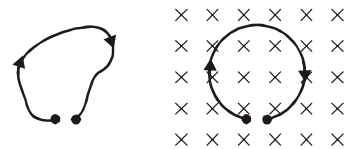
$$= \frac{V_{rms}^2}{Z} \cdot \frac{R}{Z}$$

$$= \frac{V_{rms}^2 R}{Z^2}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2}}$$

As  $\omega$  increase  $Z$ , decreases, so  $P$  increases.  
 Hence correct option is (B).

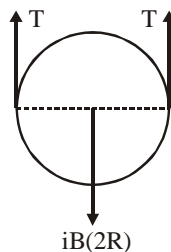
58. A thin flexible wire of length  $L$  is connected to two adjacent fixed points and carries a current  $I$  in the clockwise direction, as shown in the figure. When the system is put in a uniform magnetic field of strength  $B$  going into the plane of the paper, the wire takes the shape of a circle. The tension in the wire is



- (A)  $IBL$  (B)  $\frac{IBL}{\pi}$   
 (C)  $\frac{IBL}{2\pi}$  (D)  $\frac{IBL}{4\pi}$

**Key.** (C)

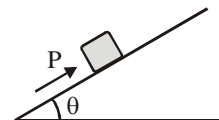
**Sol.**  $2T = iB(2R)$



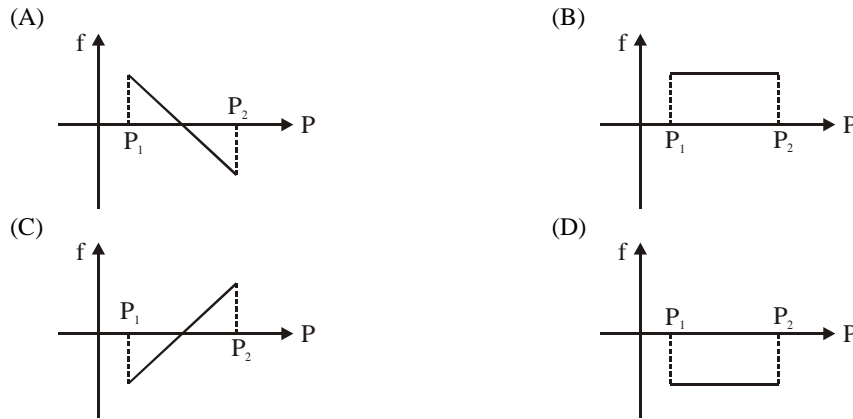
$$T = \frac{iBL}{2\pi}$$

Hence correct option is (C).

59. A block of mass  $m$  is on an inclined plane of angle  $\theta$ . The coefficient of friction between the block and the plane is  $\mu$  and  $\tan \theta > \mu$ . The block is held stationary by applying a force  $P$  parallel to the plane. The direction of force pointing up the plane is taken to be positive. As  $P$  is varied from  $P_1 = mg (\sin \theta - \mu \cos \theta)$  to  $P_2 = mg (\sin \theta + \mu \cos \theta)$ , the frictional force  $f$  versus  $P$  graph



will look like



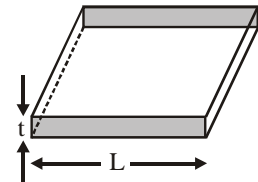
**Key.** (A)  
**Sol.**  $P_1 = mg(\sin \theta - \mu \cos \theta)$

friction<sub>initial</sub> =  $\mu mg \cos \theta$  up along the plane  
 friction<sub>final</sub> =  $\mu mg \cos \theta$  down along the plane  
 Hence correct option is (A).

**60.** A real gas behaves like an ideal gas if its  
 (A) pressure and temperature are both high (B) pressure and temperature are both low  
 (C) pressure is high and temperature is low (D) pressure is low and temperature is high.

**Key.** (D)  
**Sol.** For ideal gas behaviour pressure should be low and temperature should be high.  
 Hence correct option is (D).

**61.** Consider a thin square sheet of side  $L$  and thickness  $t$ , made of a material of resistivity  $\rho$ . The resistance between two opposite faces, shown by the shaded areas in the figure is  
 (A) directly proportional to  $L$   
 (B) directly proportional to  $t$   
 (C) independent of  $L$   
 (D) independent of  $t$ .

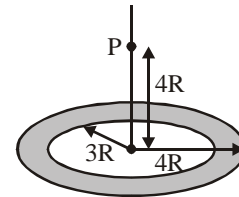


**Key.** (C)  
**Sol.**  $R = \rho \frac{\ell}{A} = \rho \cdot \frac{L}{Lt} = \frac{\rho}{t}$

Hence correct option is (C).

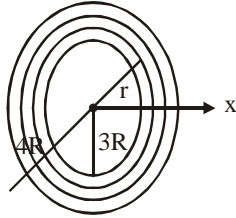
**62.** A thin uniform annular disc (see figure) of mass  $M$  has outer radius  $4R$  and inner radius  $3R$ . The work required to take a unit mass from point  $P$  on its axis to infinity is

- (A)  $\frac{2GM}{7R}(4\sqrt{2}-5)$  (B)  $-\frac{2GM}{7R}(4\sqrt{2}-5)$   
 (C)  $\frac{GM}{4R}$  (D)  $\frac{2GM}{5R}(\sqrt{2}-1)$ .



**Key.** (A)

Sol.



$$dV = -\frac{G \cdot \sigma \cdot 2\pi r dr}{\sqrt{r^2 + x^2}}$$

$$V = -2\pi G \sigma \int_{3R}^{4R} \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{r^2 + x^2}}$$

$$r^2 + x^2 = z$$

$$2r dr = dz$$

$$\int \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{r^2 + x^2}} = \frac{dz}{2\sqrt{z}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{1/2} = \sqrt{z}$$

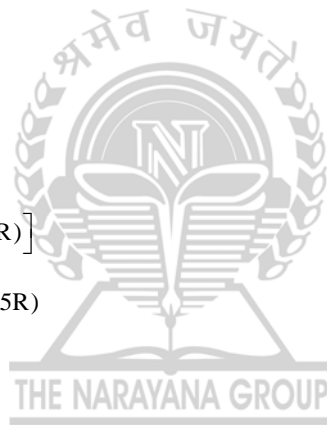
$$V = -2\pi G \sigma \left[ \sqrt{r^2 + x^2} \right]_{3R}^{4R}$$

$$= -2\pi G r \left[ 4R\sqrt{2} - 5R \right]$$

$$W = (1) \left[ 0 + 2\pi G \sigma (4R\sqrt{2} - 5R) \right]$$

$$= 2\pi G \cdot \frac{M}{\pi(16-9)R^2} (4R\sqrt{2} - 5R)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi GM}{7R} (4\sqrt{2} - 5).$$



Hence correct option is (A).

63. Incandescent bulbs are designed by keeping in mind that the resistance of their filament increases with the increase in temperature. If at room temperature, 100 W, 60 W and 40 W bulbs have filament resistances  $R_{100}$ ,  $R_{60}$  and  $R_{40}$ , respectively, the relation between these resistances is

(A)  $\frac{1}{R_{100}} = \frac{1}{R_{40}} + \frac{1}{R_{60}}$

(B)  $R_{100} = R_{40} + R_{60}$

(C)  $R_{100} > R_{60} > R_{40}$

(D)  $\frac{1}{R_{100}} > \frac{1}{R_{60}} > \frac{1}{R_{40}}$

Key. (D)

Sol.  $R = \frac{v^2}{P}$

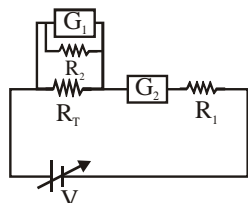
As temperature increase, resistance increases

So,  $R_{40} > R_{60} > R_{100}$ .

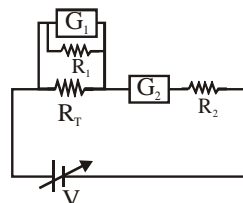
Hence correct option is (D).

64. To verify Ohm's law, a student is provided with a test resistor  $R_T$ , a high resistance  $R_1$ , a small resistance  $R_2$ , two identical galvanometers  $G_1$  and  $G_2$ , and a variable voltage source  $V$ . The correct circuit to carry out the experiment is

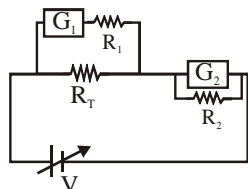
(A)



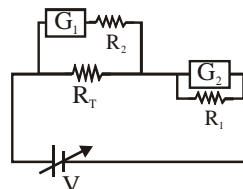
(B)



(C)



(D)

**Key.** (C)**Sol.** An ideal voltmeter should have large resistance and an ideal ammeter should have low resistance.

Hence correct option is (C).

## SECTION - II

**Multiple Correct Choice Type**

*This section contains 5 multiple correct answer(s) type questions. Each question has 4 choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which ONE OR MORE is/are correct.*

65. A point mass of 1 kg collides elastically with a stationary point mass of 5 kg. After their collision, the 1 kg mass reverses its direction and moves with a speed of  $2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . Which of the following statement(s) is (are) correct for the system of these two masses ?

- (A) total momentum of the system is  $3 \text{ kg ms}^{-1}$   
 (B) momentum of 5 kg mass after collision is  $4 \text{ kg ms}^{-1}$   
 (C) kinetic energy of the center of mass is  $0.75 \text{ J}$   
 (D) total kinetic energy of the system is  $4 \text{ J}$ .

**Key.** (A), (C)**Sol.** (1)  $V + (5)(0) = (1)(-2) + 5V'$ 

$$V = 5V' - 2 \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\frac{V' + 2}{V - 0} = 1$$

$$V' = V - 2 \quad \dots(ii)$$

$$V = 5(V - 2) - 2$$

From equation (i) and (ii)

$$V = 5V - 10 - 2$$

$$4V = 12$$

$$V = 3 \text{ m/s.}$$

$$P_i = (1)(3) = 3 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s.}$$

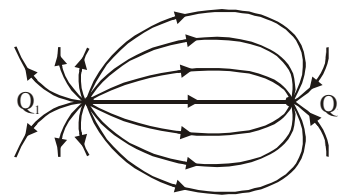
$$V_{\text{CM}} = \frac{(1)(3) + (5)(0)}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ m/s}$$

$$K_{\text{CM}} = \frac{1}{2}(6)\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 \text{ J}$$

$$K_{\text{total}} = \frac{1}{2}(1)(3)^2 = 4.5 \text{ J}$$

Hence correct options are (A), (C).

66. A few electric field lines for a system of two charges  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  fixed at two different points on the x-axis are shown in the figure. These lines suggest that



- (A)  $|Q_1| > |Q_2|$   
 (B)  $|Q_1| < |Q_2|$   
 (C) at a finite distance to the left of  $Q_1$  the electric field is zero  
 (D) at a finite distance to the right of  $Q_2$  the electric field is zero.

**Key.** (A), (D)

**Sol.** Density of field lines is more are  $Q_1$

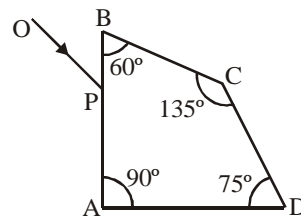
$$\therefore |Q_1| > |Q_2|$$

$Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  are of opposite signs

So, null point will be closer to charge of smaller magnitude i.e.,  $Q_2$

Hence correct options are (A), (D).

67. A ray OP of monochromatic light is incident on the face AB of prism ABCD near vertex B at an incident angle of  $60^\circ$  (see figure). If the refractive index of the material of the prism is  $\sqrt{3}$ , which of the following is (are) correct ?



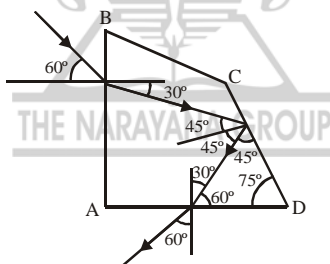
- (A) the ray gets totally internally reflected at face CD  
 (B) the ray comes out through face AD  
 (C) the angle between the incident ray and the emergent ray is  $90^\circ$   
 (D) the angle between the incident ray and the emergent ray is  $120^\circ$ .

**Key.** (A), (B), (C)

**Sol.**  $1 \sin 60 = \sqrt{3} \sin r$   
 $r = 30^\circ$

$$\sin \theta_c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\theta_c \approx 35^\circ$$



At CD angle of incidence is greater than  $\theta_c$ .

At AD angle of incidence is less than critical angle

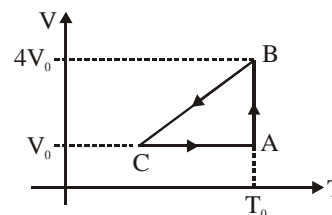
So ray will come out of AD.

Angle of deviation

$$-30 + 90 + 30 = 90^\circ$$

Hence correct options are (A), (B), (C)

68. One mole of an ideal gas in initial state A undergoes a cyclic process ABCA, as shown in figure. Its pressure at A is  $P_0$ . Choose the correct option(s) from the following :



- (A) internal energies at A and B are the same  
 (B) work done by the gas is process AB is  $P_0 V_0 \ln 4$   
 (C) pressure at C is  $\frac{P_0}{4}$   
 (D) temperature at C is  $\frac{T_0}{4}$ .



**Key.** (A), (B), (C), (D)

**Sol.** Internal energy of an ideal gas depends on temperature

$$\begin{aligned} W_{BC} &= nRT \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} \\ &= (1)(R) \frac{P_0 V_0}{R} \ln \frac{4V_0}{V_0} \\ &= P_0 V_0 \ln 4 \end{aligned}$$

For CA

$$\frac{P}{T} = \text{constant}$$

$$P \text{ at C} = \frac{P_0}{4}$$

$$T \text{ at C} = \frac{T_0}{4}$$

Hence all options are correct.

**69.** A student uses a simple pendulum of exactly 1 m length to determine  $g$ , the acceleration due to gravity. He uses a stop watch with the least count of 1 second for this and records 40 seconds for 20 oscillations. For this observation, which of the following statement(s) is (are) true ?

- (A) error  $\Delta T$  in measuring  $T$ , the time period, is 0.05 seconds  
 (B) error  $\Delta T$  in measuring  $T$ , the time period, is 1 second  
 (C) percentage error in the determination of  $g$  is 5%  
 (D) percentage error in the determination of  $g$  is 2.5%.

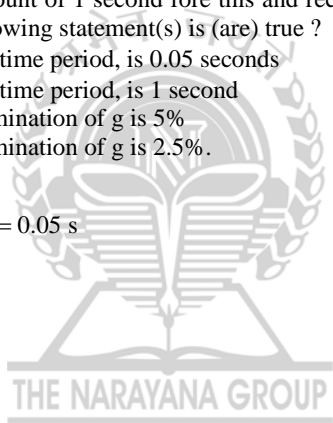
**Key.** (A), (C)

**Sol.** Error in measurement of  $T = \frac{1}{20} \text{ s} = 0.05 \text{ s}$

$$\frac{dg}{g} = 2 \frac{dT}{T}$$

$$\frac{dg}{g} = 2 \times \frac{1}{40}$$

% error in calculation of  $g = 5\%$ .



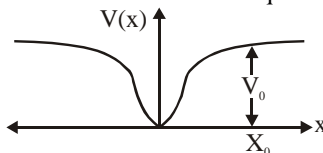
### SECTION - III

#### **Linked Comprehension Type**

**This section contains 2 paragraphs. Based upon the first paragraph, 3 multiple choice questions and based upon the second paragraph 2 Multiple choice questions have to be answered. Each of these questions have four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which ONLY ONE is correct.**

#### Paragraph for Question Nos. 70 to 72

When a particle of mass  $m$  moves on the  $x$ -axis in a potential of the form  $V(x) = kx^2$ , it performs simple harmonic motion. The corresponding time period is proportional to  $\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$ , as can be seen easily using dimensional analysis. However, the motion of a particle can be periodic even when its potential energy increases on both sides of  $x = 0$  in a way different from  $kx^2$  and its total energy is such that the particle does not escape to infinity. Consider a particle of mass  $m$  moving on the  $x$ -axis. Its potential energy is  $V(x) = \alpha x^4$  ( $\alpha > 0$ ) for  $|x|$  near the origin and becomes a constant equal to  $V_0$  for  $|x| \geq X_0$  (see figure).



70. If the total energy of the particle is  $E$ , it will perform periodic motion only if  
 (A)  $E < 0$  (B)  $E > 0$   
 (C)  $V_0 > E > 0$  (D)  $E > V_0$ .

**Key.** (B)

**Sol.** For periodic motion  
 Total energy should be less than  $V_0$  but greater than zero.  
 Hence (C) is correct.

71. For periodic motion of small amplitude  $A$ , the time period  $T$  of this particle is proportional to

- (A)  $A\sqrt{\frac{m}{\alpha}}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{A}\sqrt{\frac{m}{\alpha}}$   
 (C)  $A\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{m}}$  (D)  $\frac{1}{A}\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{m}}$ .

**Key.** (B)

**Sol.** Dimensionally only B is correct.

72. The acceleration of this particle for  $|x| > X_0$  is

- (A) proportional to  $V_0$  (B) proportional to  $\frac{V_0}{mX_0}$   
 (C) proportional to  $\sqrt{\frac{V_0}{mX_0}}$  (D) zero.

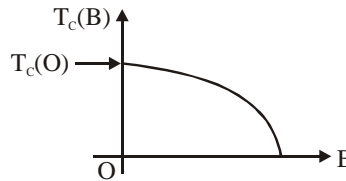
**Key.** (D)

**Sol.** For  $x > x_0$   
 potential energy is constant  
 force on particle is zero.  
 Hence (D) is correct.



**Paragraph for Question Nos. 73 to 74**

Electrical resistance of certain materials, known as superconductors, changes abruptly from a nonzero value to zero as their temperature is lowered below a critical temperature  $T_C(0)$ . An interesting property of superconductors is that their critical temperature becomes smaller than  $T_C(0)$  if they are placed in magnetic field, i.e., the critical temperature  $T_C(B)$  is a function of the magnetic field strength  $B$ . The dependence of  $T_C(B)$  on  $B$  is shown in the figure.



73. In the graphs below, the resistance  $R$  of a superconductor is shown as a function of its temperature  $T$  for two different magnetic field  $B_1$  (solid line) and  $B_2$  (dashed line). If  $B_2$  is larger than  $B_1$ , which of the following graphs shows the correct variation of  $R$  with  $T$  in these fields ?

- (A) (B)
- (C) (D)

**Key.** (A)

**Sol.** As B increases, critical temperature decreases.

**74.** A superconductor has  $T_C(0) = 100$  K. When a magnetic field of 7.5 Tesla is applied, its  $T_C$  decreases to 75 K. For this material one can definitely say that when

- (A)  $B = 5$  Tesla,  $T_C(B) = 80$  K  
 (B)  $B = 5$  Tesla,  $75 \text{ K} < T_C(B) < 100$  K  
 (C)  $B = 10$  Tesla,  $75 \text{ K} < T_C(B) < 100$  K  
 (D)  $B = 10$  Tesla,  $T_C(B) = 70$  K.

**Key.** (B)

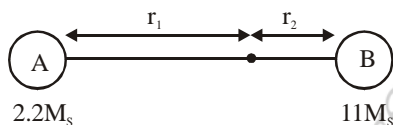
## SECTION - IV

### Integer Answer Type

**This Section contains TEN questions. The answer to each question is a Single Digit Integer ranging from 0 to 9. The correct digit below the question number in the ORS is to be bubbled.**

**75.** A binary star consists of two stars A (mass  $2.2 M_S$ ) and B (mass  $1 M_S$ ), where  $M_S$  is the mass of the sun. They are separated by distance  $d$  and are rotating about their center of mass, which is stationary. The ratio of the total angular momentum of the binary star to the angular momentum of star B about the center of mass is.

**Key.** 6.  
**Sol.**



$$\frac{11r_2^2 + 2.2r_1^2}{11r_2^2}$$

$$11r_2 = 2.2r_1$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2.2}{11} \cdot \frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2.2}{11} \times \left(\frac{11}{2.2}\right)^2 = 6.$$



**76.** The focal length of a thin biconvex lens is 20 cm. When an object is moved from a distance of 25 cm in front of it to 50 cm, the magnification of its image changes from  $m_{25}$  to  $m_{50}$ . The ratio  $\frac{m_{25}}{m_{50}}$  is

**Key.** 6.

**Sol.**

$$m = \frac{|f|}{|f - u|}$$

$$\frac{m_{25}}{m_{50}} = 6.$$

**77.** A 0.1 kg mass is suspended from a wire of negligible mass. The length of the wire is 1 m and its cross-sectional area is  $4.9 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2$ . If the mass is pulled a little in the vertically downward direction and released, it performs simple harmonic motion of angular frequency  $140 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$ . If the Young's modulus of the material of the wire is  $n \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ , the value of  $n$  is

**Key.** 4.

**Sol.**

$$\omega^2 = \frac{K}{m}$$

$$140 \times 140 = \frac{YA}{\ell m} = \frac{Y(4.9 \times 10^{-7})}{(1)(0.1)}$$

$$140 \times 140 = y(49) \times 10^{-7}$$

$$y = 4 \times 10^9$$

$$n = 4.$$

- 78.** When two progressive waves  $y_1 = 4 \sin(2x - 6t)$  and  $y_2 = 3 \sin\left(2x - 6t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  are superimposed, the amplitude of the resultant wave is

**Key.** 5.

**Sol.** Amplitude  $= \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5$ .

- 79.** Two spherical bodies A (radius 6 cm) and B (radius 18 cm) are at temperatures  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ , respectively. The maximum intensity in the emission spectrum of A is at 500 nm and in that of B is at 1500 nm. Considering them to be black bodies, what will be the ratio of total energy radiated by A to that of B ?

**Key.** 9.

**Sol.**  $(T_1) (500 \text{ nm}) = T_2 (1500 \text{ nm})$   
 $T_1 = 3T_2$   
 $E_A = \sigma \cdot 4\pi(6\text{cm})^2 (T_1)^4$   
 $E_B = \sigma \cdot 4\pi(18\text{cm})^2 (T_2)^4$   
 $\frac{E_A}{E_B} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \times (3)^4 = 9$ .

- 80.** Gravitational acceleration on the surface of a planet is  $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{11}g$ , where  $g$  is the gravitational acceleration on the surface of the earth. The average mass density of the planet is  $\frac{2}{3}$  times that of the earth. If the escape speed on the surface of the earth is taken to be  $11 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , the escape speed on the surface of the planet in  $\text{km s}^{-1}$  will be

**Key.** 2.

**Sol.**  $\frac{GM_p}{R_p^2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{11}g = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{11} \frac{GM_e}{R_e^2}$  ... (i)

$$\sqrt{2g_e R_e} = 11 \text{ km/s}$$

$$\sqrt{2g_p R_p} = x$$

$$\frac{g_e R_e}{g_p R_p} = \frac{(11)^2}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{GM_e}{R_e^2} \cdot R_e}{\frac{GM_p}{R_p^2} \cdot R_p} = \frac{121}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{M_e}{R_e}}{\frac{M_p}{R_p}} = \frac{121}{x^2} \quad \dots \text{(ii)}$$

$$\frac{M_p}{R_p^3} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{M_e}{R_e^3} \quad \dots \text{(iii)}$$

$$x = 2.$$

- 81.** A stationary source is emitting sound at a fixed frequency  $f_0$ , which is reflected by two cars approaching the source. The difference between the frequencies of sound reflected from the cars is 1.2% of  $f_0$ . What is the difference in the speeds of the cars (in km per hour) to the nearest integer ? The cars are moving at constant speeds much smaller than the speed of sound which is  $330 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ .

**Key.** 7.

**Sol.**  $f_1 = \frac{V + V_{C_1}}{V - V_{C_1}} f_0$ ;  $f_2 = \frac{V + V_{C_2}}{V - V_{C_2}} f_0$

$$\Delta f = \left[ \frac{V + V_{C_1}}{V - V_{C_1}} - \frac{V + V_{C_2}}{V - V_{C_2}} \right] f_0 = \frac{1.2}{100} f_0$$

$$= \frac{2\Delta V_C}{V} f_0 = \frac{1.2f_0}{100}$$

$$\Delta V_C = 7 \text{ km/hr.}$$

**82.** When two identical batteries of internal resistance  $1\Omega$  each are connected in series across a resistor  $R$ , the rate of heat produced in  $R$  is  $J_1$ . When the same batteries are connected in parallel across  $R$ , the rate is  $J_2$ . If  $J_1 = 2.25 J_2$  then the value of  $R$  in  $\Omega$  is

**Key.** 4.

**Sol.**  $J_1 = \left( \frac{2\varepsilon}{2+R} \right)^2 R$

$$J_2 = \left( \frac{\varepsilon}{0.5+R} \right)^2 R$$

$$2.25 = \frac{4(0.5+R)^2}{(2+R)^2}$$

$$\frac{9}{4} = \frac{4(R+0.5)}{2+R}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = \frac{2R+2}{2+R}$$

$$6+3R = 4R+2$$

$$R = 4\Omega.$$

**83.** A piece of ice (heat capacity =  $2100 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$  and latent heat =  $3.36 \times 10^5 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$ ) of mass  $m$  grams is at  $-5^\circ\text{C}$  at atmospheric pressure. It is given  $420 \text{ J}$  of heat so that the ice starts melting. Finally when the ice-water mixture is in equilibrium, it is found that  $1 \text{ gm}$  of ice has melted. Assuming there is no other heat exchange in the process, the value of  $m$  is

**Key.** 8.

**Sol.**  $[m(2100)(5) + 1(3.36 \times 10^5)] \times 10^{-3} = 420$

$$11m + 336 = 420$$

$$11m = 420 - 336 = 84$$

$$m = 8 \text{ gm.}$$

**84.** An  $\alpha$ -particle and a proton are accelerated from rest by a potential difference of  $100 \text{ V}$ . After this, their de Broglie wavelengths are  $\lambda_\alpha$  and  $\lambda_p$  respectively. The ratio  $\frac{\lambda_p}{\lambda_\alpha}$ , to the nearest integer, is

**Key.** 3.

**Sol.**  $\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mk}}$

$$k = qV$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2(m)qV}}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_p}{\lambda_\alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{m_\alpha q_\alpha}{m_p q_p}} = \sqrt{\frac{(4m)(2q)}{(m)q}} = 2\sqrt{2} = 3.$$

# IIT – JEE (2010) PAPER II QUESTION & SOLUTIONS CODE 0

## PART I : CHEMISTRY

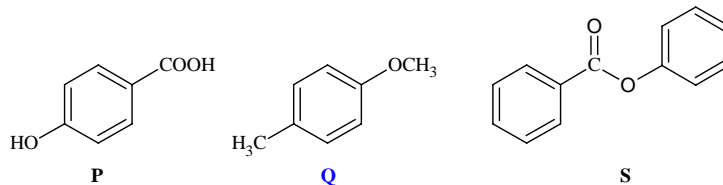
### PAPER – II

#### SECTION – I

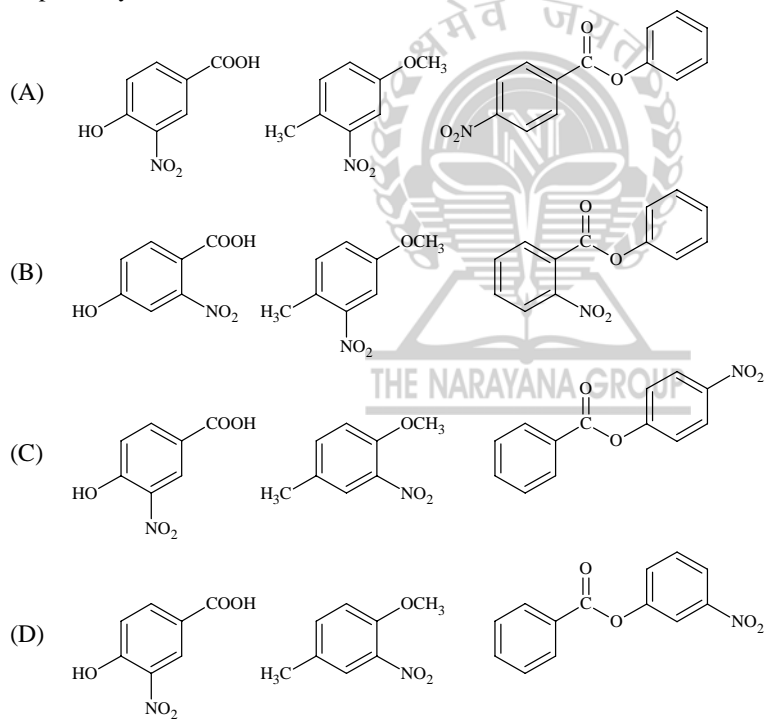
#### *Single Correct Choice Type*

*This section contains 6 multiple choice questions. Each question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which ONLY ONE is correct.*

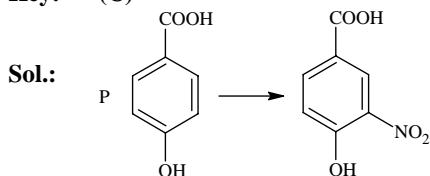
1. The compounds P, Q and S

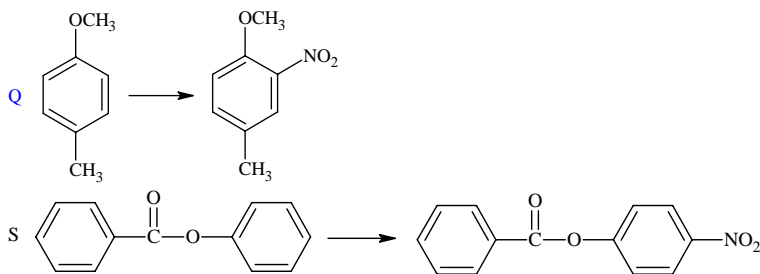


where separately subjected to nitration using  $\text{HNO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  mixture. The major product formed in each case respectively, is



**Key:** (C)

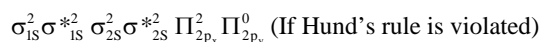
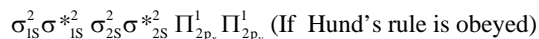




2. Assuming that Hund's rule is violated, the bond order and magnetic nature of the diatomic molecule  $B_2$  is  
 (A) 1 and diamagnetic (B) 0 and diamagnetic  
 (C) 1 and paramagnetic (D) 0 and paramagnetic.

**Key:** (A)

**Sol.:**  $B_2 \longrightarrow 10$  electron



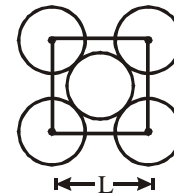
$$\text{Bond order} = \frac{6-4}{2} = 1$$

Paramagnetic if Hund's rule is obeyed

Diamagnetic if Hund's rule is violated.

3. The packing efficiency of the two-dimensional square unit cell shown below is

- (A) 39.27% (B) 68.02%  
 (C) 74.05% (D) 78.54%.



**Key:** (D)

**Sol.:** Let us consider the square plane (given)

$$\text{Area} = L^2$$

Area covered by  $2 \times \Pi r^2$  (two circle)

$$4r = \sqrt{2} L$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} L$$

$$\text{Area} = 2 \cdot \Pi \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} L \right)^2 = \Pi L^2 \cdot \frac{4}{16} = \frac{\Pi L^2}{4}$$

$$\text{Packing efficiency} = \frac{\Pi L^2}{4 \times L^2} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{3.14}{4} \times 100 = 78.5\%$$

4. The complex showing a spin-only magnetic moment of 2.82 B.M. is

- (A)  $Ni(CO)_4$  (B)  $[NiCl_4]^{2-}$   
 (C)  $Ni(PPh_3)_4$  (D)  $[Ni(CN)_4]^{2-}$

**Key:** (B)





## SECTION – II

### Integer Type

**This section contains a group of 5 questions. The answer to each of the questions is a single-digit integer, ranging from 0 to 9. The correct digit below the question no. in the ORS is to be bubbled.**

7. Silver (atomic weight =  $108 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ ) has a density of  $10.5 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . The number of silver atoms on a surface of area  $10^{-12} \text{ m}^2$  can be expressed in scientific notation as  $y \times 10^x$ . The value of x is

**Key:** (7)

**Sol.:** Consider a single layer square shaped arrangement of  $n \times n$  silver atoms. Also assume the radius of each silver atom r.

$$\text{Area of the layer} = (2rn)^2 = 10^{-12} \text{ m}^2 = 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^2$$

Mass of the layer

Surface area  $\times$  thickness  $\times$  density = number of atoms  $\times$  mass of single atom.

$$10^{-8} \times 2r \times 10.5 = n^2 \times 108 \times 1.66 \times 10^{-24} \quad [\text{put } 2rn = 10^{-4}]$$

$$\therefore n^3 = 5.855 \times 10^{10}$$

$$n \approx 3.82 \times 10^3$$

$\therefore$  number of silver atoms on the surface

$$= n^2 = (3.82 \times 10^3)^2$$

$$= 1.4592 \times 10^7$$

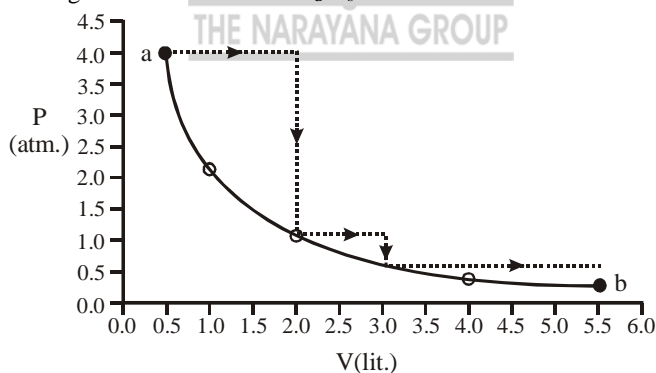
$$\therefore x = 7.$$

8. Among the following, the number of elements showing only one non-zero oxidation state is  
O, Cl, F, N, P, Sn, Tl, Na, Ti

**Key:** (2)

**Sol.:** Fluorine and sodium shown only one non zero oxidation state, fluorine show  $-1$  and sodium shown  $+1$ .

9. One mole of an ideal gas is taken from a to b along two paths denoted by the solid and the dashed lines as shown in the graph below. If the work done along the solid line path is  $w_s$  and that along the dotted line path is  $w_d$ , then the integer closest to the ratio  $w_d/w_s$  is



**Key:** (2)

**Sol.:**  $w_d = 4 \times 1.5 + 1 \times 15 + 0.80 \times 2.5$   
 $= 9.375$

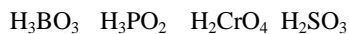
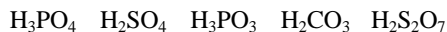
$$w_s = 2.33 \text{ pV} \log \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$= 2.33 \times 4 \times 0.5 \log \frac{5.5}{0.5}$$

$$\approx 4.606$$

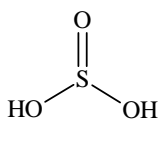
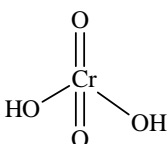
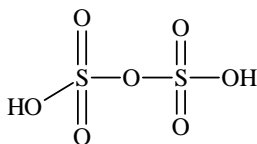
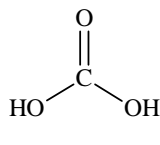
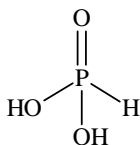
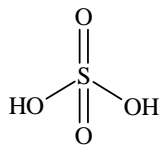
$$\frac{w_d}{w_s} = \frac{9.375}{4.606} \approx 2.$$

10. The total number of diprotic acids among the following is



**Key:** (6)

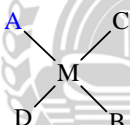
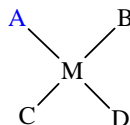
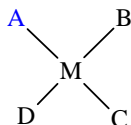
**Sol.:** The total number of diprotic acids are 6



11. Total number of geometrical isomers for the complex  $[\text{RhCl}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{NH}_3)]$  is

**Key:** (3)

**Sol.:** The total number of geometrical isomers for the complex  $[\text{RhCl}(\text{O})(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{NH}_3)]$  is 3.



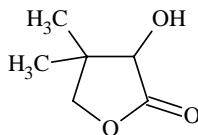
### SECTION - III

#### Paragraph Type

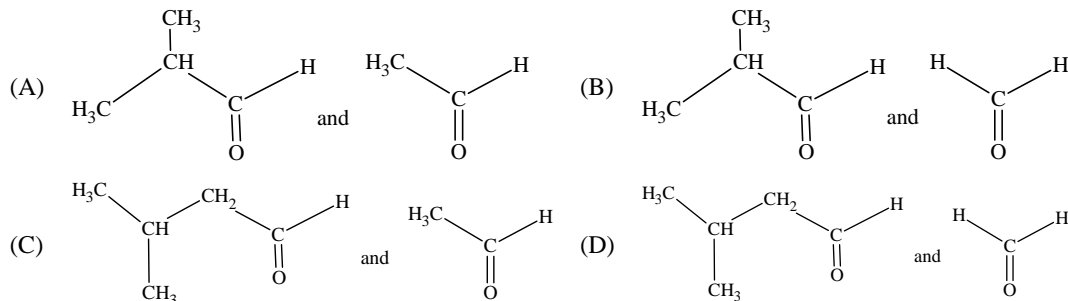
*This section contains 2 paragraphs. Based upon each of the paragraphs 3 multiple choice questions have to be answered. Each of these question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which ONLY ONE is correct.*

#### Paragraph for Questions 12 to 14

Two aliphatic aldehydes P and Q react in the presence of aqueous  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  to give compound R, which upon treatment with HCN provides compound S. On acidification and heating, S gives the product shown below :

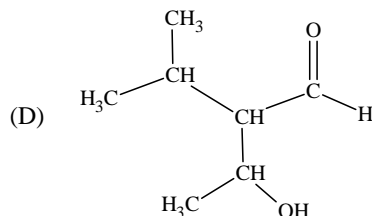
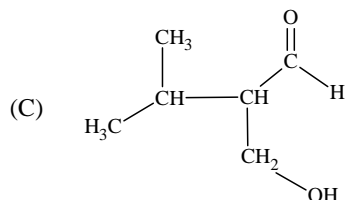
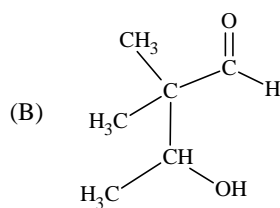
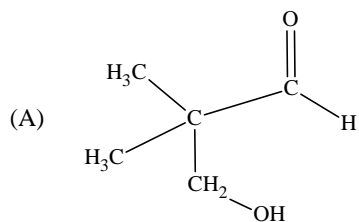


12. The compounds P and Q respectively are :



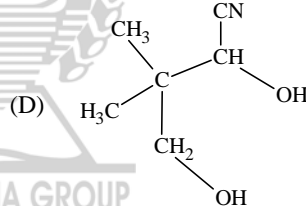
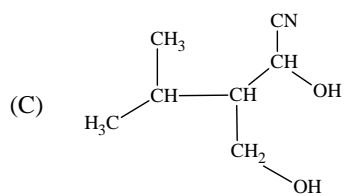
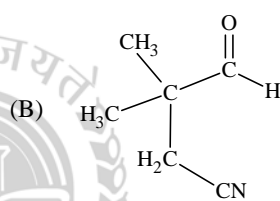
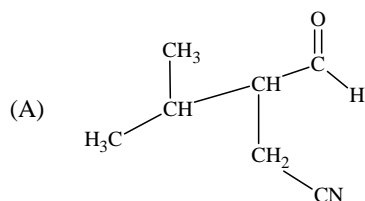
**Key:** (B)

13. The compound R is



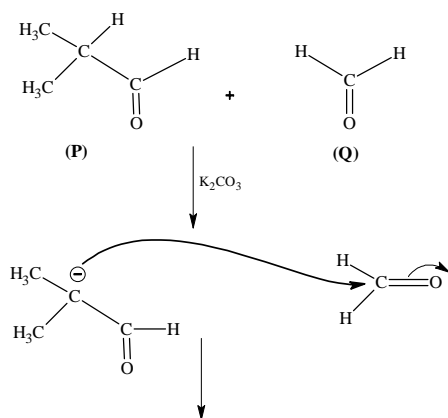
**Key:** (A)

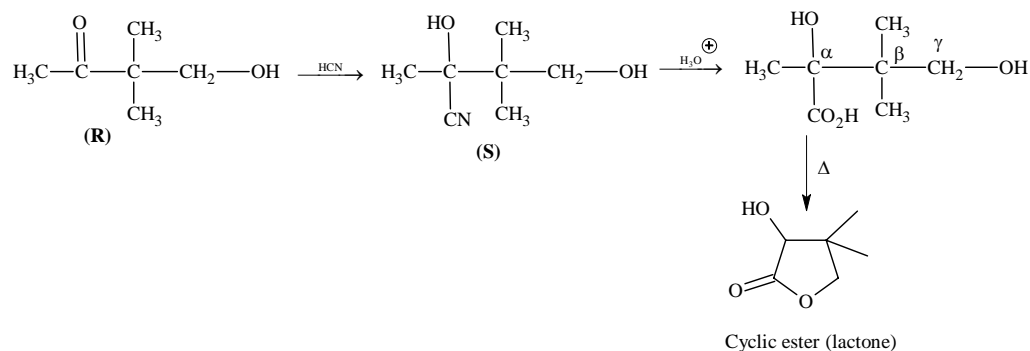
14. The compounds S is



14. (D)

Sol.:(12-14)





**Paragraph for Questions 15 to 17**

The hydrogen-like species  $\text{Li}^{2+}$  is in a spherically symmetric state  $S_1$  with one radial node. Upon absorbing light the ion undergoes transition to a state  $S_2$ . The state  $S_2$  has one radial node and its energy is equal to the ground state energy of the hydrogen atom.

15. The state  $S_1$  is

- (A) 1s (B) 2s  
(C) 2p (D) 3s

**Key:** (B)

**Sol.:** No. of radial node =  $n - \ell - 1$

Since state  $S_1$  has 1 radial node it must be 2s orbital with  $n = 2$  and  $\ell = 0$ .

$\therefore$  (B)

16. Energy of the state  $S_1$  in units of the hydrogen atom ground state energy is

- (A) 0.75 (B) 1.50  
(C) 2.25 (D) 4.50

**Key:** (C)

**Sol.:** Energy of state  $S_1 = -\frac{13.6}{2^2} \times 3^2$  eV/atom

$$= -13.6 \times 2.25 \text{ eV/atom}$$

$$= 2.25 \text{ times energy of ground state of hydrogen atom.}$$

$\therefore$  (C)

17. The orbital angular momentum quantum number of the state  $S_2$  is

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

**Key:** (B)

**Sol.:** Energy of  $S_2$  level =  $-13.6$  eV/atom

$$-\frac{13.6 \times 3^2}{n^2} = -13.6$$

$$\therefore \text{P.Q.N of level } S_2 = 3$$

Since  $S_2$  has one radial node being present in 3<sup>rd</sup> shell it must be 3p orbital.

$\therefore$  The orbital angular momentum quantum number

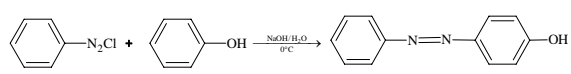
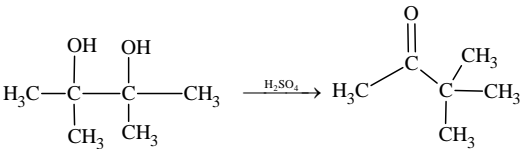
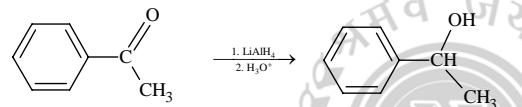
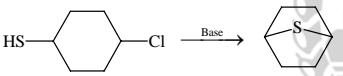
i.e., Azimuthal quantum number of  $S_2 = 1$ .

## SECTION - IV

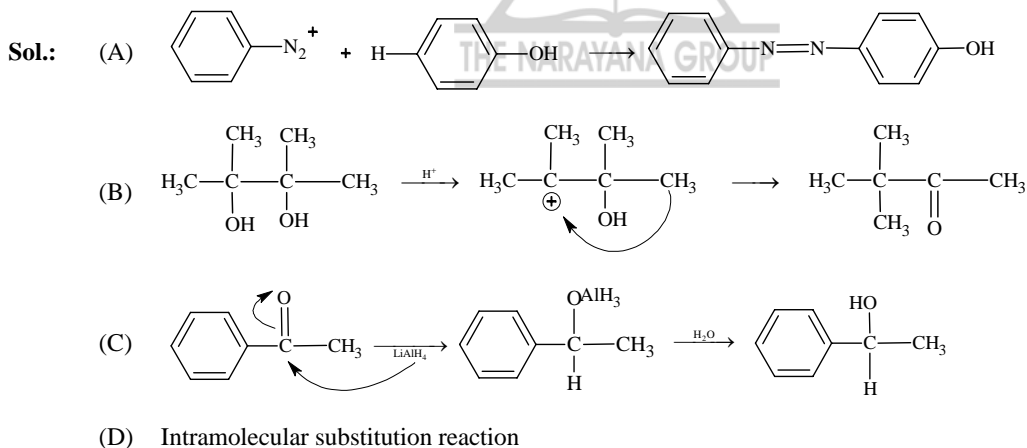
**Matrix Type**

This section contains 2 questions. Each question four statements (A, B, C and D) given in **Column I** and five statements (p, q, r, s and t) in **Column II**. Any given statement in **Column I** can have correct matching with one or more statement(s) given in **Column II**. For example, if for a given question, statement B matches with the statements given in q and r, then for that particular question, against statement B, darken the bubbles corresponding to q and r in the ORS.

18. Match the reactions in **Column I** with appropriate options in **Column II**.

- | Column I   | Column II                    |
|--|------------------------------|
| (A)   | (p) Racemic mixture          |
| (B)   | (q) Addition reaction        |
| (C)   | (r) Substitution reaction    |
| (D)  | (s) Coupling reaction        |
|  | (t) Carbonation intermediate |

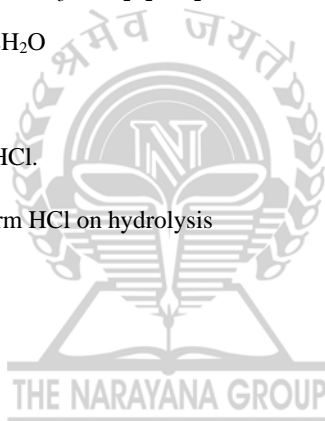
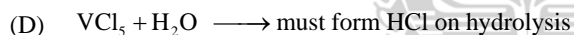
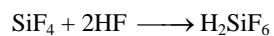
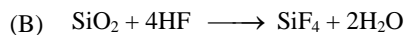
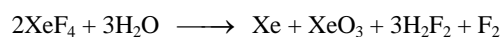
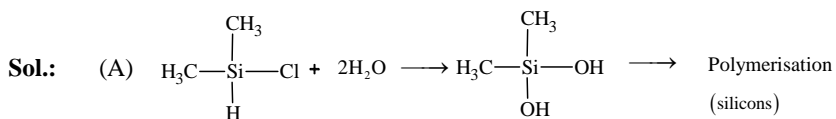
**Key:** (A – r, s), (B – t), (C – p, r), (D – r)



19. All the compounds listed in **Column I** react with water. Match the result of the respective reactions with the appropriate options listed in **Column II**.

Column I	Column II
(A) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiCl}_2$	(p) Hydrogen halide formation
(B) $\text{XeF}_4$	(q) Redox reaction
(C) $\text{Cl}_2$	(r) Reacts with glass
(D) $\text{VCl}_5$	(s) Polymerization
	(t) $\text{O}_2$ formation

**Key:** (A – p, s), (B – p, q), (C – p, q), (D – p)



**PART – II: MATHEMATICS****SECTION – I****Single Correct Choice Type**

*This section contains 6 multiple choice questions. Each question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which ONLY ONE is correct.*

20. If the distance of the point P(1, -2, 1) from the plane  $x + 2y - 2z = \alpha$ , where  $\alpha > 0$ , is 5, then the foot of the perpendicular from P to the plane is

(A)  $\left(\frac{8}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, -\frac{7}{3}\right)$  (B)  $\left(\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$   
 (C)  $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{10}{3}\right)$  (D)  $\left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{2}\right)$

**Key** (A)

**Sol.**  $|5 + \alpha| = 15$   
 $\Rightarrow \alpha = 10$

If  $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  is foot of perpendicular  $\frac{x_1 - 1}{1} = \frac{y_1 + 2}{2} = \frac{z_1 - 1}{-2} = \frac{-(-15)}{9}$

$\therefore (x_1, y_1, z_1) \equiv (8/3, 4/3, -7/3)$

21. A signal which can be green or red with probability  $\frac{4}{5}$  and  $\frac{1}{5}$  respectively, is received by station A and then transmitted to station B. The probability of each station receiving the signal correctly is  $\frac{3}{4}$ . If the signal received at station B is green, then the probability that the original signal was green is

(A)  $\frac{3}{5}$  (B)  $\frac{6}{7}$   
 (C)  $\frac{20}{23}$  (D)  $\frac{9}{20}$

**Key** (C)

**Sol.**  $E_1 \rightarrow$  original signal is green.  
 $E_2 \rightarrow$  original signal is red.  
 $E \rightarrow$  signal received at station B is green.

$$P(E_1/E) = \frac{p(E_1)p(E/E_1)}{p(E_1)p(E/E_1) + p(E_2)p(E/E_2)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{4}{5} \left[ \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \right]}{\frac{4}{5} \left[ \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{5} \left[ \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \right]} = \frac{20}{23}$$

22. Two adjacent sides of a parallelogram ABCD are given by  $\overline{AB} = 2\hat{i} + 10\hat{j} + 11\hat{k}$  and  $\overline{AD} = -\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ . The side AD is rotated by an acute angle  $\alpha$  in the plane of the parallelogram so that AD becomes AD'. If AD' makes a right angle with the side AB, then the cosine of the angle  $\alpha$  is given by

(A)  $\frac{8}{9}$

(B)  $\frac{\sqrt{17}}{9}$

(C)  $\frac{1}{9}$

(D)  $\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{9}$

**Key** (B)

**Sol.**  $\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AD} > 0$ ,

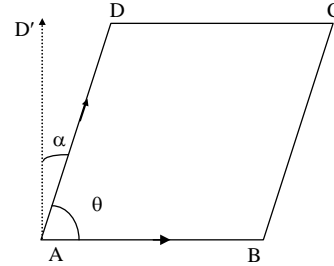
So  $\theta$  is acute.

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AD}}{|\overline{AB}| |\overline{AD}|} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos\alpha \cdot \cos\theta - \sin\alpha \cdot \sin\theta = 0$$

$$8\cos\alpha - \sqrt{17} \cdot \sin\alpha = 0$$

$$64\cos^2\alpha = 17 \sin^2\alpha \Rightarrow \cos\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{9}$$



23. For  $r = 0, 1, \dots, 10$ , let  $A_r$ ,  $B_r$  and  $C_r$  denote, respectively, the coefficient of  $x^r$  in the expansions of  $(1+x)^{10}$ ,  $(1+x)^{20}$  and  $(1+x)^{30}$ . Then

$\sum_{r=1}^{10} A_r (B_{10} B_r - C_{10} A_r)$  is equal to

(A)  $B_{10} - C_{10}$

(B)  $A_{10} (B_{10}^2 - C_{10} A_{10})$

(C) 0

(D)  $C_{10} - B_{10}$

**Key** (D)

**Sol.**  $A_r = {}^{10}C_r$

$$B_r = {}^{20}C_r$$

$$C_r = {}^{30}C_r$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{10} A_r (B_{10} B_r - C_{10} A_r)$$

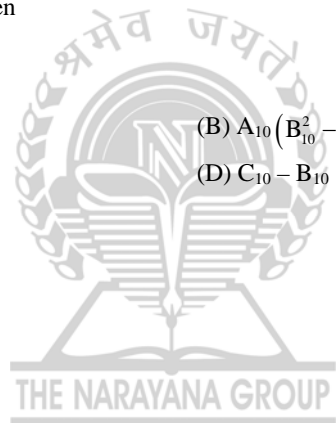
$$= B_{10} \sum_{r=1}^{10} A_r B_r - C_{10} \sum_{r=1}^{10} A_r^2$$

$$= B_{10} \left[ \sum_{r=1}^{10} {}^{10}C_r \cdot {}^{20}C_r - C_{10} \sum_{r=1}^{10} ({}^{10}C_r)^2 \right]$$

$$= B_{10} [ {}^{10}C_1 {}^{20}C_1 + {}^{10}C_2 {}^{20}C_2 \dots + {}^{10}C_{10} {}^{20}C_{10} ] - C_{10} \sum_{r=1}^{10} ({}^{10}C_r)^2$$

$$= B_{10} \cdot [ {}^{30}C_{10} - 1 ] - C_{10} [ {}^{20}C_{10} - 1 ]$$

$$= C_{10} - B_{10}$$



24. Let  $f$  be a real-valued function defined on the interval  $(-1, 1)$  such that  $e^{-x} f(x) = 2 + \int_0^x \sqrt{t^4 + 1} dt$ , for all  $x \in$

$(-1, 1)$ , and let  $f^{-1}$  be the inverse function of  $f$ . Then  $(f^{-1})'(2)$  is equal to

(A) 1

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

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

(D)  $\frac{1}{e}$



**Key (B)**

**Sol.**  $\because f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$   
 $f'(f^{-1}(x)) \cdot (f^{-1}(x))' = 1$

$$(f^{-1}(x))' = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))}$$

We have to find  $(f^{-1}(2))'$

$$(f^{-1}(2))' = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(2))}$$

When  $f^{-1}(x) = 2 \Rightarrow f(x) = 2 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$$\text{given } e^{-x} f(x) = 2 + \int_0^x \sqrt{t^4 + 1} dt$$

$$e^{-x} (-f(x) + f'(x)) = x^4 + 1$$

put  $x = 0$

$$\Rightarrow f'(0) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow (f^{-1}(2))' = 1/3.$$

25. Let  $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ . The total number of unordered pairs of disjoint subsets of  $S$  is equal to

(A) 25

(B) 34

(C) 42

(D) 41

**Key (D)**

**Sol.**  $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ , then No. of unordered pairs of disjoint subsets of  $S$  is

$$\frac{3^4 + 1}{2} = 41$$

## SECTION – II

### Integer Type

*This section contains a group of 5 questions. The answer to each of the questions is a single-digit integer ranging from 0 to 9. The correct digit below the question no. in the ORS is to be bubbled.*

26. Let  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{11}$  be real numbers satisfying  $a_1 = 15, 27 - 2a_2 > 0$  and  $a_k = 2a_{k-1} - a_{k-2}$  for  $k = 3, 4, \dots, 11$ .

If  $\frac{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_{11}^2}{11} = 90$ , then the value of  $\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{11}}{11}$  is equal to

**Key (0)**

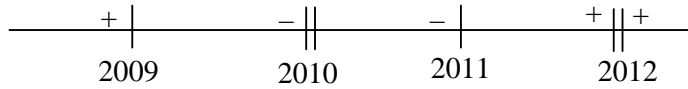
**Sol.**  $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 + \dots + a_{11}^2 = 990$   
 $\Rightarrow a^2 + (a+d)^2 + (a+2d)^2 + \dots + (a+10d)^2 = 990$   
 $\Rightarrow 11a^2 + d^2(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 10^2) + ad(2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 20) = 990$   
 $\Rightarrow 11 \times 225 + d^2 \times 385 + d \times 15 \times 110 = 990$   
 $\Rightarrow 7d^2 + 30d + 27 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow d = -3, -9/7$  (n.p.)  
 $\therefore d = -3$  and  $a_1 = 15$   
 $\therefore \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{11}}{11} = \frac{11}{2 \times 11} (2 \times 15 + 10 \times (-3)) = 0$

27. Let  $f$  be a function defined on  $\mathbb{R}$  (the set of all real numbers) such that  $f'(x) = 2010(x - 2009)(x - 2010)^2(x - 2011)^3(x - 2012)^4$ , for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

If  $g$  is a function defined on  $\mathbb{R}$  with values in the interval  $(0, \infty)$  such that  $f(x) = \ln(g(x))$ , for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , then the number of points in  $\mathbb{R}$  at which  $g$  has a local maximum is

**Key (1)**

**Sol.** The sign scheme of  $f'(x)$



The local maximum of  $f(x)$  occurs at  $x = 2009$

Hence, local maximum of  $g(x)$  also occurs at  $x = 2009$ . Hence the number of point of local maximum = 1.

**28.** Let  $k$  be a positive real number and let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2k-1 & 2\sqrt{k} & 2\sqrt{k} \\ 2\sqrt{k} & 1 & -2k \\ -2\sqrt{k} & 2k & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2k-1 & \sqrt{k} \\ 1-2k & 0 & 2\sqrt{k} \\ -\sqrt{k} & -2\sqrt{k} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . If

$\det(\text{adj } A) + \det(\text{adj } B) = 10^6$ , then  $[k]$  is equal to

{Note:  $\text{adj } M$  denotes the adjoint of a square matrix  $M$  and  $[k]$  denotes the largest integer less than or equal to  $k$ }.

**Key** (4)

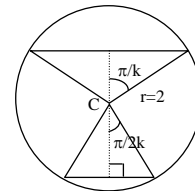
**Sol.**  $|A| = (2k-1)(-1+4k^2) + 2\sqrt{k}(2\sqrt{k}+4k\sqrt{k}) + 2\sqrt{k}(4k\sqrt{k}+2\sqrt{k})$   
 $(2k-1)(4k^2-1) + 4k + 8k^2 + 8k^2 + 4k$   
 $= (2k-1)(4k^2-1) + 8k + 16k^2$   
 $= 8k^3 - 4k^2 - 2k + 1 + 8k + 16k^2 = 8k^3 + 12k^2 + 6k + 1$   
 $|B| = 0$  as  $B$  is skew symmetric matrix of odd order.  
 $\Rightarrow (8k^3 + 12k^2 + 6k + 1)^2 = (10^3)^2$   
 $\Rightarrow (2k+1)^3 = 10^3$   
 $\Rightarrow 2k+1 = 10$   
 $\Rightarrow k = 4.5$   
 $[k] = 4$ .

**29.** Two parallel chords of a circle of radius 2 are at a distance  $\sqrt{3}+1$  apart. If the chords subtend at the center, angles of  $\frac{\pi}{k}$  and  $\frac{2\pi}{k}$ , where  $k > 0$ , then the value of  $[k]$  is

{Note :  $[k]$  denotes the largest integer less than or equal to  $k$ }

**Key** (3)

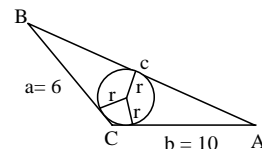
**Sol.**  $2\cos \frac{\pi}{k} + 2\cos \frac{\pi}{2k} = \sqrt{3} + 1$   
 $2\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2k} + \cos \frac{\pi}{2k} = \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 $\cos \frac{\pi}{2k} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3}+1)^2}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  or  $\frac{-\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$   
 But  $\cos \frac{\pi}{2k} \neq \frac{-\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$   
 $\cos \frac{\pi}{2k} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow k = 3$ .



**30.** Consider a triangle  $ABC$  and let  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  denote the lengths of the sides opposite to vertices  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  respectively. Suppose  $a = 6$ ,  $b = 10$  and the area of the triangle is  $15\sqrt{3}$ . If  $\angle ACB$  is obtuse and if  $r$  denotes the radius of the incircle of the triangle, then  $r^2$  is equal to

**Key** (3)

**Sol.** The area =  $15\sqrt{3}$   
 $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 10 \sin C = 15\sqrt{3}$   
 $C = 120^\circ$



$$\cos C = \frac{10^2 + 6^2 - c^2}{2 \times 10 \times 6}$$

$$\Rightarrow -60 = 136 - c^2 \Rightarrow c^2 = 196 \Rightarrow c = 14.$$

$$\text{Since } r = \frac{\Delta}{s} = \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{(10+6+14)/2} = \frac{15\sqrt{3} \times 2}{30} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$r^2 = 3.$$

### SECTION - III

#### Paragraph Type

**This section contains 2 paragraphs. Based upon each of the paragraphs 3 multiple choice questions have to be answered. Each of these question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which ONLY ONE is correct.**

#### Paragraph for Questions Nos. 31 to 33

Consider the polynomial  $f(x) = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3$

Let  $s$  be the sum of all distinct real roots of  $f(x)$  and let  $t = |s|$ .

31. The real number  $s$  lies in the interval

- (A)  $\left(-\frac{1}{4}, 0\right)$  (B)  $\left(-11, -\frac{3}{4}\right)$   
 (C)  $\left(-\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$  (D)  $\left(0, \frac{1}{4}\right)$

**Key** (C)

**Sol.**  $f(x)$  is constant function

$$\text{and } f\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) < 0$$

$$f'(x) = 12x^2 + 6x + 2 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \text{ has only one real root in } \left(-\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

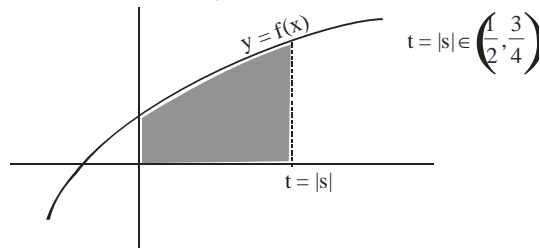
32. The area bounded by the curve  $y = f(x)$  and the lines  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$  and  $x = t$ , lies in the interval

- (A)  $\left(\frac{3}{4}, 3\right)$  (B)  $\left(\frac{21}{64}, \frac{11}{16}\right)$   
 (C)  $(9, 10)$  (D)  $\left(0, \frac{21}{64}\right)$

**Key** (A)

**Sol.** Required area

$$A = g(t) = \int_0^t f(x) dx$$



$$= t + t^2 + t^3 + t^4 = \frac{t(1-t^4)}{1-t}$$

$$g'(t) = f(x) > 0 \quad \forall x > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g(t) \text{ is increasing } \forall t > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < A < g\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{15}{16} < A < \frac{525}{256} \text{ lies in } \left(\frac{3}{4}, 3\right)$$

33. The function  $f'(x)$  is

- (A) increasing in  $\left(-t, -\frac{1}{4}\right)$  and decreasing in  $\left(-\frac{1}{4}, t\right)$   
 (B) decreasing in  $\left(-t, -\frac{1}{4}\right)$  and increasing in  $\left(-\frac{1}{4}, t\right)$   
 (C) increasing in  $(-t, t)$  (D) decreasing in  $(-t, t)$

**Key (B)**

**Sol.**  $f'(x) = 12x^2 + 6x + 2$  is increasing  
 $f''(x) = 24x + 6 > 0$  and  $f''(x) < 0$   
 $x > -\frac{1}{4}$   $x < -\frac{1}{4}$

Hence B is true.

**Paragraph for Questions Nos. 34 to 36**

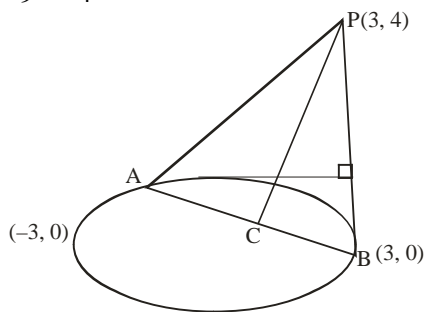
Tangents are drawn from the point  $P(3, 4)$  to the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$  touching the ellipse at points A and B.

34. The coordinates of A and B are

- (A) (3, 0) and (0, 2) (B)  $\left(-\frac{8}{5}, \frac{2\sqrt{161}}{15}\right)$  and  $\left(-\frac{9}{5}, \frac{8}{5}\right)$   
 (C)  $\left(-\frac{8}{5}, \frac{2\sqrt{161}}{15}\right)$  and (0, 2) (D) (3, 0) and  $\left(-\frac{9}{5}, \frac{8}{5}\right)$

**Key (D)**

**Sol.**  $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 0$  .....(i)



Equation of chord

Contact AB

$x + 3y - 3 = 0$  .....(ii)

Solve (i) & (ii) we get

$A = \left(-\frac{9}{5}, \frac{8}{5}\right)$   $B(3, 0)$

35. The orthocenter of the triangle PAB is

(A)  $\left(5, \frac{8}{7}\right)$

(B)  $\left(\frac{7}{5}, \frac{25}{8}\right)$

(C)  $\left(\frac{11}{5}, \frac{8}{5}\right)$

(D)  $\left(\frac{8}{25}, \frac{7}{5}\right)$

**Key** (C)

**Sol.** Equation of PE

$$y - 4 = 3(x - 3) \quad \dots(i)$$

Equation of AD

$$y = \frac{8}{5} \quad \dots(ii)$$

Solving (i) & (ii) we get  $x = \frac{11}{5}, y = \frac{8}{5}$

36. The equation of the locus of the point whose distances from the point P and the line AB are equal, is

(A)  $9x^2 + y^2 - 6xy - 54x - 62y + 241 = 0$

(B)  $x^2 + 9y^2 + 6xy - 54x + 62y - 241 = 0$

(C)  $9x^2 + 9y^2 - 6xy - 54x - 62y - 241 = 0$

(D)  $x^2 + y^2 - 2xy + 27x + 31y - 120 = 0$

**Key** (A)

**Sol.**  $\sqrt{(\alpha - 3)^2 + (\beta - 4)^2} = \frac{(\alpha + 3\beta - 3)^2}{\sqrt{10}}$

$$10(\alpha^2 - 6\alpha + 9 + \beta^2 - 8\beta + 16) = \alpha^2 + 9\beta^2 + 9 + 6\alpha\beta - 6\alpha - 18\beta$$

Required locus is  $9x^2 + y^2 - 6xy - 54x - 62y + 241 = 0$

### SECTION - IV Matrix Type

This section contains 2 questions. Each question four statements (A, B, C and D) given in Column I and five statements (p, q, r, s and t) in Column II. Any given statement in Column I can have correct matching with one or more statement(s) given in Column II. For example, if for a given question, statement B matches with the statements given in q and r, then for that particular question, against statement B, darken the bubbles corresponding to q and r in the ORS.

37. Match the statements in Column-I with those in Column-II.

[Note: Here z takes values in the complex plane and Im z and Re z denote, respectively, the imaginary part and the real part of z.]

	Column I		Column II
(A)	The set of points z satisfying $ z - i z   =  z + i z  $ is contained in or equal to	(p)	an ellipse with eccentricity 4/5
(B)	The set of points z satisfying $ z + 4  +  z - 4  = 10$ is contained in or equal to	(q)	the set of points z satisfying Im z = 0
(C)	If $ w  = 2$ , then the set of points $z = w - \frac{1}{w}$ is contained in or equal to	(r)	the set of points z satisfying $ \text{Im } z  \leq 1$
(D)	If $ w  = 1$ , then the set of points $z = w + \frac{1}{w}$ is contained in or equal to	(s)	the set of points z satisfying $ \text{Re } z  \leq 2$
		(t)	the set of points z satisfying $ z  \leq 3$

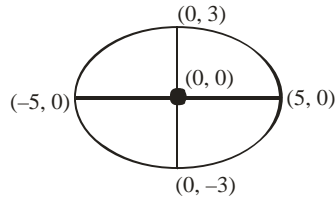
**Key.** (A-q, r), (B-p), (C-p, s), (D-q, r, s, t)

**Sol.**  $|z - iz| = |z + iz|$

(A) Putting  $z = x + iy$   
We get  $y\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0$   
i.e.,  $\text{Im}(z) = 0$ .

(B)  $2ae = 8, 2a = 10$

$$10e = 8 \Rightarrow e = \frac{4}{5}$$



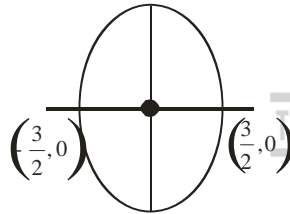
$$b^2 = 25 \left(1 - \frac{16}{25}\right) = 9$$

$$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

(C)  $z = 2(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) - \frac{1}{2(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)}$

$$= 2(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) - \frac{1}{2}(\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)$$

$$z = \frac{3}{2}\cos\theta + \frac{5}{2}i\sin\theta$$



Let  $z = x + iy$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}\cos\theta, \quad y = \frac{5}{2}\sin\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2y}{5}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$$

$$\frac{9}{4} = \frac{25}{4}(1 - e^2)$$

$$e^2 = 1 - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{16}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow e = \frac{4}{5}$$

- (D) Let  $w = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$   
 $z = x + iy = w + \frac{1}{w}$   
 $\Rightarrow x + iy = 2 \cos \theta$   
 $x = 2 \cos \theta, y = 0$   
 (q), (s)

38. Match the statements in Column – I with the values in Column-II

	Column I		Column II
(A)	A line from the origin meets the lines $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z+1}{1}$ and $\frac{x-\frac{8}{3}}{2} = \frac{y+3}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{1}$ at P and Q respectively. If length PQ = d, then $d^2$ is	(p)	-4
(B)	The values of x satisfying $\tan^{-1}(x+3) - \tan^{-1}(x-3) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$ are	(q)	0
(C)	Non-zero vectors $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$ satisfy $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$ , $(\vec{b} - \vec{a}) \cdot (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = 0$ and $2 \vec{b} + \vec{c}  =  \vec{b} - \vec{a} $ . If $\vec{a} = \mu\vec{b} + 4\vec{c}$ , then the possible values of $\mu$ are	(r)	4
(D)	Let f be the function on $[-\pi, \pi]$ given by $f(0) = 9$ and $f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{9x}{2}\right) / \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$ for $x \neq 0$ . The value of $\frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$ is	(s)	5
		(t)	6

**Key.** (A – t), (B – p, r), (C – q), (D – r)

**Sol.** (A)  $P(\lambda + 2, 1 - 2\lambda, \lambda - 1)$

$$Q\left(2\mu + \frac{8}{3}, -\mu - 3, \mu + 1\right)$$

$$|PQ|^2 = d^2 = \left(\lambda - 2\mu - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + (\mu - 2\lambda + 4)^2 + (\lambda - \mu - 2)^2$$

$$\text{As } \overline{OP} \text{ and } \overline{OQ} \text{ are collinear } 2\mu + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{1 - 2\lambda}{-\mu - 3} = \frac{\lambda - 1}{\mu + 1}$$

(from last two)

$$\lambda\mu - \lambda + 2 = 0 \quad \dots (i)$$

$$\text{and } \lambda\mu - 4\mu + \frac{5}{3}\lambda = \frac{14}{3} \quad (\text{from Ist and IIIrd}) \quad \dots (ii)$$

$$\text{from (i) and (ii) } 2\lambda - 3\mu = 5 \quad \dots (iii)$$

from (i) and (iii)  $3\mu^2 + 2\mu - 1 = 0$

$$\therefore \mu = -1, \frac{1}{3}$$

so,  $\lambda = 1, 3$

Hence,  $d^2 = \frac{109}{9}$  or 6

$$(B) \quad \tan^{-1}(x+3) - \tan^{-1}(x-3) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1}(x+3) - \tan^{-1}(x-3) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

Let  $\tan^{-1}(x+3) = \alpha$ ,  $\tan^{-1}(x-3) = \beta$

$\Rightarrow \tan \alpha = x+3$ ,  $\tan \beta = x-3$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{3}{4}$$

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

$$= \frac{6}{x^2 - 8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= x^2 - 8 = 8$$

$$= x^2 = 16$$

$$x = \pm 4$$

$$(C) \quad (\vec{b} - \vec{a}) \cdot (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = 0$$

$$\text{Put } \vec{c} = \frac{\vec{a} - \mu\vec{b}}{4}$$

$$(\vec{b} - \vec{a}) \cdot \left( \vec{b} + \frac{\vec{a} - \mu\vec{b}}{4} \right) = 0$$

$$(\vec{b} - \vec{a}) \cdot ((4 - \mu)\vec{b} + \vec{a}) = 0$$

$$(4 - \mu)|\vec{b}|^2 - |\vec{a}|^2 = 0$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

$$(4 - \mu)|\vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 \quad (\because \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0)$$

$$\text{Also } 2|\vec{b} + \vec{c}| = |\vec{b} - \vec{a}| \text{ again put } \vec{c} = \frac{\vec{a} - \mu\vec{b}}{4}$$

$$2\left| \vec{b} + \frac{\vec{a} - \mu\vec{b}}{4} \right| = |\vec{b} - \vec{a}|$$

$$\frac{1}{2} |(4 - \mu)\vec{b} + \vec{a}| = |\vec{b} - \vec{a}|$$





$$(4 - \mu)^2 |b|^2 + |a|^2 = 4|b|^2 + 4|a|^2 \quad \text{since } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

$$((4 - \mu)^2 - 4) |b|^2 = 3|a|^2$$

$$((4 - \mu)^2 - 4) |b|^2 = 3(4 - \mu) |b|^2$$

$$(4 - \mu)^2 - 4 = 12 - 3\mu$$

$$16 + \mu^2 - 8\mu - 4 = 12 - 3\mu$$

$$\mu^2 - 5\mu = 0$$

$\mu = 0$  or  $5$ . but  $\mu = 5$  is not satisfying so  $\mu = 0$ .

$$(D) \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{9x}{2}\right)}{\sin\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{2\sin\left(\frac{9x}{2}\right)\cos\frac{x}{2}}{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 5x}{\sin x} + \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sin x}$$

$$I_1 \quad I_2$$

$$I_1 = \pi, I_2 = 0$$

$$\text{So, } \frac{4}{\pi} \times \pi = 4.$$



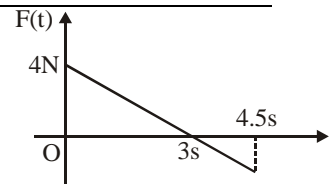
## PART - III: PHYSICS

## SECTION - I

## Single Correct Choice Type

This section contains 6 multiple choice questions. Each question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which ONLY ONE is correct.

39. A block of mass 2 kg is free to move along the x-axis. It is at rest and from  $t = 0$  onwards it is subjected to a time-dependent force  $F(t)$  in the x direction. The force  $F(t)$  varies with  $t$  as shown in the figure. The kinetic energy of the block after 4.5 seconds is  
 (A) 4.50 J (B) 7.50 J  
 (C) 5.06 J (D) 14.06 J.



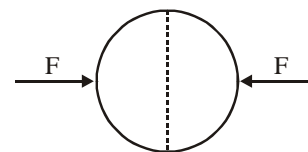
Key. (C)

Sol.  $2(V - 0) = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1.5$   
 $2V = 6 - 1.5$   
 $V = \frac{4.5}{2}$   
 $K = \frac{1}{2} (2) \left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^2$   
 $= \frac{81}{16} = 5.06 \text{ J}.$

Hence correct option is (C).

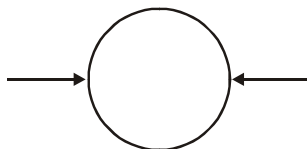
40. A uniformly charged thin spherical shell of radius  $R$  carries uniform surface charge density of  $\sigma$  per unit area. It is made of two hemispherical shells, held together by pressing them with force  $F$  (see figure).  $F$  is proportional to

- (A)  $\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sigma^2 R^2$  (B)  $\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sigma^2 R$   
 (C)  $\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \frac{\sigma^2}{R}$  (D)  $\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \frac{\sigma^2}{R^2}.$



Key. (A)

Sol.



$$\frac{\sigma^2}{2\epsilon_0} = \frac{F}{\pi R^2}$$

$$F = \frac{\sigma^2 \pi R^2}{2\epsilon_0}.$$

Hence correct option is (A).

41. A tiny spherical oil drop carrying a net charge  $q$  is balanced in still air with a vertical uniform electric field of strength  $\frac{81\pi}{7} \times 10^5 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$ . When the field is switched off, the drop is observed to fall with terminal velocity  $2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . Given  $g = 9.8 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ , viscosity of the air  $= 1.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ N s m}^{-2}$  and the density of oil  $= 900 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ , the magnitude of  $q$  is

- (A)  $1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$  (B)  $3.2 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$   
 (C)  $4.8 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$  (D)  $8.0 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ .

**Key.** (D)

**Sol.**

$$mg = f_{\text{visc}}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g = 6\pi \eta R v_T$$

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{\eta \cdot v_T}{\rho g}} = \frac{3}{7} \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$Eq = mg$$

$$q = \frac{4}{3} \frac{\pi R^3 \rho g}{E}$$

$$q = 8 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}.$$

42. A Vernier calipers has 1 mm marks on the main scale. It has 20 equal divisions on the Vernier scale which match with 16 main scale divisions. For this Vernier calipers, the least count is  
 (A) 0.02 mm (B) 0.05 mm  
 (C) 0.1 mm (D) 0.2 mm.

**Key.** (D)

**Sol.**

$$V.C. = 1 \text{ div of M.S.} - 1 \text{ div V.S.}$$

$$= 1 \text{ div of M.S.} - \frac{16}{20} \text{ div of M.S.}$$

$$= \frac{4}{20} \text{ div of M.S.}$$

$$= 0.2 \text{ mm}.$$

Hence correct option is (D).

43. A biconvex lens of focal length 15 cm is in front of a plane mirror. The distance between the lens and the mirror is 10 cm. A small object is kept at a distance of 30 cm from the lens. The final image is  
 (A) virtual and at a distance of 16 cm from the mirror  
 (B) real and at a distance of 16 cm from the mirror  
 (C) virtual and at a distance of 20 cm from the mirror  
 (D) real and at a distance of 20 cm from the mirror.

**Key.** (B)

**Sol.**

For lens

$$\frac{1}{V} - \frac{1}{-30} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$V = 30 \text{ cm}$$

For mirror

$$u = +20 \text{ cm}$$

$$v = -20 \text{ cm}$$

For lens

$$u = 10$$

$$\frac{1}{V} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\frac{1}{V} = \frac{3+2}{30}$$

$$V = 6 \text{ cm from lens} = 16 \text{ cm from mirror.}$$

Hence correct option is (B).

44. A hollow pipe of length 0.8 m is closed at one end. At its open end a 0.5 m long uniform string is vibrating in its second harmonic and it resonates with the fundamental frequency of the pipe. If the tension in the wire is 50 N and the speed of sound is  $320 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , the mass of the string is  
 (A) 5 grams (B) 10 grams  
 (C) 20 grams (D) 40 grams.

**Key. (B)**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol. } \frac{320}{4 \times 0.8} &= \frac{2}{2 \times 0.5} \sqrt{\frac{50}{\mu}} \\ \frac{320}{8 \times 0.8} &= \sqrt{\frac{50}{\mu}} \\ 50 \times 50 &= \frac{50}{\mu} \\ \mu &= \frac{1}{50} \text{ kg/m} \\ m &= \frac{1}{50} \times 0.5 \times 1000 \text{ gm} \\ &= 10 \text{ grams.} \end{aligned}$$

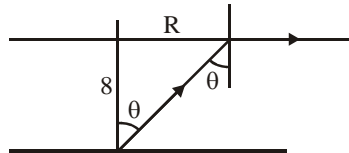
Hence correct option is (B).

## SECTION – II

### Integer Type

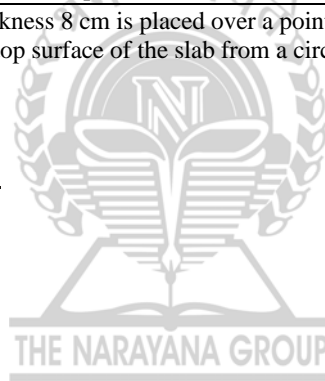
*This section contains a group of 5 questions. The answer to each of the questions is a single-digit integer, ranging from 0 to 9. The correct digit below the question no. in the ORS is to be bubbled.*

45. A large glass slab ( $\mu = 5/3$ ) of thickness 8 cm is placed over a point source of light on a plane surface. It is seen that light emerges out of the top surface of the slab from a circular area of radius R cm. What is the value of R ?

**Key. 6.**  
**Sol.**

$$\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{R}{8} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow R = 6 \text{ cm.}$$



46. Image of an object approaching a convex mirror of radius of curvature 20 m along its optical axis is observed to move from  $\frac{25}{3}$  m to  $\frac{50}{7}$  m in 30 seconds. What is the speed of the object in km per hour ?

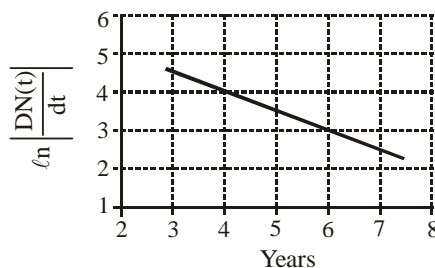
**Key. 3.**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol. } \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} &= \frac{1}{f} \\ \frac{3}{25} + \frac{1}{u_1} &= +\frac{2}{20} \\ \frac{1}{u_1} &= \frac{+10-12}{100} \\ u_1 &= -50 \text{ m} \\ \frac{7}{50} + \frac{1}{u_2} &= \frac{2}{20} \\ \frac{1}{u_2} &= \frac{10-14}{100} = -\frac{1}{25} \end{aligned}$$

$$u_2 = -25 \text{ m}$$

$$v = \frac{25}{30} \times \frac{18}{5} = \frac{5 \times 18}{30} = 3 \text{ km/hr.}$$

47. To determine the half life of a radioactive element, a student plots a graph of  $\ln \left| \frac{dN(t)}{dt} \right|$  versus  $t$ . Here  $\frac{dN(t)}{dt}$  is the rate of radioactive decay at time  $t$ . If the number of radioactive nuclei of this element decreases by a factor of  $p$  after 4.16 years, the value of  $p$  is



**Key.** 8.

**Sol.**  $\ln \frac{dN}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} t$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \text{ year}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{0.69}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = 1.38 \text{ years}$$

$$4.16 \text{ years} \approx 3 \text{ half lives}$$

$$p = 8.$$

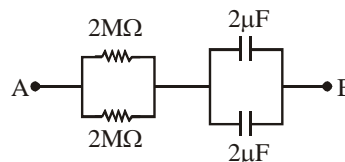
48. A diatomic ideal gas is compressed adiabatically to  $\frac{1}{32}$  of its initial volume. In the initial temperature of the gas is  $T_i$  (in Kelvin) and the final temperature is  $aT_i$ , the value of  $a$  is

**Key.** 4.

**Sol.**  $T_i v^{\gamma-1} = a T_i \left(\frac{1}{32} v\right)^{\gamma-1}$

$$\alpha = (32)^{\frac{7}{5}} = (32)^{\frac{2}{5}} = (2^5)^{\frac{2}{5}} = 4.$$

49. At time  $t = 0$ , a battery of 10 V is connected across points A and B in the given circuit. If the capacitors have no charge initially, at what time (in seconds) does the voltage across them become 4 V ? [Take :  $\ln 5 = 1.6$ ,  $\ln 3 = 1.1$ ].



**Key.** 4.

**Sol.**  $v = v_0(1 - e^{-t/RC})$ ,  $R = \frac{2 \times 2}{2 + 2} = 10^6 \Omega$

$$4 = 10(1 - e^{-t/4}) \quad C = 4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ F}$$

$$e^{-t/4} = 1.6$$

$$\Rightarrow = \ln 5 - \ln 3 = 0.5.$$

### SECTION - III

#### Paragraph Type

**This section contains 2 paragraphs. Based upon each of the paragraphs 3 multiple choice questions have to be answered. Each of these question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which ONLY ONE is correct.**

## Paragraph for Question Nos. 50 to 52

When liquid medicine of density  $\rho$  is to be put in the eye, it is done with the help of a dropper. As the bulb on the top of the dropper is pressed, a drop forms at the opening of the dropper. We wish to estimate the size of the drop. We first assume that the drop formed at the opening is spherical because that requires a minimum increase in its surface energy. To determine the size, we calculate the net vertical force due to the surface tension  $T$  when the radius of the drop is  $R$ . When this force becomes smaller than the weight of the drop, the drop gets detached from the dropper.

50. If the radius of the opening of the dropper is  $r$ , the vertical force due to the surface tension on the drop of radius  $R$  (assuming  $r \ll R$ ) is

(A)  $2\pi rT$  (B)  $2\pi RT$   
 (C)  $\frac{2\pi r^2 T}{R}$  (D)  $\frac{2\pi R^2 T}{r}$

Key. (C)

Sol.  $2\pi rT \frac{r}{R} = F.$

51. If  $r = 5 \times 10^{-4}$  m,  $\rho = 10^3$  kgm $^{-3}$ ,  $g = 10$  ms $^{-2}$ ,  $T = 0.11$  Nm $^{-1}$ , the radius of the drop when it detaches from the dropper is approximately

(A)  $1.4 \times 10^{-3}$  m (B)  $3.3 \times 10^{-3}$  m  
 (C)  $2.0 \times 10^{-3}$  m (D)  $4.1 \times 10^{-3}$  m.

Key. (A)

Sol.  $2\pi r^2 \frac{T}{R} = mg$

$$r^2 \frac{T}{R} = \rho \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 g$$

$$\frac{r^2}{R^4} T = \frac{2\rho}{3} g$$

$$R^4 = \frac{(5 \times 10^{-4})^2 \times 0.11 \times 3}{2 \times 10^4}$$

$$R^4 = \frac{25 \times 10^{-8} \times 0.33}{2 \times 10^4}$$

$$R = 1.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m.}$$



52. After the drop detaches, its surface energy is

(A)  $1.4 \times 10^{-6}$  J (B)  $2.7 \times 10^{-6}$  J  
 (C)  $5.4 \times 10^{-6}$  J (D)  $8.1 \times 10^{-6}$  J.

Key. (B)

Sol.  $U = 4\pi R^2 s$   
 $= 4 \times 3.14 \times (1.4 \times 10^{-3})^2 \times 0.11$   
 $= 2.7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J.}$

## Paragraph for Question Nos. 53 to 55

The key feature of Bohr's theory of spectrum of hydrogen atom is the quantization of angular momentum when an electron is revolving around a proton. We will extend this to a general rotational motion to find quantized rotational energy of a diatomic molecule assuming it to be rigid. The rule to be applied is Bohr's quantization condition.

53. A diatomic molecule has moment of inertia  $I$ . By Bohr's quantization condition its rotational energy in the  $n^{\text{th}}$  level ( $n = 0$  is not allowed) is

(A)  $\frac{1}{n^2} \left( \frac{h^2}{8\pi^2 I} \right)$  (B)  $\frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{h^2}{8\pi^2 I} \right)$   
 (C)  $n \left( \frac{h^2}{8\pi^2 I} \right)$  (D)  $n^2 \left( \frac{h^2}{8\pi^2 I} \right)$ .

**Key.** (D)

**Sol.** 
$$I\omega = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$$

$$\omega = \frac{nh}{2\pi I}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} I \cdot \frac{n^2 h^2}{4\pi^2 I^2}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 h^2}{8\pi^2 I}$$

Hence correct option is (D).

54. It is found that the excitation frequency from ground to the first excited state of rotation for the CO molecule is close to  $\frac{4}{\pi} \times 10^{11}$  Hz. Then the moment of inertia of CO molecule about its center of mass is

close to (Take  $h = 2\pi \times 10^{-34}$  J s)

(A)  $2.76 \times 10^{46}$  kg m<sup>2</sup> (B)  $1.87 \times 10^{46}$  kg m<sup>2</sup>  
 (C)  $4.67 \times 10^{47}$  kg m<sup>2</sup> (D)  $1.17 \times 10^{47}$  kg m<sup>2</sup>.

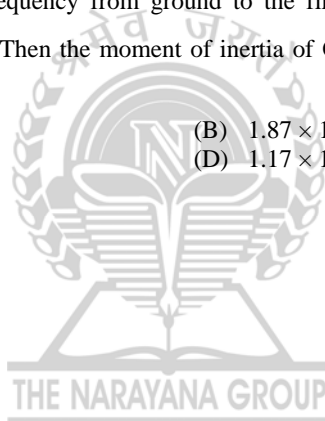
**Key.** (B)

**Sol.** 
$$\frac{(4-1)h^2}{8\pi^2 I} = h \frac{4}{\pi} \times 10^{11}$$

$$\frac{3h}{32\pi I} = 10^{11}$$

$$\frac{3 \times 2\pi \times 10^{-34}}{32\pi I} = 10^{11}$$

$$I = 1.87 \times 10^{-46} \text{ kg m}^2.$$



55. In a CO molecule, the distance between C (mass = 12 a.m.u.) and O (mass = 16 a.m.u.), where 1 a.m.u. =  $\frac{5}{3} \times 10^{-27}$  kg, is close to

(A)  $2.4 \times 10^{-10}$  m (B)  $1.9 \times 10^{-10}$  m  
 (C)  $1.3 \times 10^{-10}$  m (D)  $4.4 \times 10^{-11}$  m.

**Key.** (C)

**Sol.** 
$$1.87 \times 10^{-46} = \mu r^2$$

$$1.87 \times 10^{-46} = \frac{12 \times 16}{28} \times \frac{5}{3} \times 10^{-27} r^2$$

$$r^2 = 1.6 \times 10^{-20}$$

$$r = 1.3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}.$$

Hence correct option is (C).

## SECTION - IV

**Matrix Type**

This section contains 2 questions. Each question four statements (A, B, C and D) given in Column I and five statements (p, q, r, s and t) in Column II. Any given statement in Column I can have correct matching with one or more statement(s) given in Column II. For example, if for a given question, statement B matches with the statements given in q and r, then for that particular question, against statement B, darken the bubbles corresponding to q and r in the ORS.

56. Two transparent media of refractive indices  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_3$  have a solid lens shaped transparent material of refractive index  $\mu_2$  between them as shown in figures in Column II. A ray traversing these media is also shown in the figures. In Column I different relationship between  $\mu_1$ ,  $\mu_2$  and  $\mu_3$  are given. Match them to the ray diagrams shown in Column II.

Column I		Column II	
(A)	$\mu_1 < \mu_2$	(p)	
(B)	$\mu_1 > \mu_2$	(q)	
(C)	$\mu_2 = \mu_3$	(r)	
(D)	$\mu_2 > \mu_3$	(s)	
		(t)	

Key. (A) – (p), (r); (B) – (q), (s), (t); (C) – (p), (r), (t); (D) – (q), (s)



57. You are given many resistances, capacitors and inductors. These are connected to a variable DC voltage source (the first two circuits) or an AC voltage source of 50 Hz frequency (the next three circuits) in different ways as shown in Column II. When a current  $I$  (steady state for DC or rms for AC) flows through the circuit, the corresponding voltage  $V_1$  and  $V_2$ . (indicated in circuits) are related as shown in Column I. Match the two :

Column I		Column II	
(A)	$I \neq 0, V_1$ is proportional to $I$	(p)	
(B)	$I \neq 0, V_2 > V_1$	(q)	
(C)	$V_1 = 0, V_2 > V_1$	(r)	
(D)	$I \neq 0, V_2$ is proportional to $I$	(s)	
		(t)	

**Key.** (A) – (r), (s), (t); (B) – (q), (r), (s), (t); (C) – (p), (q); (D) – (r), (s), (t)

**Sol.**

$$X_L = 2\pi(50)(6 \times 10^{-3}) = 6\pi \times 10^{-1}$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 50 \times 3 \times 10^{-6}} = \frac{10^4}{3\pi \times 100} = \frac{10^4}{3\pi}$$

$$X_C > X_L.$$