CAREER POINT

JEE Advanced Exam 2026

(Paper & Answers)

Date : 17 / 05 / 2026

PAPER-1

MATHEMATICS

SECTION – 1 [Maximum Mark : 12]

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

Full Marks	: **+3**	If **ONLY** the correct option is chosen.
Zero Marks	: **0**	If none of the option is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered).
Negative Marks	: **–1**	In all other cases.

Q.1 Consider the function $f:(0,\infty)\to(-\infty,\infty)$ given by $f(x)=\sqrt{x}\log_e(x)-x+1$

Then which one of the following statements is TRUE?

(A) The derivative of the function f is decreasing in the interval $(0, 1)$

(B) The function f has a local maximum at some point $a\in(0,\infty)$

(C) The function f has a local minimum at some point $b\in(0,\infty)$

(D) The function f has **NEITHER** a point of local maximum **NOR** a point of local minimum in the interval $(0,\infty)$

Ans. **[D]**

Sol. $f(x)=\sqrt{x}\ln x-x+1$

$$f'(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}+\frac{\ln x}{2\sqrt{x}}-1$$

$$=\frac{2+\ln x-2\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

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

$$f''(x)=\frac{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\left(2\sqrt{x}\right)-(\ln x+2)\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)}{4x}$$

$$=\frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}-\frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}}-\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{4x}=-\frac{\ln x}{4x\sqrt{x}}$$

For $x \in (0, 1), \ln x < 0$

$\therefore f''(x) > 0$

$\therefore f'(x)$ is increasing

Now, $f'(x) = 0$

$$\frac{\ln x + 2}{2\sqrt{x}} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x + 2 = 2\sqrt{x}$$

$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{x} - \ln x - 2 = 0$

Let $g(x) = 2\sqrt{x} - \ln x - 2$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{x}$$

$g'(x) = 0$ at $x = 1$

$g'(x) < 0$ for $x < 1$ (decreasing) and $g'(x) > 0$ for $x > 1$ (increasing).

Then minimum value of $g(x)$ occurs at $x = 1$

$g(1) = 2(1) - \ln(1) - 2 = 0$

$g(x) \geq 0 \ \forall \ x \in (0, \infty)$

$f'(x) = -\frac{g(x)}{2\sqrt{x}}$, then $f'(x) \leq 0 \forall x$

$f'(x)$ is negative $\forall x \neq 1$ and zero only at $x = 1$

$f(x)$ is strictly decreasing across its domain except at $x = 1$ where the tangent is horizontal but the sign of derivative does not change.

It has no local maximum or minimum.

Q.2 Let P be the point on the parabola $y = x^2$ such that the slope of the tangent to the parabola at the point P is 4. Let Q be the point in the first quadrant lying on the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ such that the slope of the tangent to the circle at the point Q is –1. Let R be the point in the first quadrant lying on the ellipse $x^2 + 4y^2 = 8$ such that the slope of the tangent to the ellipse at the point R is $-\frac{1}{2}$. Then the radius of the circle passing through the points P, Q and R is

(A) $\sqrt{10}$ (B) $\sqrt{5}$ (C) $\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$ (D) $2\sqrt{5}$

Ans. **[C]**

Sol. $y = x^2$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x = 4 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

$\therefore y = 4$

$P(2, 4)$

$x^2 + y^2 = 2$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x}{y} = -1 \Rightarrow x = y$

$\therefore Q(1, 1)$

$x^2 + 4y^2 = 8$

$2x + 8y\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-x}{4y} = \frac{-1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow x = 2y$

Now, $(2y)^2 + 4y^2 = 8 \Rightarrow y = 1$ and $x = 2$

$\therefore R(2,1)$

ΔPQR is right angled triangle.

$PQ = \sqrt{(2-1)^2 + (4-1)^2} = \sqrt{10}$ Radius

$= \frac{\text{Hypotenuse}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$

Q.3 Which one of the following matrices can be obtained by performing elementary row transformations on the 3×3 identity matrix ?

(A) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(C) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Ans. **[B]**

Sol. Sol. Let A be the matrix we get obtain by elementary row operations.

$\Rightarrow A = E_n E_{n-1} \ldots E_1 \ell$

Where E_i are elementary matrix.

$\Rightarrow \det(A) = \prod_{k=1}^{n} \det(E_k)$

Since, $\det(E_k) = \pm 1$ or $k, k \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \det(A) \neq 0$.

But,

(A) $\det\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 0$

(B) $\det\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = -2 \neq 0$

(C) $\det\left(\begin{bmatrix}1&1&1\\2&3&4\\2&5&8\end{bmatrix}\right)=0$

(D) $\det\left(\begin{bmatrix}1&1&1\\-1&1&2\\0&2&3\end{bmatrix}\right)=0$

$\Rightarrow$ Option (B) can be obtained.

$I=\begin{bmatrix}1&0&0\\0&1&0\\0&0&1\end{bmatrix}$

$R_2\to R_2+2R_3\Rightarrow\begin{bmatrix}1&0&0\\0&1&2\\0&0&1\end{bmatrix}$

$R_1\to R_1-R_3\Rightarrow\begin{bmatrix}1&0&-1\\0&1&2\\0&0&1\end{bmatrix}$

$R_3\to -2R_3\Rightarrow\begin{bmatrix}1&0&-1\\0&1&2\\0&0&-2\end{bmatrix}$

$R_3\to R_3+R_2\Rightarrow\begin{bmatrix}1&0&-1\\0&1&2\\0&1&0\end{bmatrix}$

$R_1\to R_1+R_2\Rightarrow\begin{bmatrix}1&1&1\\0&1&2\\0&1&0\end{bmatrix}$

$R_3\to R_3+R_1\Rightarrow\begin{bmatrix}1&1&1\\0&1&2\\1&2&1\end{bmatrix}$

$R_2\to R_2+2R_1\Rightarrow\begin{bmatrix}1&1&1\\2&3&4\\1&2&1\end{bmatrix}$

Q.4 Considering only the principal values of the inverse trigonometric functions, the value of

$\cot^{-1}(\cot(-11))+10\sin\left(2\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right)+10\sin(2\tan^{-1}(2))$ is

(A) $3\pi+7$ (B) 7 (C) $4\pi+7$ (D) $3\pi-5$

Ans. **[C]**

Sol. $\cot^{-1}(\cot(-11))+10\sin\left(2\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right)+10\sin(2\tan^{-1}(2))$

$=\pi-\cot^{-1}(\cot 11)+10\sin\left(2\times\frac{\pi}{4}\right)+10\sin(2\theta)$

Let $\theta = \tan^{-1}2$

$\tan\theta = 2$

$\sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 2\times\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\times\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4}{5}$

$= \pi - (11-3\pi) + 10 + 10\times\frac{4}{5}$

$= \pi - 11 + 3\pi + 10 + 8$

$= 4\pi + 7$

SECTION – 2 (Maximum Marks: 16)

- This section contains **FOUR (04)** questions.
- Each question has **FOUR** options (A), (B), (C) and (D). **ONE OR MORE THAN ONE** of these four option(s) is(are) correct answer(s).
- For each question, choose the option(s) corresponding to (all) the correct answer(s).
- Answer to each question will be evaluated **according to the following marking scheme**:

  Full Marks : +4 **ONLY** if (all) the correct option(s) is(are) chosen;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

  choosing ONLY (A) will get +1 mark;

  choosing ONLY (B) will get +1 mark;

  choosing ONLY (D) will get +1 mark;

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

  choosing any other combination of options will get –1 marks.

Q.5 Suppose that Box I contains 6 red balls and 9 green balls, and Box II contains 8 red balls and 12 green balls. All the balls of Box I and Box II are mixed together and a ball is chosen at random from them. Let E_1 be the event that the ball chosen belonged to Box I and let E_2 be the event that the ball chosen belonged to Box II. Let F_1 be the event that the ball chosen is red and let F_2 be the event that the ball chosen is green.

Then which of the following statements is (are) TRUE ?

(A) The events E_1 and F_1 are independent

(B) The events E_2 and F_2 are dependent

(C) The conditional probability $P(F_1 | E_1)$ is equal to the conditional probability $P(F_1 | E_2)$

(D) The conditional probability $P(F_1 | E_1)$ is greater than the conditional probability $P(F_2 | E_2)$

Ans. [A, C]

Sol.

6R 9G	8R 12G	14R 21G
Box-I (15)	Box-II (20)	Box (I + II) (35)

$E_1 \to$ Ball from Box-I $\quad F_1 \to$ Red Ball

$E_2 \to$ Ball from Box-II $\quad F_2 \to$ Green Ball

$P(E_1) = \frac{15}{35} \qquad P(E_2) = \frac{20}{35}$

$P(F_1) = \frac{14}{35} \qquad P(F_2) = \frac{21}{35}$

$P(E_1 \cap F_1) = \frac{6}{35} \qquad P(E_1 \cap F_2) = \frac{9}{35}$

$P(E_2 \cap F_1) = \frac{8}{35} \qquad P(E_2 \cap F_2) = \frac{12}{35}$

Option (A) : $P(E_1) \cdot P(F_1) = \frac{15}{35} \times \frac{14}{35} = \frac{6}{35} = P(E_1 \cap F_1)$

Option (B) : $P(E_2) \cdot P(F_2) = \frac{20}{35} \times \frac{21}{35} = \frac{12}{35} = P(E_2 \cap F_2)$

Option (C): $P\left(\frac{F_1}{E_1}\right) = \frac{\frac{6}{35}}{\frac{15}{35}} = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$

and $P\left(\frac{F_1}{E_2}\right) = \frac{\frac{8}{35}}{\frac{20}{35}} = \frac{4}{20} = \frac{2}{5}$ $\Bigg\}\ P\left(\frac{F_1}{E_1}\right) = P\left(\frac{F_1}{E_2}\right)$

Option (D) : $P\left(\frac{F_2}{E_2}\right) = \frac{\frac{12}{35}}{\frac{20}{35}} = \frac{3}{5} > P\left(\frac{F_1}{E_1}\right)$

$\therefore$ Option (A, C) are only correct.

Q. 6 Let P be the plane such that it contains the straight line $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{3} = \frac{z+2}{1}$ and is perpendicular to the plane $x + 2y + 3z = 4$. Let P_1 be the plane which passes through the point $(4, 2, 2)$ and is parallel to P.

Then which of the following statements is (are) TRUE ?

(A) The equation of the plane P is $7x - 5y + z = -10$

(B) The distance between the planes P and P_1 is 30

(C) The distance of the plane P from the origin is $2\sqrt{3}$

(D) The acute angle between the plane P and the plane $2x + 2y + z = 3$ is $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}\right)$

Ans. **[A, D]**

Sol. Normal of plane $P = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 7\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} + \hat{k}$

$\therefore$ Equation of $P \equiv 7x - 5y + z = -10$

Equation of $P_1 = 7x - 5y + z = 20$

Option (A) correct

Option (B) $d_{P_1P_2} = \left| \dfrac{30}{\sqrt{7^2 + (-5)^2 + 1^2}} \right| = 2\sqrt{3}$

Option (C) $d_{OP} = \dfrac{10}{5\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

Option (D) $\cos\theta = \left| \dfrac{14 - 10 + 1}{5\sqrt{3} \times 3} \right| = \dfrac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}$

$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\dfrac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}\right)$

$\therefore$ Option (A) and (D) are correct.

Q.7 Let $\mathbb{R}$ denote the set of all real numbers. Let $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be an arbitrary function and let $g : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be the function defined by $g(x) = x\,f(x)$, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Then which of the following statements is (are) TRUE ?

(A) The function g is always continuous at $x = 0$

(B) If f is continuous at $x = 0$, then g is differentiable at $x = 0$

(C) If g is differentiable at $x = 0$, then f is continuous at $x = 0$

(D) If g is differentiable at $x = 0$, then $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ exists

Ans. **[B, D]**

Sol. (B) $g(x) = xf(x) \,\forall\, x \in R$

$g'(0^+) = \lim_{h\to 0} \dfrac{g(0+h) - g(0)}{h}$

$= \lim_{h\to 0} \dfrac{g(h) - g(0)}{h}$

$= \lim_{h\to 0} \dfrac{g(h)}{h}$

$= \lim_{h\to 0} \dfrac{hf(h)}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} f(h)$

as $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ exist and $g'(0)$ exist.

(A) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x\,f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

(D) $g'(0) = \lim_{h\to 0} \dfrac{g(h) - g(0)}{h - 0}$

$g'(0) = \lim_{h\to 0} \dfrac{g(h) - g(0)}{h - 0} \;=\; = \lim_{h\to 0} \dfrac{-g(h) - g(0)}{-h}$

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{g(h)}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{g(-h)}{-h}$$

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{hf(h)}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{(-h)f(-h)}{-h}$$

$$\lim_{h\to 0}f(h)=\lim_{h\to 0}f(-h)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x\to 0}f(x)\ \text{exist}=k(\text{finite})$$

(C) Now it is not necessary that $f(0)$ is equal to k and in that case $\lim_{x\to 0}f(x)\neq f(0)$ can be discontinuous

Consider an example $f(x)=\begin{cases}k, & x\neq 0\\ k+1, & x=0\end{cases}$

(B) and (D) are correct.

Q.8 Consider the matrix $M=\begin{bmatrix}2 & -1\\ 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}$

Let p, q, r, s, a, b, c and d be integers such that $M^{26}=\begin{bmatrix}p & q\\ r & s\end{bmatrix}$ and $\sum_{k=1}^{26}M^k=\begin{bmatrix}a & b\\ c & d\end{bmatrix}$.

Then which of the following statements is (are) TRUE ?

(A) There exists a 2×2 invertible matrix N with real entries such that $MN=N\begin{bmatrix}1 & 1\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}$

(B) The value of a is 378

(C) For any two given integers m and n, there exist unique integers x and y such that $px+qy=m$ and $rx+sy=n$

(D) For each positive real number t, the system of linear equations

$$(a+t)x+by=1$$
$$cx+(d+t)y=-1$$

has a unique solution

Ans. **[A, C, D]**

Sol. $M=\begin{bmatrix}2 & -1\\ 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}1 & -1\\ 1 & -1\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}$

$M=B+I$

Now $B^2\begin{bmatrix}1 & -1\\ 1 & -1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & -1\\ 1 & -1\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}0 & 0\\ 0 & 0\end{bmatrix}$

$M^{26}=(B+\ell)^{26}={}^{26}C_0\ell+{}^{26}C_1B+{}^{26}C_2B^2+\ldots\ldots+{}^{26}C_{26}B^{26}$

$M^{26}=I+26B+0+0+\ldots.+0$

$M^{26}=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}26 & -26\\ 26 & -26\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}27 & -26\\ 26 & -25\end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow p=27, q=-26, r=26, s=-25$

$D=\sum_{k=1}^{26}M^k$

$= M + M^2 + M^3 + ... + M^{26}$

$= M + (B + \ell)^2 + (B + \ell)^3 + (B + \ell)^4 + ...+ (B + \ell)^{26}$

$= M + 2B + \ell + 3B + \ell + 4B + \ell + ...+ 26B + \ell$

$= B(351) + 26\ell$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{26} M^k = \begin{bmatrix} 377 & -351 \\ 351 & -325 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$a = 377, b = -351, c = 351, d = -325$

$a = 377$

So option (B) is wrong.

(C) $27x - 26y = m$

$26x - 25y = n$

$\begin{vmatrix} 27 & -26 \\ 26 & -25 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ has unique solution.

On solving $x = -24n - 25m \in \ell$

Option (C) is correct

(B) $a = 377$ (Incorrect)

(D) $\begin{vmatrix} a+t & b \\ c & d+t \end{vmatrix} = ad + at + dt + t^2 - bc$

$= 377 \times (-325) + t(52) + t^2 + 351 \times 351$

$= t^2 + 52t + 676 = (t + 26)^2 \neq 0 \, \forall \, t > 0 \Rightarrow$ unique solution exist

Option (D) is correct

(A) $MN = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} j & k \\ \ell & m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2j - \ell & 2k - m \\ j & k \end{bmatrix}$

$N\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} j & k \\ \ell & m \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} j & j+k \\ \ell & 1+m \end{bmatrix}$

Hence $j = \ell, 2k - m = j + k$

$\begin{vmatrix} j & k \\ \ell & m \end{vmatrix} = jm - \ell k = \ell(m - k)$

Which is not always zero (for example where $I \neq 0, m \neq k$)

So there exist such N such that N is invertible

Option (A) is correct

SECTION – 3 [Maximum Mark : 16]

- This section contains **FOUR (04)** questions.
- The answer to each question is a **NUMERICAL VALUE**.
- For each question, enter the correct numerical value corresponding to the answer in the designated place using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad.
- If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **TWO** decimal places.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated **according to the following marking scheme** :

Full Marks : **+4** If ONLY the correct numerical value is entered in the designated place;
Zero Marks : 0 In all other cases.

Q.9 Let $S=\{1, 2, 3, \ldots, 10\}$. Consider the set $X=\{R:R$ is an equivalence relation on the set S such that R has exactly 42 elements$\}$. Then the number of elements in X is ____ .

Ans. **[2520.00]**

Sol. To make equivalence relation we divided into complete partition(s) $\{\},\{\}\ldots$

We divide into partition such that sum of elements of these partition $=10$

Also, due to complete partitions we need to add each contribution.

Since for that partition n^2 elements will added as each $\{e_1,\ldots e_i\}\Rightarrow i^2$ elements for complete $i\times i$ pair.

$\Rightarrow$ We are looking for simultaneous solution of

$n_1+n_2+\ldots+n_k=10$

And total contribution by each complete partition will be

$n_1^2+n_2^2+\ldots+n_k^2=42$

$\Rightarrow$ 42 in terms of squares can be written as

$42=36+4+1+1$

$42=25+16+1$

$\Rightarrow$ Partition will be

$\{6, 2, 1, 1\}$ and $\{5, 4, 1\}$

$\{5, 4, 1\}$ implies that 5 elements will complete their pairings, 4 elements will complete their pairings, 1 complete pairing

$\Rightarrow {}^{10}C_5\times{}^5C_4\times{}^1C_1=1260$

Similarly,

$\{6,2,1,1\}$ implies elements which has complete pairing among themselves in pairs of $6,2,1$ and 1.

$${}^{10}C_6\times{}^4C_2\times\left(\frac{{}^2C_1\times{}^1C_1}{2}\right)=1260$$

$\Rightarrow$ Total 2520 ways.

Q.10 Consider the function $f:\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\to(-\infty,\infty)$ defined by

$f(x)=(|x|+|x-1|)\sin x+[x\sin x]$ where $[x\sin x]$ is the greatest integer less than or equal to $x\sin x$.

Let α be the total number of points in the interval $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ at which f is **NOT** continuous and let β be the total number of points in the interval $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ at which f is **NOT** differentiable.

Then the value of $\alpha+\beta$ is ____ .

Ans. **[5.00]**

Sol. $f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$ where $g(x) = (|x| + |x-1|)\sin x$

and $h(x) = [x\sin x]$.

g(x) is continuous everywhere in the domain.

h(x) should be investigated at the points where, (notice that xsinx is even function $\forall x \in \left(\frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

(i) x sin x = 0 $\Rightarrow$ x = 0

But h(x) is continuous.

and hence f(x) is continuous.

(ii) $x\sin x = 1 \Rightarrow x = x_1$ and ($-x_1$) – (say)

$\lim_{x \to x_1^+} [x\sin x] = 1$, $\lim_{x \to x_1^-} [x\sin x] = 0$

$\therefore$ Not differentiable at $x = x_1, -x_1$

$\Rightarrow \alpha = 2$

Clearly, f(x) is not differentiable at $x = x_1, -x_1$.

Differentiability should be checked at x= 0 and 1 .

$f'(0^-) = f'(0^+) = 1 \Rightarrow$ Differentiable at x = 0

$f'(1^-) = \cos 1$, $f'(1^+) = \cos 1 + 2\sin 1$

$\Rightarrow$ Not differentiable at $x = 1$

$\Rightarrow \beta = 3$

$\alpha + \beta = 5$

Q.11 The number of ways to distribute 10 identical red pens and 14 identical blue pens among four persons such that each person gets 6 pens, is ____ .

Ans. **[206.00]**

Sol. For each way of distribution of red pens, there is only 1 way of distributing blue pens.

$\therefore$ Total number ways = number of ways to distribute red pens.

$= $ Coeff. of x^{10} in $(1 + x + x^2 + \ldots + x^6)^4$

$= $ Coeff. of x^{10} in $\left(\frac{1-x^7}{1-x}\right)^4 = (1-x^7)^4 (1-x)^{-4}$

$= $ Coeff. of x^{10} in $(1-4x^7)(1-x)^{-4}$

$= {}^{13}C_3 - 4 \times {}^{6}C_3 = 286 - 80 = 206$

Q.12 Let $\alpha = \left(1 - 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{11}\right)\right)\left(1 - 2\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{11}\right)\right)\left(1 - 2\cos\left(\frac{9\pi}{11}\right)\right)\left(1 - 2\cos\left(\frac{27\pi}{11}\right)\right)\left(1 - 2\cos\left(\frac{81\pi}{11}\right)\right)$.

Then the value of $5 - \alpha^2$ is ____ .

Ans. **[4.00]**

Sol. $1 - 2\cos\theta = 1 - 2\left(\frac{\sin(2\theta)}{2\sin\theta}\right)$

$= \frac{\sin\theta - \sin 2\theta}{\sin\theta}$

$$= \frac{2\cos\left(\frac{3\theta}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{-\theta}{2}\right)}{2\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos\left(\frac{3\theta}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}$$

$$\alpha = (-1)^5\left(\frac{\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{22}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{22}\right)} \times \frac{\cos\left(\frac{9\pi}{22}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{22}\right)} \times \frac{\cos\left(\frac{27\pi}{22}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{9\pi}{22}\right)} \times \frac{\cos\left(\frac{81\pi}{22}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{27\pi}{22}\right)} \times \frac{\cos\left(\frac{243\pi}{22}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{81\pi}{22}\right)}\right)$$

$$\alpha = (-1) = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{243\pi}{22}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{22}\right)} = 1 \qquad \left(\text{as } \cos\left(\frac{243\pi}{22}\right) = -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{22}\right)\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 - \alpha^2 = 5 - 1 = 4$$

SECTION – 4 [Maximum Mark : 16]

- This section contains **FOUR (04)** Matching List Sets.
- Each set has **ONE** Multiple Choice Question.
- Each set has **TWO** lists: List-I and List-II.
- **List-I** has Four entries (P), (Q), (R) and (S) and **List-II** has **Five** entries (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5).
- **FOUR** options are given in each Multiple Choice Question based on **List-I** and **List-II** and **ONLY ONE** of these four options satisfies the condition asked in the Multiple Choice Question.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated **according to the following marking scheme** :

Full Marks	: +4	**ONLY** if the option corresponding to the correct combination is chosen;
Zero Marks	: 0	If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);
Negative Marks	: –1	In all other cases.

Q.13 Match each entry in List-I to the correct entry in List-II and choose the correct option.

List-I	List-II
(P) If α and β are the distinct roots of the equation $x^2+x+1=0$, then the quadratic equation with roots $\frac{1}{(\alpha+1)^{2026}}$ and $\frac{1}{(\beta+1)^{2026}}$ is	(1) $x^2+x+1=0$
(Q) If α and β are the distinct roots of the equation $x^2+x+1=0$, then the quadratic equation with roots $\frac{1}{(\alpha+1)^{2027}}$ and $\frac{1}{(\beta+1)^{2027}}$ is	(2) $x^2-x+1=0$
(R) If γ and δ are the distinct roots of the equation $x^2-x+1=0$, then the value of $\frac{1}{(\gamma-1)^{2026}}+\frac{1}{(\delta-1)^{2026}}$ is	(3) $x^2+x-1=0$
(S) If p and r are the distinct roots of the equation $x^2+x-1=0$, then the value of $\frac{1}{(p+1)^3}+\frac{1}{(r+1)^3}$ is	(4) –1
	(5) –4

(A) $(P)\to(1),(Q)\to(2),(R)\to(5),(S)\to(4)$

(B) $(P)\to(3),(Q)\to(1),(R)\to(4),(S)\to(5)$

(C) $(P)\to(1),(Q)\to(2),(R)\to(4),(S)\to(5)$

(D) $(P)\to(2),(Q)\to(3),(R)\to(5),(S)\to(4)$

Ans. [C]

Sol. (P) $x^2+x+1=0 \Rightarrow x=\omega,\omega^2$ where $\omega=e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$

$\Rightarrow (\alpha+1)=1+\omega=-\omega^2 \Rightarrow (\alpha+1)^{2026}=\left(-\omega^2\right)^{2026}=\omega^2$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{(\alpha+1)^{2026}}=\dfrac{1}{\omega^2}=\omega$

$\Rightarrow \beta+1=1+\omega^2=-\omega \Rightarrow (-\omega)^{2026}=(\beta+1)^{2026}=\omega$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{(\beta+1)^{2026}}=\dfrac{1}{\omega}=\omega^2$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{(\alpha+1)^{2026}},\dfrac{1}{(\beta+1)^{2026}}$ are roots of $x^2+x+1=0$

$P\to 1$

(Q) $\dfrac{1}{(\alpha+1)^{2027}}=\dfrac{1}{(\alpha+1)^{2026}\cdot(1+\alpha)}=\dfrac{1}{\omega^2\cdot\left(-\omega^2\right)}=-\dfrac{1}{\omega}=-\omega^2$

$\dfrac{1}{(\beta+1)^{2027}}=\dfrac{1}{(\beta+1)^{2026}\cdot(\beta+1)}=\dfrac{1}{\omega(-\omega)}=-\omega$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{(\alpha+1)^{2027}},\dfrac{1}{(\beta+1)^{2027}}$ are roots of $x^2-x+1=0$

$Q\to 2$

(R) $\gamma=-\omega,\ \delta=-\omega^2$, where $\omega=e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$

$\Rightarrow \gamma-1=-\omega-1=\omega^2 \Rightarrow (\gamma-1)^{2026}=\left(\omega^2\right)^{2026}=\omega^2$

$\Rightarrow \delta-1=-\omega^2-1=\omega \Rightarrow (\delta-1)^{2026}=\omega^{2026}=\omega$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{(\gamma-1)^{2026}}=\omega,\dfrac{1}{(\delta-1)^{2026}}=\omega^2 \Rightarrow \omega+\omega^2=-1$

$R\to 4$

(S) $x^2+x-1=0 \Rightarrow x(x+1)=1 \Rightarrow (x+1)=\dfrac{1}{x}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{(p+1)^3}+\dfrac{1}{(r+1)^3}=p^3+r^3=(p+r)^3-3pr(p+r)=(-1)^3-3(-1)(-1)=-4$

$S\to 5$

Q. 14 Match each entry in List-I to the correct entry in List-II and choose the correct option.

List-I	List-II
(P) The number of elements in the set $\left\{x \in [-\pi, \pi] : \sin^6 x + \cos^4 x = 1\right\}$	(1) is 1
(Q) The number of elements in the set $\left\{x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] : \sin^2 x + \cos^6 x = 1\right\}$	(2) is 2
(R) The number of elements in the set $\left\{x \in [-\pi, \pi] : \cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}\right\}$	(3) is 3
(S) The number of elements in the set $\left\{x \in [-2\pi, 2\pi] : 6\sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \cos 3x = 3\right\}$	(4) is 4
	(5) is 5

(A) $(P) \to (2), (Q) \to (5), (R) \to (3), (S) \to (4)$

(B) $(P) \to (5), (Q) \to (3), (R) \to (2), (S) \to (4)$

(C) $(P) \to (5), (Q) \to (4), (R) \to (1), (S) \to (3)$

(D) $(P) \to (4), (Q) \to (3), (R) \to (2), (S) \to (5)$

Ans. **[B]**

Sol. (P) $\sin^6 x + \cos^2 x = 1, x \in [-\pi, \pi]$

$\because \sin^6 x \le \sin^2 x$ and $\cos^4 x \le \cos^2 x$ for $x \in [-\pi, \pi]$

$\therefore \sin^6 x + \cos^4 x \le \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 1$

Equality holds only when $\sin^6 x = \sin^2 x$ and $\cos^4 x = \cos^2 x$

This occurs when $\sin x \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$ and $\cos x \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$

$\therefore x \in \left\{-\pi, \frac{-\pi}{2}, 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right\} \Rightarrow 5$ solutions $\Rightarrow$ 5 elements

(Q) $\sin^2 x + \cos^6 x = 1$

$1 - \cos^2 x + \cos^6 x = 1$

$\cos^6 x - \cos^2 x = 0$

$\cos^2 x\left(\cos^4 x - 1\right) = 0$

$\cos^2 x\left(\cos^2 x - 1\right)\left(\cos^2 x + 1\right) = 0$

$\because \cos^2 x + 1 \ne 0$

$\therefore \cos^2 x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{-\pi}{2}$

$\cos^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$\therefore 3$ elements.

(R) $\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}, x \in [-\pi, \pi]$

$\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{2}$ and $\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$

$\therefore \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} - \left(1 - \cos^2 x\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \cos^2 x + \frac{1}{2}\cos x = 1 \Rightarrow 2\cos^2 x + \cos x - 2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \cos x = \dfrac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4} \Rightarrow \cos x = \dfrac{-1+\sqrt{17}}{4}$ as $|\cos x| \le 1$

one solution in $[0, \pi]$ and

one solution in $[-\pi, 0]$

$\Rightarrow$ 2 solutions $\Rightarrow$ 2 elements

(S) $6\sin^2\dfrac{x}{2} - \cos 3x = 3,\ x \in [-2\pi, 2\pi]$

$3(1-\cos x) - \cos 3x = 3$

$\Rightarrow -3\cos x - \cos 3x = 0$

$\Rightarrow \cos 3x + 3\cos x = 0$

$\Rightarrow 4\cos^3 x = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = 0$

For $x \in [-2\pi, 2\pi]$

$\cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \left\{\dfrac{-3\pi}{2}, \dfrac{-\pi}{2}, \dfrac{\pi}{2}, \dfrac{3\pi}{2}\right\}$

$\Rightarrow 4$ elements.

$(P) \to (5), (Q) \to (3), (R) \to (2), (S) \to (4)$

Option (B) is correct.

Q. 15 For real numbers $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ and μ, consider the matrix

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \beta & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \gamma & \delta & \mu \end{bmatrix}$$

Suppose that $MM^T = I$, where M^T is the transpose of the matrix M, and I is the 3×3 identity matrix. Let $\vec{u} = \alpha\hat{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\hat{j} + \gamma\hat{k},\ \vec{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{i} + \beta\hat{j} + \delta\hat{k}$ and $\vec{w} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\hat{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\hat{j} + \mu\hat{k}$

Match each entry in List-I to the correct entry in List-II and choose the correct option.

List-I	List-II
(P) The value of $\gamma^2 + \delta^2$ is	(1) 0
(Q) If $x\vec{u} + y\vec{v} + z\vec{w} = \hat{j}$ for some real numbers x, y and z, then the value of x is	(2) 1
(R) The value of $\left|\vec{u} \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{w})\right|$ is	(3) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
(S) The value of $\left|\vec{u} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{w})\right|$ is	(4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
	(5) $\frac{5}{6}$

(A) $(P)\rightarrow(5)$, $(Q)\rightarrow(4)$, $(R)\rightarrow(2)$, $(S)\rightarrow(1)$

(B) $(P)\rightarrow(4)$, $(Q)\rightarrow(5)$, $(R)\rightarrow(1)$, $(S)\rightarrow(2)$

(C) $(P)\rightarrow(5)$, $(Q)\rightarrow(3)$, $(R)\rightarrow(2)$, $(S)\rightarrow(1)$

(D) $(P)\rightarrow(5)$, $(Q)\rightarrow(4)$, $(R)\rightarrow(1)$, $(S)\rightarrow(2)$

Ans. [A]

Sol. Given $MM^T = 1$

$\Rightarrow M$ is orthogonal

The row vectors are orthonormal unit vectors (column also becomes mutually perpendicular unit vectors)

$\Rightarrow \alpha = 0, \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\gamma^2 + \delta^2 + \mu^2 = 1, \gamma^2 + \delta^2 = \frac{5}{6}, \mu^2 = \frac{1}{6}$

And $\delta = \mu$.

Also $\vec{v}\cdot\vec{v} = 1 = \vec{v}\cdot\vec{v} = \vec{w}\vec{w}$

$\vec{v}\cdot\vec{v} = \vec{v}\cdot\vec{w} = \vec{w}\cdot\vec{v} = 0$

$(P)\rightarrow 5$

(Q) $x\vec{u} + y\vec{v} + z\vec{w} = \vec{j}$

$\Rightarrow x = \vec{u}\cdot\vec{j} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$(Q)\rightarrow 4$ (R) $|\vec{u}\times(\vec{v}\times\vec{w})| = 0$

$R\rightarrow(2)$

$(S)\rightarrow(1)$

Q.16 Match each entry in List-I to the correct entry in List-II and choose the correct option.

List-I	List-II
(P) The circle with centre (1,2) and touching the straight line $3x + 4y = 1$, passes through	(1) the point $(1,1)$
(Q) The common tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ and the parabola $y^2 = 8x$ with positive slope, passes through	(2) the point $(7,9)$
(R) Let M be the end point of the latus rectum of the ellipse $3x^2 + 4y^2 = 48$ such that M lies in the first quadrant. Then the normal to the ellipse drawn at M passes through	(3) the point $(3,2)$
(S) Let H be the hyperbola whose centre is at the origin, one of the foci is at $(5,0)$, and one directrix is $5x + 16 = 0$. Then H passes through	(4) the point $(2,5)$
	(5) the point $(8,3\sqrt{3})$

(A) $(P)\rightarrow(3)$, $(Q)\rightarrow(4)$, $(R)\rightarrow(1)$, $(S)\rightarrow(2)$

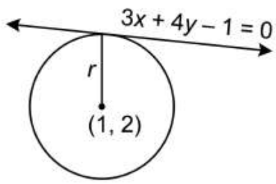
(B) $(P)\rightarrow(3)$, $(Q)\rightarrow(2)$, $(R)\rightarrow(1)$, $(S)\rightarrow(5)$

(C) $(P)\rightarrow(3)$, $(Q)\rightarrow(2)$, $(R)\rightarrow(4)$, $(S)\rightarrow(5)$

(D) $(P)\rightarrow(4)$, $(Q)\rightarrow(1)$, $(R)\rightarrow(2)$, $(S)\rightarrow(3)$

Ans. [B]

Sol. (P)



$$r = \frac{|3(1)+4(2)-1|}{\sqrt{3^2+4^2}} = \frac{10}{5} = 2$$

$\therefore$ Equation of circle is $(x-1)^2+(y-2)^2=4$

Passes through $(3, 2) \Rightarrow P \to 3$

(Q) Tangent to parabola: $y = mx + \frac{2}{m}$

Radius of circle, $r = \sqrt{2}$

Distance from $(0, 0)$ to $mx - y + \frac{2}{m} = 0$ must be $\sqrt{2}$

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{2}{m}}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{m^2} = 2(m^2+1)$$

$\Rightarrow m^4 + m^2 - 2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow m^2 = 1$

For positive slope, $m = 1$

$\therefore$ Equation is $y = x + 2$ passes through $(7,9) \Rightarrow Q \to 2$

(R) $\frac{x^2}{16}+\frac{y^2}{12}=1,\ a^2=16,\ b^2=12,\ e=\sqrt{1-\frac{12}{16}}=\frac{1}{2}$

Latus rectum point $M(1^{st}$ quadrant) : $x = ae = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

$$y = \frac{b^2}{a} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$

$\therefore M(2, 3)$

Equation of normal is $\frac{16x}{2} - \frac{12y}{3} = 4$

$\Rightarrow 8x - 4y = 4 \Rightarrow 2x - y = 1$ passes through $(1,1) \Rightarrow R \to 1$

(S) $ae = 5,\ \frac{a}{e} = \frac{16}{5}$

$a^2 = 16 \Rightarrow a = 4$

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

$b^2 = a^2(e^2-1) = 9$

$\therefore \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ passes through $(8, 3\sqrt{3}) \Rightarrow S \to 5$

$(P)\to(3),(Q)\to(2),(R)\to(1),(S)\to(5)$

Option (B) is correct

PAPER-1

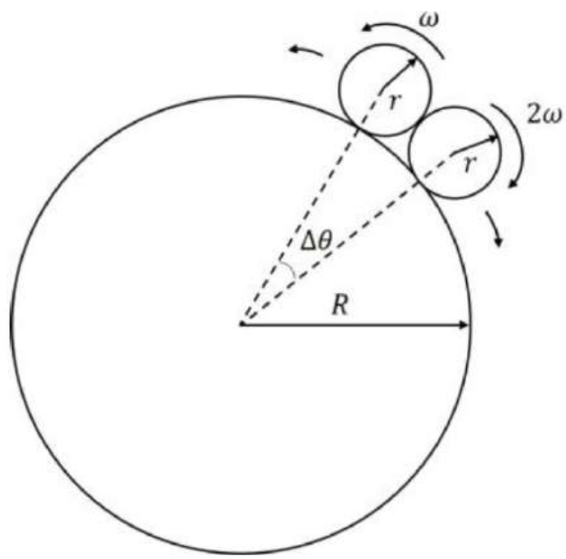
PHYSICS

SECTION – 1 [Maximum Mark : 12]

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

Full Marks	: **+3**	If **ONLY** the correct option is chosen.
Zero Marks	: **0**	If none of the option is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered).
Negative Marks	: **–1**	In all other cases.

Q.1 Consider a large disk of radius R and two smaller disks, each of radius $r = R/50$, lying on its circumference, as shown in the figure. The smaller disks are initially in contact with each other, with an angular separation $\Delta\theta$ between their centers. They are made to roll without slipping in opposite directions, with constant angular velocities ω and 2ω while the large disk is held stationary. The time τ at which the smaller disks are again in contact is : [Use $\sin(\Delta\theta) = \Delta\theta$ and ignore gravity.]



(A) $\tau = 51 \times \left(2\pi - \frac{4}{51}\right)/\omega$

(B) $\tau = 51 \times \left(2\pi - \frac{2}{51}\right)/3\omega$

(C) $\tau = 51 \times \left(2\pi - \frac{4}{51}\right)/3\omega$

(D) $\tau = 51 \times \left(2\pi - \frac{2}{51}\right)/\omega$

Ans. **[C]**

Sol. Angle needed to be traversed

$$= 2\pi - 2\Delta\theta$$

$$\Delta\theta = \frac{\frac{2R}{50}}{\left(R + \frac{R}{50}\right)} = \frac{2R}{51R} = \frac{2}{51}$$

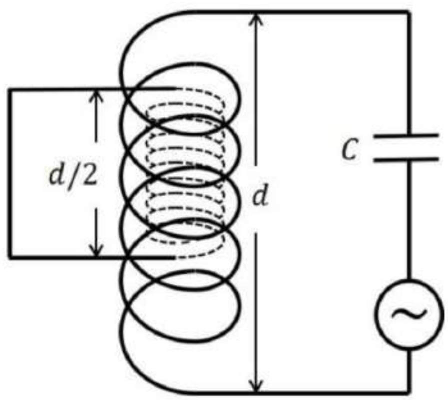
$$\text{Distance} = \left(2\pi - \frac{4}{51}\right)\left(R + \frac{R}{50}\right)$$

$$\text{rel. speed} = \frac{R}{50}(3\omega)$$

$$\text{time} = \frac{\left(2\pi - \frac{4}{51}\right)\left(\frac{51}{50}R\right)}{\frac{R}{50}(3\omega)}$$

$$= \frac{51\left(2\pi - \frac{4}{51}\right)}{3\omega}$$

Q.2 Consider a circuit consisting of a capacitor of capacitance C and a coil with N turns per unit length, cross sectional area S and length d, where $d^2 \gg S$. There is another coil of length $d/2$, cross sectional area $S/2$ and $2N$ turns per unit length completely inside the larger coil, as shown in the figure. The ends of this smaller coil are connected with each other by an insulated conducting wire. The self-inductance of the larger coil is L. Neglecting edge effects and all the Ohmic resistances, the resonant frequency of the circuit is:



(A) $\frac{4}{\sqrt{15LC}}$ (B) $\frac{6}{\sqrt{5LC}}$ (C) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3LC}}$ (D) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3LC}}$

Ans. **[C]**

Sol. $L_1 = L = \mu_0 N^2 sd$

$$L_2 = \mu_0 4N^2 \frac{S}{2}\frac{d}{2} = L$$

$$M = \frac{L}{2}$$

$$L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M\frac{di_1}{dt} = 0, \quad \frac{di_2}{dt} = \frac{M}{L_2}\frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$V = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + \frac{Mdi_2}{dt}$$

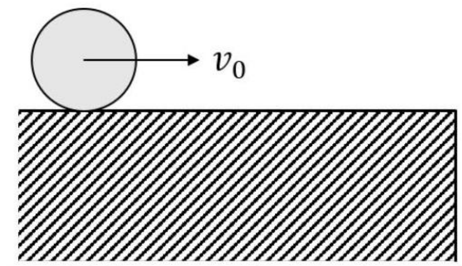
$$V = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} - M\frac{M}{L_2}\frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$V = \left(L - \frac{L^2}{4L}\right)\frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$V = \frac{3L}{4}\frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3L}{4} \times C}}$$

Q.3 A solid cylinder of radius R rolls without slipping with a center of mass speed $v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{gR}{3}}$ on a horizontal surface with a vertical edge, as shown in the figure. Here, g is the acceleration due to the gravity. At the moment when the cylinder loses contact with the surface due to rotation around the corner, the speed of its center of mass is :



(A) 0 (B) $\sqrt{\frac{5gR}{7}}$ (C) $\sqrt{\frac{gR}{15}}$ (D) $\sqrt{\frac{3gR}{7}}$

Ans. **[B]**

Sol. **COME**

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} m \frac{gR}{3} + mgR(1 - \cos\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} mR^2\omega^2$$

$$\frac{g}{4} + g(1 - \cos\theta) = \frac{3}{4} R\omega^2$$

Circular motion equation: $g\cos\theta = \omega^2 R$

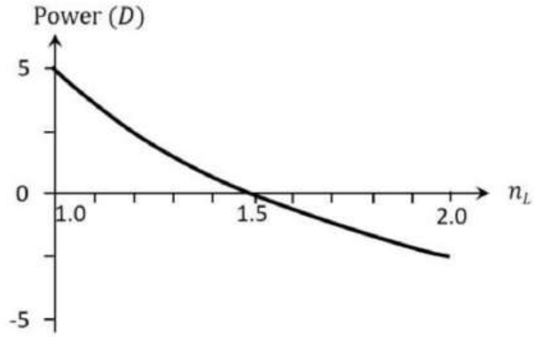
$$1 + 4 - 4\cos\theta = 3\cos\theta$$

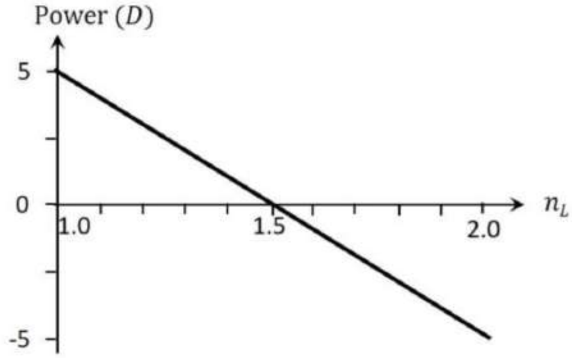
$$5 = 7\cos\theta$$

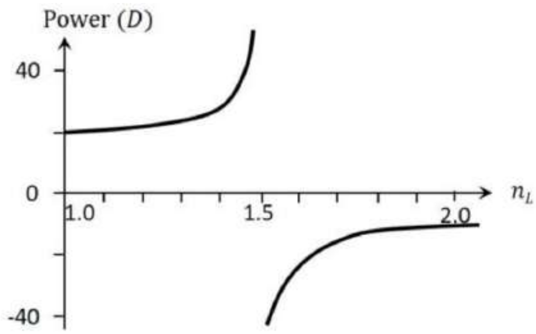
Now $\Rightarrow Mg\cos\theta = \frac{mv^2}{R}$

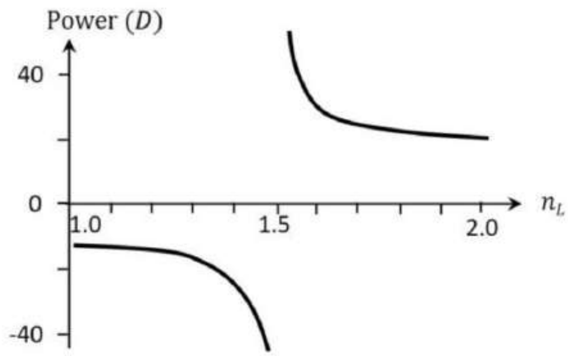
$$gR\frac{5}{7} = v^2$$

Q.4 A double convex lens made of glass of refractive index 1.5 and radii of curvature of the curved surfaces 20 cm each is immersed in a liquid of refractive index n_L. The correct plot showing the variation of the power, in the units of diopter (D), as a function of n_L is:

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 

Ans. **[A]**

Sol. $\frac{1}{f} = \left\{\frac{1.5}{n_2} - 1\right\}\left\{\frac{2}{0.2}\right\}$

$P = 10\left\{\frac{1.5}{n_2} - 1\right\}$

SECTION – 2 (Maximum Marks: 16)

- This section contains **FOUR (04)** questions.
- Each question has **FOUR** options (A), (B), (C) and (D). **ONE OR MORE THAN ONE** of these four option(s) is(are) correct answer(s).
- For each question, choose the option(s) corresponding to (all) the correct answer(s).
- Answer to each question will be evaluated **according to the following marking scheme**:

  Full Marks : +4 **ONLY** if (all) the correct option(s) is(are) chosen;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

  choosing ONLY (A) will get +1 mark;

  choosing ONLY (B) will get +1 mark;

  choosing ONLY (D) will get +1 mark;

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

  choosing any other combination of options will get –1 marks.

Q.5 Consider a hydrogen atom with v_k, r_k, and K_k denoting the velocity, orbital radius and kinetic energy of the electron in the k^{th} orbit, respectively. The electron undergoes a transition from the n^{th} orbit, emitting radiation corresponding to the Lyman series. Considering h to be the Planck's constant and ϵ_0 the permittivity of the free space, the correct statement(s) is/are:

(A) Magnitude of change in kinetic energy of electron can be expressed as $\frac{h}{4\pi}\left|\frac{nv_n}{r_n} - \frac{v_1}{r_1}\right|$.

(B) Magnitude of change in de Broglie wavelength of the electron can be expressed as $\frac{e^2}{4\in_0}\left|\frac{1}{K_n} - \frac{1}{K_1}\right|$.

(C) Frequency of the radiation emitted can be expressed as $\frac{e^2}{8\pi\in_0 h}\left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_n}\right)$.

(D) Magnitude of change in total energy of the electron can be expressed as $\frac{h}{2\pi}\left|\frac{v_1}{r_1} - \frac{nv_n}{r_n}\right|$.

Ans. **[A,C]**

Sol. We know $v_k = \left(\frac{e^2}{2\in_0 h}\right)\frac{1}{k} = \frac{v_0}{k}$

$$r_k = k^2\left(\frac{h^2 \in_0}{\pi m e^2}\right) = k^2 \cdot r_0$$

$$K_k = \left(\frac{me^4}{8\in_0^2 h^2}\right)\frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{E_0}{k^2}$$

Here $|E_0|$ is the magnitude of total energy in ground state.

From $n_1 = n$ to $n_1 = 1$

$$KE(n) = \left|\left(\frac{me^4}{8\in_0^2 h^2}\right)\frac{1}{n^2} - \left(\frac{me^4}{8\in_0^2 h^2}\right)\right| = \frac{me^4}{8\in_0^2 h^2}\frac{(n^2-1)}{n^2}$$

which is same as $\frac{h}{4\pi}\left(\frac{nv_n}{r_n} - \frac{v_1}{r_1}\right)$

$$\lambda_{(n)} = \frac{2\pi r}{n} = \frac{2\pi}{n}\cdot\frac{h^2 \in_0 n^2}{\pi m e^2} = n\left(\frac{2\in_0 h^2}{\pi e^2}\right)$$

So, $\Delta\lambda = |\lambda_{(n)} - \lambda| = \frac{2\in_0 h^2}{\pi e^2}(n-1)$

Not matching with $\frac{e^2}{4\in_0}\left(\frac{1}{K_n} - \frac{1}{K_1}\right)$

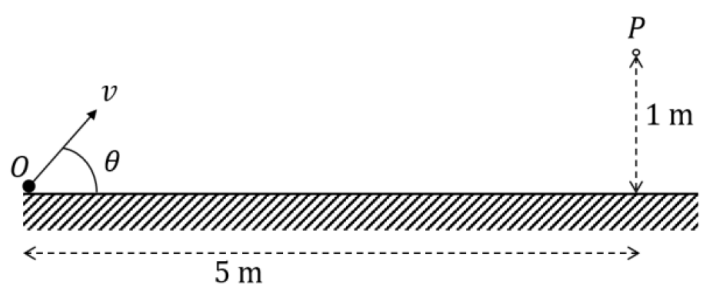
(C) Frequency of radiation emitted

$$f = \frac{me^4}{8\in_0^2 h^3}\left(\frac{n^2-1}{n^2}\right) = \frac{e^2}{8\pi\in_0 h}\left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_n}\right)$$

(D) Magnitude of change in total energy of electron is same as magnitude of change in K.E.

So, answer (A, C)

Q.6 A particle is thrown with a speed v from a point O at an angle θ with the horizontal plane such that it passes through the point P at a height of 1 m and horizontal distance of 5 m from O, as shown in the figure. If acceleration due to gravity is $g\ ms^{-2}$, then the correct statement(s) is/are:



(A) If $\theta = 45^\circ$, then $v = \frac{5\sqrt{g}}{2}\ ms^{-1}$.

(B) If $\theta = 45^\circ$, the particle reaches its maximum height before it reaches P.

(C) If $\theta = 30^\circ$, the particle reaches its maximum height after reaching P.

(D) If $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$, then $v = 125\sqrt{g}\ ms^{-1}$.

Ans. **[A,B]**

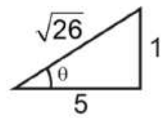
Sol. $v\cos\theta t = 5$

$$t = \left(\frac{5}{v\cos\theta}\right)$$

$$y = v\cos\theta t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$y = v\sin\theta\left(\frac{5}{v\cos\theta}\right) - \frac{1}{2}g\frac{25}{v^2\cos^2\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5\tan\theta - \frac{1}{2}g\frac{25}{v^2\cos^2\theta} = 1$$



for $\theta = 45°$ $\quad 5 - \dfrac{g\times 25\times 2}{2v^2} = 1$

$$\Rightarrow 4 = \frac{25g}{v^2} \qquad v^2 = \frac{25g}{4} \qquad \Rightarrow v = \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{g}$$

$$\text{And } R = \frac{v^2\sin 2\theta}{g} = \frac{25g}{4}\times\frac{1}{g} = \frac{25}{4} = 6.25$$

So, it reaches maximum height before reaching P.

for $\theta = 30^\circ$

$$\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{25g}{2v^2}\times\frac{4}{3} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} - 1\right) = \frac{50g}{3v^2} \Rightarrow v^2 = \frac{50g\times\sqrt{3}}{3\left(5-\sqrt{3}\right)}$$

$$\text{so, } R\left(30^\circ\right) = \frac{50\,g\times\sqrt{3}}{3\left(5-\sqrt{3}\right)}\times\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\times g} = \frac{50}{2\left(5-\sqrt{3}\right)} \approx 7.6 \text{ cm}$$

so (C) is wrong.

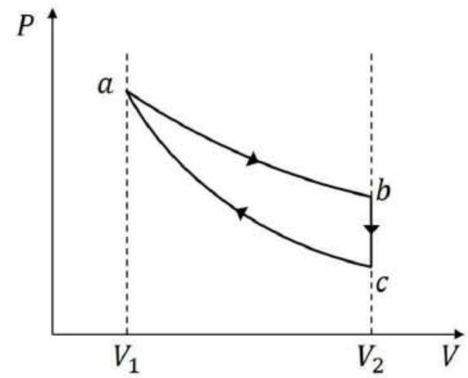
(D) for $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{1}{5}\right)$

$$5\tan\theta - \frac{g\times 25}{2\times v^2\cos^2\theta} = 1 \text{ so, } \left(5\times\frac{1}{5}\right) - \frac{2\times 25\times 26}{2\times 25v^2} = 1$$

v (no solution).

Q.7 A quasi-static cycle of a monoatomic ideal gas contains an isothermal process (***ab***), followed by an isochoric process (***bc***) and an adiabatic process (***ca***) as shown in the figure. The volumes of the gas are V_1 and V_2 at ***a*** and ***b***, respectively. If the cycle has heat input Q_{in} and output Q_{out}, then the efficiency of the cycle is defined as $\eta = \dfrac{Q_{in} - Q_{out}}{Q_{in}}$. The correct statement(s) is/are:

[Given: $\ln 2 \approx 0.7$]



(A) If $V_2 / V_1 = 8$, the heat released in the process ***bc*** is smaller than the heat absorbed in the process ***ab***.
(B) For a given value of $V_2 / V_1, \eta$ does not depend on the temperature of the isothermal process.
(C) If $V_2 / V_1 = 8$, then the temperature of the gas at ***a*** is 4 times the temperature of the gas at ***c***.
(D) If $V_2 / V_1 = 8$, then the pressure of the gas at ***a*** is 4 times the pressure of the gas at ***b***.

Ans. **[A,B,C]**

Sol. Clearly heat input is for (ab) only.
And heat is rejected in (bc) only.

for $\frac{v_2}{v_1} = 8$

	P	V	T
a	P_1	V_1	T_1
b	$P_2 = \frac{P_1}{8}$	$V_2 = 8V_1$	T_1
c	$\frac{P_1}{32}$	$8V_1$	$\frac{T_1}{4}$

for $(ab) Q_1 (+ve) = NRT_1 \ln(8) = (NRT_1)(2.1) + ve$

for $(bc) Q_2 (-ve) = N\frac{3}{2}R \cdot \frac{3T_1}{4} = (NRT_1)(1.125) - ve$

$$\eta = 1 - \left(\frac{Q_2}{Q_1}\right) = 1 - \frac{NRT_1(9)}{8 \times NRT_1 \times 3\ln 2} \Rightarrow \eta = 3 - \frac{3}{8\ln 2}$$

Q.8 The electric field associated with an electromagnetic wave travelling in vacuum is given by $E_0 \sin(3y + 4z + \omega t)\hat{\imath}$, where ω is the angular frequency. All quantities are in SI units. The correct statement(s) about this wave is/are :
[Given: speed of light in vacuum $c = 3 \times 10^8$ ms^{-1}.]

(A) The wave is travelling in $-\frac{1}{5}(3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k})$ direction.
(B) The magnitude of the wave vector is $0.5\ m^{-1}$.
(C) The value of ω is $1.5 \times 10^9 rads^{-1}$.
(D) The magnetic field associated with this wave is given by $\frac{E_0}{c}\sin(3y + 4z + \omega t)(4\hat{j} - 3\hat{k})$

Ans. **[A,C]**

Sol. $E = E_0 \sin(k\hat{r} + \omega t)\hat{i} = E_0 \sin(3y + 4z + \omega t)\hat{i}$,

So, $-\vec{k}\cdot\hat{r} = \left(k_x\hat{i} + k_y\hat{j} + k_z k\hat{k}\right)\cdot\left(x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}\right)$

$= k_x x + k_y 4 + k_z z = 3y + 4z$ Clearly $k_x = 0$

$k_y = 3 \quad k_z = 4$

So, $\vec{k} = -\left(3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}\right)$

$$\frac{\vec{k}}{|\vec{k}|} - = -\frac{\left(3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}\right)}{5}$$

$|\vec{k}| = (5)$

$$\frac{\omega}{k} = C \Rightarrow \omega = 5 \times C = 15 \times 10^8 = 1.5 \times 10^9 \text{ rad / s}$$

$|\vec{B}| = \frac{|\vec{E}_0|}{C}$, will be in same phase with $\vec{E}$ and $\hat{B} = \hat{k} \times \hat{E} = \left(\frac{3}{5}\vec{k} - \frac{4}{5}\hat{j}\right)$. So (D) is wrong.

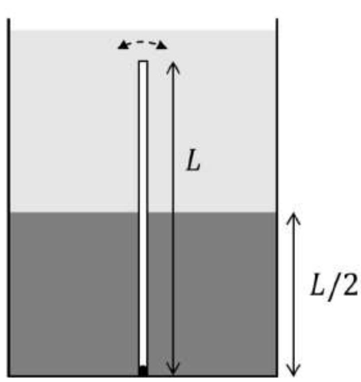
SECTION – 3 [Maximum Mark : 16]

- This section contains **FOUR (04)** questions.
- The answer to each question is a **NUMERICAL VALUE**.
- For each question, enter the correct numerical value corresponding to the answer in the designated place using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad.
- If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **TWO** decimal places.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated **according to the following marking scheme** :

  Full Marks : **+4** If ONLY the correct numerical value is entered in the designated place;

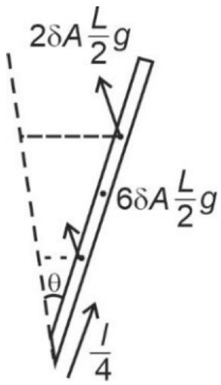
  Negative Marks : 0 In all other cases.

Q.9 A tank contains two immiscible liquids of densities 6ρ and 2ρ. The higher density liquid is filled up to a height $L/2$ from the bottom. A thin rod of density ρ and length L is fully immersed and hinged at the bottom so that it can oscillate freely, as shown in the figure. If the rod is slightly disturbed from its equilibrium, the time period of small oscillations is $\frac{2\pi}{n}\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$, where g is the acceleration due to gravity. The value of n is:



Ans. **[1.73]**

Sol.



$$\tau = (3\rho ALg)\frac{L}{4}\theta + (\rho ALg)\frac{3L}{4}\theta - (\rho ALg)\frac{L}{2}\theta$$

$$= \frac{6\rho AL^2 g\theta}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\rho AL^2 g\theta$$

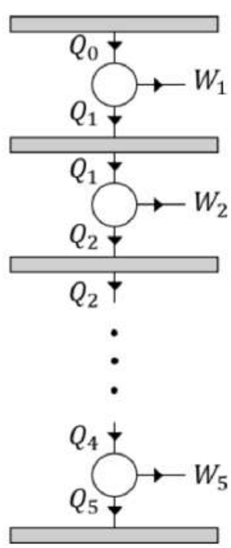
$$\tau = (\rho AL^2 g)\theta$$

$$\tau = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{(\rho AL)\frac{L^2}{3}}{\rho AL^2 g}}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}}\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{1.73}\sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

Q.10 As shown in the figure, five Carnot engines, each with efficiency η and same number of cycles per unit time, are operating between six heat reservoirs. The amount of heat released per cycle by one engine is completely absorbed by the next engine. Consider Q_0 to be the amount of heat absorbed per cycle by the first engine and W as the amount of total work done by all the engines per cycle, then the net efficiency of the system is found to be $\eta_{net} = \frac{W}{Q_0} = \frac{211}{243}$. The value of η is:



Ans. **[0.33]**

Sol. $Q_1 = Q_0(1-n)$

$Q_2 = Q_1(1-n) = Q_0(1-n)^2$

$Q_3 = Q_2(1-n) = Q_0(1-n)^3$

$Q_4 = Q_0(1-n)^4$

$Q_5 = Q_0(1-n)^5$

$W = Q_0 - Q_5$

$W = Q_0 - Q_0(1-n)^5$

$\frac{W}{Q_0} = 1-(1-n)^5 = \frac{211}{243}$

$(1-n)^5 = \frac{32}{243}$

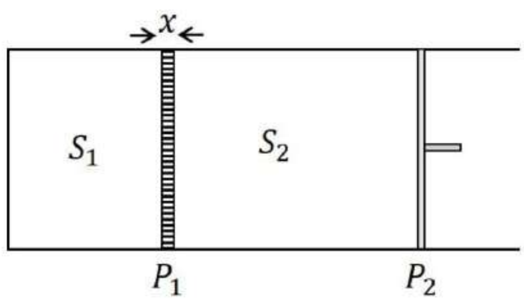
$(1-n)^5 = \frac{2^5}{3^5}$

$1-n = \frac{2}{3}$

$n = \frac{1}{3}$

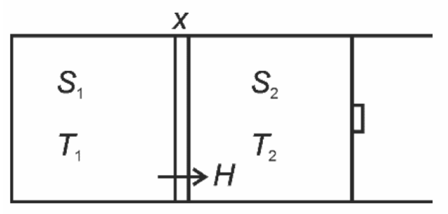
0.33

Q.11 As shown in the figure, an insulated container is fitted with a thermally conducting but immovable partition (P_1) and a freely movable but thermally insulated piston (P_2). The partition P_1 with thermal conductivity K, cross sectional area A and width x divides the container into two sections, S_1 and S_2, each containing one mole of a monoatomic gas. The piston P_2 moves freely such that the gas in S_2 is always at the atmospheric pressure. Initially, the difference between the temperatures of S_1 and S_2 is ΔT_0. The time it takes for the temperature difference to become $\frac{\Delta T_0}{2}$ is nxR/KA, where R is the universal gas constant. The value of n is : [Given: $\ln 2 \approx 0.7$]



Ans. **[0.66]**

Sol.



$$\frac{-3}{2}R\frac{dT_1}{dt}=\frac{KA}{x}(T_1-T_2)$$

$$\frac{5}{2}R\frac{dT_2}{dt}=\frac{KA}{x}(T_1-T_2)$$

$$\Delta T=T_1-T_2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\Delta T)=\frac{dT_1}{dt}-\frac{dT_2}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\Delta T)=-\frac{2}{3}\frac{KA}{xR}\Delta T-\frac{2KA}{5xR}\Delta T$$

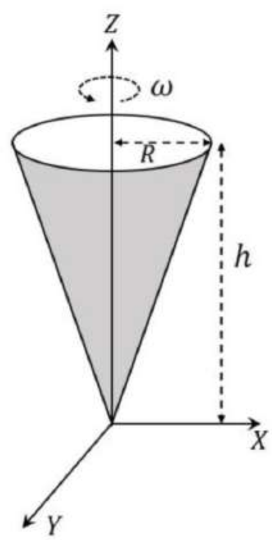
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\Delta T)=-\frac{16}{15}\frac{KA}{xR}\Delta T \qquad \text{Let } C=\frac{16KA}{15xR}$$

$$\int_{\Delta T_0}^{\Delta T_0/2}\frac{d(\Delta T)}{\Delta T}=-\int_0^t Cdt$$

$$\ln 2=C\Delta t$$

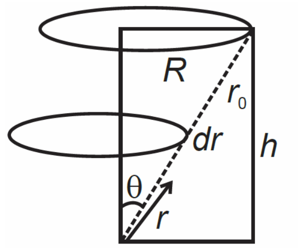
$$\Delta t=\frac{0.7\times15\times R}{16KA}=\frac{10.5}{16}=0.656=0.66\frac{\times R}{KA}$$

Q.12 A hollow, right circular cone of base radius R and height h, with its tip at the origin is rotating about the Z-axis with an angular velocity ω, as shown in the figure. The cone carries a total charge Q uniformly distributed on its curved surface. The magnitude of magnetic field at a point $(0,0,z)$, where $z>>R$ and $z>>h$, is $\frac{n\mu_0}{4\pi}\frac{QR^2\omega}{z^3}$. The value of n is :



Ans. **[0.50]**

Sol.



$$d\mu = \left(\frac{\sigma\cdot 2\pi r\cdot \sin\theta\cdot dr}{2\pi}\right)\omega\cdot\pi\cdot(r\sin\theta)^2$$

$$= \sigma\omega\cdot\pi\cdot\int_0^{r_0} r^3\sin^3\theta\cdot dr$$

$$= \sigma\omega\pi\cdot\sin^3\theta\cdot\frac{r_0^4}{4} = \frac{\sigma\cdot\omega\cdot\pi\cdot r_0}{4}\cdot R^3$$

$$= (\sigma\pi r_0 R)\frac{\omega R^2}{4}$$

$$\mu = \frac{Q\omega R^2}{4}$$

$$\beta = \left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\right)\frac{2\cdot\left(\frac{Q\omega R^2}{4}\right)}{z^3}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\cdot\frac{Q\omega R^2}{z^3}\times 0.5$$

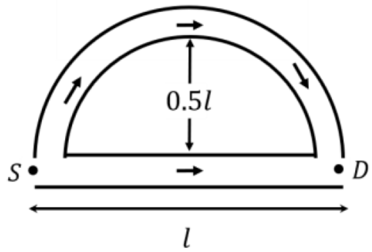
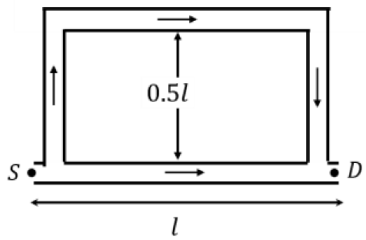
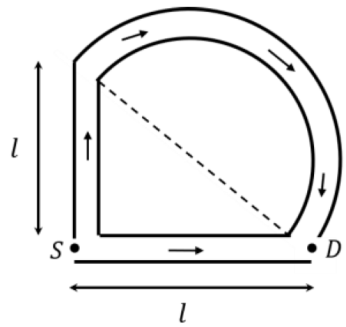
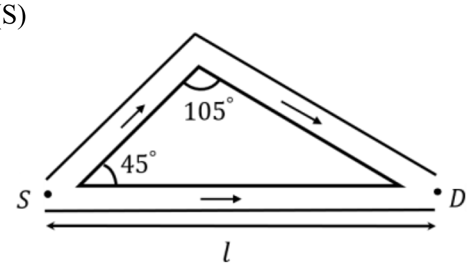
SECTION – 4 [Maximum Mark : 16]

- This section contains **FOUR (04)** Matching List Sets.
- Each set has **ONE** Multiple Choice Question.
- Each set has **TWO** lists: List-I and List-II.
- **List-I** has Four entries (P), (Q), (R) and (S) and **List-II** has **Five** entries (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5).
- **FOUR** options are given in each Multiple Choice Question based on **List-I** and **List-II** and **ONLY ONE** of these four options satisfies the condition asked in the Multiple Choice Question.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated **according to the following marking scheme** :

Full Marks	: **+4**	**ONLY** if the option corresponding to the correct combination is chosen;
Zero Marks	: 0	If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);
Negative Marks	: –1	In all other cases.

Q.13 List-I shows four configurations made of straight and semi-circular narrow tubes containing air. A sound wave of wavelength $\lambda = 0.29$ m enters these structures at the point S and a sound detector is placed at D. Between the points S and D, the sound travels only through the tubes. List-II contains the possible smallest values of l (refer to the figures) for which the detector D records maximum amplitude. Ignore effects of sharp corners. [Given $\cos(15^\circ) = 0.97$]

Choose the option that best describes the match between the entries in List-I to those in List-II.

List-I	List-II
(P) 	(1) 1.32 m
(Q) 	(2) 1.19 m
(R) 	(3) 0.51 m
(S) 	(4) 0.29 m
	(5) 0.13 m

(A) $P \rightarrow 4, Q \rightarrow 3, R \rightarrow 5,\ S \rightarrow 1$

(B) $P \rightarrow 4, Q \rightarrow 3, R \rightarrow 1,\ S \rightarrow 5$

(C) $P \rightarrow 3, Q \rightarrow 4, R \rightarrow 1,\ S \rightarrow 2$

(D) $P \rightarrow 3, Q \rightarrow 4, R \rightarrow 5,\ S \rightarrow 2$

Ans. **[D]**

Sol. (P) $x_1 = \ell$

$$x_2 = \pi \times (0.5\ell)$$

$$\Delta x = x_2 - x_1 = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right)\ell = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell_{min} = \frac{\lambda}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right)} = \frac{0.29}{\left(\frac{3.14}{2} - 1\right)} = 0.51 \text{ m}$$

(Q) $\Delta x = (2\ell - \ell) = \lambda$

$\Rightarrow \ell_{min} = 0.29$ m

(R) $\Delta x = \ell + \left(\pi \frac{\ell}{\sqrt{2}} - \ell\right) = \lambda$

$\Rightarrow \ell_{min} = \frac{\ell}{\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}\right)} = \frac{0.29}{\left(\frac{3.142}{1.41} - 1\right)}$

$= 0.13$ m

(S) $\Delta x = \frac{\ell}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\frac{\ell}{\sqrt{2}}}{\cos(15^\circ)} - \ell = \lambda$

$\Rightarrow (0.707 + 0.72 - 1)\ell = \lambda \times 2$

$\Rightarrow \lambda_{min} = \frac{0.29}{0.427} = 0.68 \text{ m} \times 2 = 1.20 \text{ m}$

$\therefore (P) \to (3)(Q) \to (4)(R) \to (5)(S) \to (2)$

Q.14 In the List-I, four optical effects are mentioned. The physical phenomena of light which are essential to describe these optical effects are given in List-II. Choose the option which describes the correct match between the entries in List-I to those in List-II.

List-I	List-II
(P) Colorful sky in north polar region (Aurora Borealis)	(1) Dispersion and reflection
(Q) Partially polarized sun light	(2) Total internal reflection
(R) Rainbow	(3) Diffraction
(S) Dark and bright fringes	(4) Scattering of light by molecules in the atmosphere
	(5) Emission of radiation from oxygen and nitrogen atoms excited by charged particles

(A) $P \to 5, Q \to 4, R \to 1, S \to 3$

(B) $P \to 4, Q \to 2, R \to 1, S \to 3$

(C) $P \to 4, Q \to 1, R \to 2, S \to 3$

(D) $P \to 5, Q \to 4, R \to 1, S \to 2$

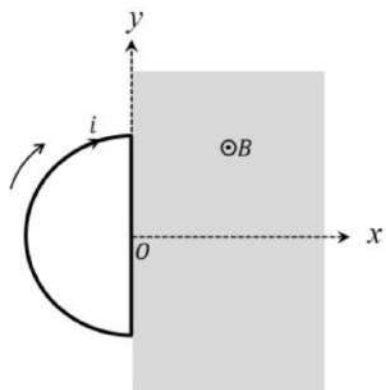
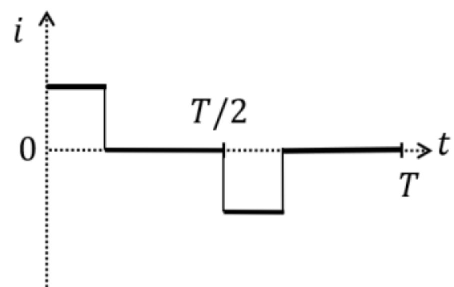
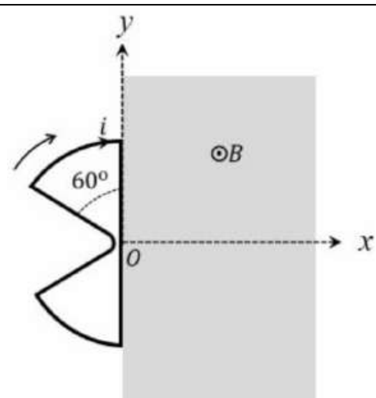
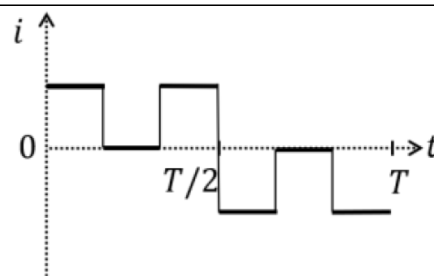
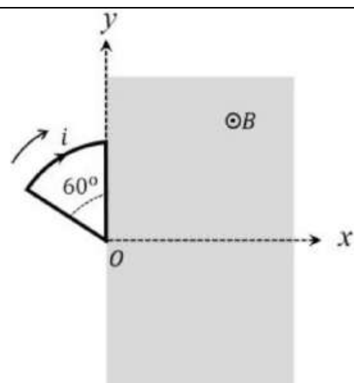
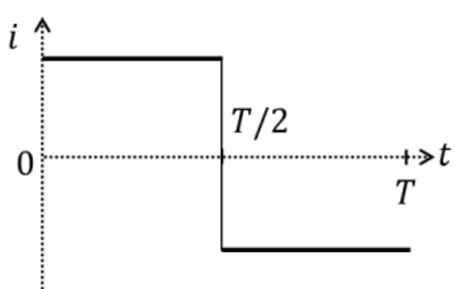
Ans. **[A]**

Sol. Theoretical

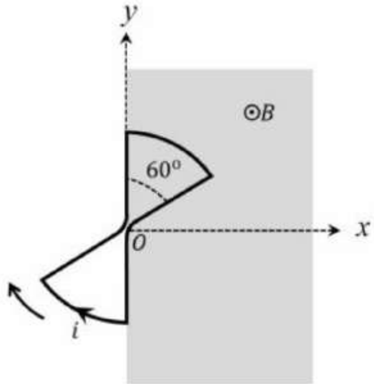
$(P) \to (5)$ $(Q) \to (4)$

$(R) \to (1)$ $(S) \to (3)$

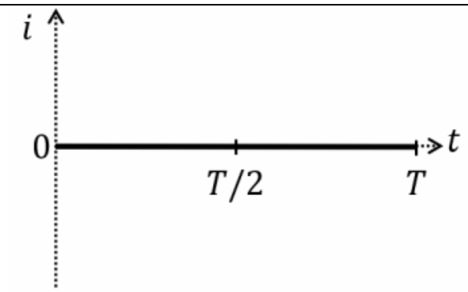
Q.15 List-I contains four conducting loops lying in the XY plane, as shown in the figures. The loops are rotating about Z axis passing through the point O with time period T in clockwise direction. The region $x > 0$ contains a uniform magnetic field B in the $+z$ direction. List-II contains the qualitative variation of the induced current $i(t)$ for each of these loops. Choose the option which describes the correct match between the entries in List-I to those in List-II.

List-I	List-II
(P) 	(1) 
(Q) 	(2) 
(R) 	(3) 

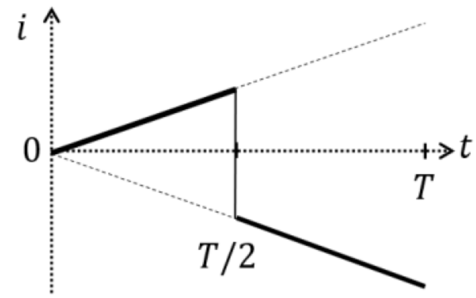
(S)



(4)



(5)



(A) $P \to 5, Q \to 4, R \to 1,\ S \to 3$
(B) $P \to 3, Q \to 2, R \to 5,\ S \to 4$
(C) $P \to 3, Q \to 2, R \to 1,\ S \to 4$
(D) $P \to 5, Q \to 1, R \to 2,\ S \to 3$

Ans. **[C]**

Sol. (P) $\phi = \left(\frac{1}{2}R^2 \times \theta\right) \times B = \frac{1}{2}R^2(\omega t)B$

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2}BR^2\omega = \text{ constant}$$

Graph (3)

(Q) Graph similar to (P) but punctuated.

$\Rightarrow$ Graph (2)

(R) Graph similar to (P) but some part $\varepsilon = 0$.

$\Rightarrow$ Graph (1)

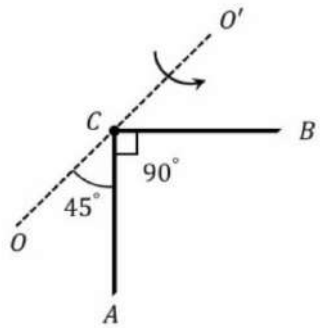
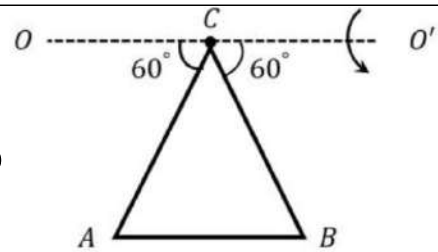
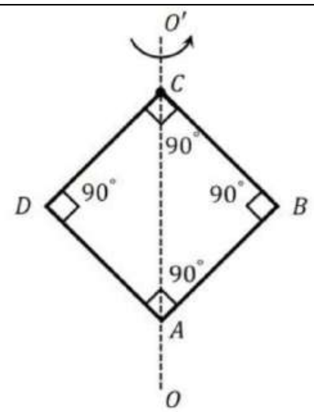
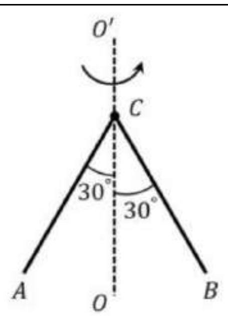
(S) $\frac{d\phi}{dt} = 0 = \varepsilon$ for all time

$\Rightarrow$ Graph (4)

$\therefore (P) \to (3)(Q) \to (2)(R) \to (1)(S) \to (4)$

Q.16 List-I shows four planar structures made of uniform solid rods each of mass m and length l. In the List-II the possible moment of inertia of these structures about an axis OCO', which lies in the plane of the structures, are given.

Choose the option that describes the correct match between the entries in List-I to those in List-II.

List-I	List-II
(P) 	(1) $\frac{5}{4}ml^2$
(Q) 	(2) $\frac{1}{6}ml^2$
(R) 	(3) $\frac{1}{12}ml^2$
(S) 	(4) $\frac{2}{3}ml^2$
	(5) $\frac{1}{3}ml^2$

(A) $P \to 5, Q \to 1, R \to 4, S \to 2$ (B) $P \to 1, Q \to 3, R \to 4, S \to 2$

(C) $P \to 5, Q \to 3, R \to 2, S \to 1$ (D) $P \to 5, Q \to 4, R \to 2, S \to 1$

Ans. **[A]**

Sol. (P) $I_P = \frac{1}{3}\times(2m)\times\left(\frac{\ell}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\times 2m\times\left(\frac{\ell^2}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{m\ell^2}{3} \qquad \ldots(5)$$

(Q) $I_q = \frac{1}{3}\times(2m)\times\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}\ell}{2}\right)^2 + m\times\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}\ell}{2}\right)^2$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\times 2m\times\frac{3\ell^2}{4} + m\times\frac{3\ell^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{m\ell^2}{2} + \frac{3}{4}m\ell^2$$

$$= \frac{(4+6)}{8}m\ell^2 = \frac{5}{4}m\ell^2 \qquad \ldots(1)$$

(R) $I_R = \frac{1}{3}\times(4m)\times\left(\frac{\ell}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\times(4m)\times\frac{\ell^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}m\ell^2 \qquad \ldots(4)$$

(S) $I_S = \frac{1}{3}\times(2m)\times\left(\frac{\ell}{2}\right)^2$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\times 2m\times\frac{\ell^2}{4} = \frac{m\ell^2}{6} \qquad \ldots(2)$$

$P\to 5, Q\to 1, R\to 4,\ S\to 2$

CHEMISTRY

SECTION – 1 [Maximum Mark : 12]

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

Full Marks	: **+3**	If **ONLY** the correct option is chosen.
Zero Marks	: **0**	If none of the option is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered).
Negative Marks	: **–1**	In all other cases.

Q.1 An ideal gas (0.5 mol), initially at 2 bar pressure, is compressed at a constant temperature of 600 K in two steps: first, against a constant external pressure of P bar (2 < P < 8), and then against constant external pressure of 8 bar. At each step, the compression is stopped only when the pressure of the gas becomes equal to the external pressure. The total work done on the gas in these steps is W. Considering all possible values of P (2 < P < 8) and taking the gas constant as R (in J K^{-1} mol^{-1}), the minimum value of |W| (in J) is

(A) 207R (B) 600R (C) 630R (D) 900R

Ans. **[B]**

Sol. n = 0.5 mol P_0 =2 bar T = 600 K

$P_1 \in (2, 8)$, $P_2 = 8$ bar.

$$V_0 = \frac{nRT}{2},\ V_1 = \frac{nRT}{P_1},\ V_2 = \frac{nRT}{8}$$

$$W_1 = P_1\left(\frac{nRT}{2} - \frac{nRT}{P_1}\right) = nRT\left(\frac{P_1}{2} - 1\right)........(1)$$

$$W_2 = -P_2\left(\frac{nRT}{8} - \frac{nRT}{P_1}\right) = nRT\left(\frac{8}{P_1} - 1\right)........(2)$$

$$|W| = nRT\left(\frac{P_1}{2} - 1\right) + nRT\left(\frac{8}{P_1} - 1\right)$$

$$|W| = nRT\left(\frac{P_1}{2} + \frac{8}{P_1} - 2\right)$$

For max $|W|$ using $AM \geq GM$ on $\left(\frac{P_1}{2} \text{ and } \frac{8}{P_1}\right)$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{P_1}{2} + \frac{8}{P_1}\right)}{2} \geq \sqrt{\frac{P_1}{2} \times \frac{8}{P_1}}$$

$$\frac{P_1^2 + 16}{4P_1} \geq 2$$

$$P_1^2 - 8P_1 + 16 \geq 0$$

$(P_1 - 4)^2 \geq 0$

$P_1 \geq 4$

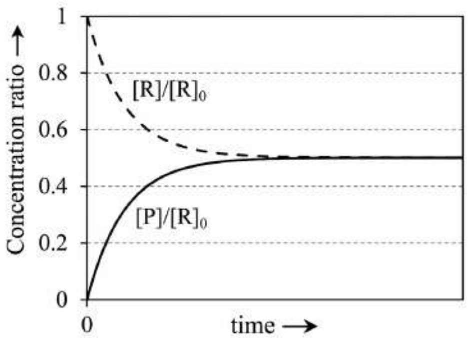
So, $|W|_{max} = nRT\left(\frac{4}{2} + \frac{8}{4} - 2\right)$

$= 0.5 \times R \times 600(2 + 2 - 2)$

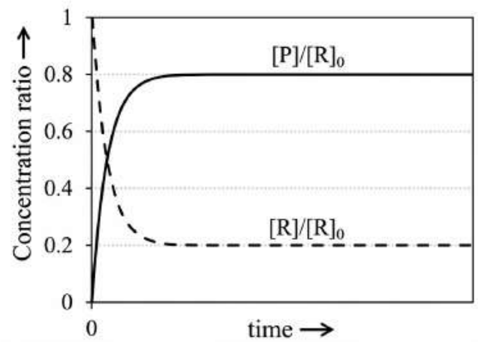
$= 600R$

Q.2 For a reversible reaction R $\rightleftharpoons$ P, at constant temperature, both the forward and the backward reactions are first order elementary reactions with rate constants k_f and k_b, respectively. At time zero, the concentration of R is $[R]_0$ and the concentration of P is zero. At any given time, [R] and [P] are the concentrations of R and P, respectively. If $k_b = 4k_f$, the correct graphical representation of the reaction is

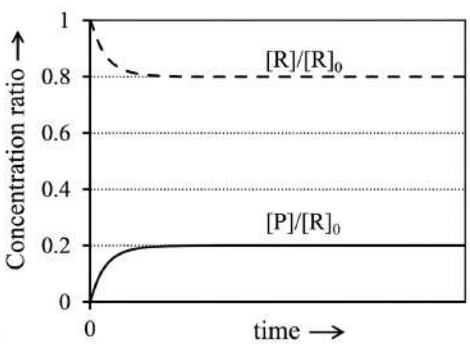
(A)



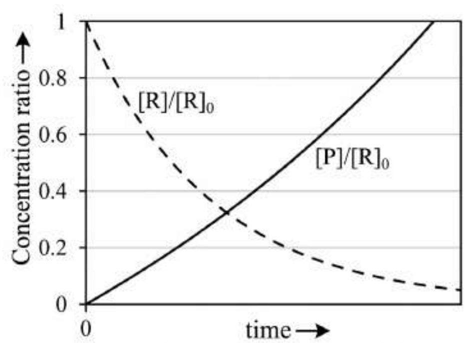
(B)



(C)



(D)



Ans. **[C]**

Sol.

	R	$\rightleftharpoons$	P
$t = 0$	$[R]_0$		0
$t = t_{eq}$	$[R]_0 - x$		x

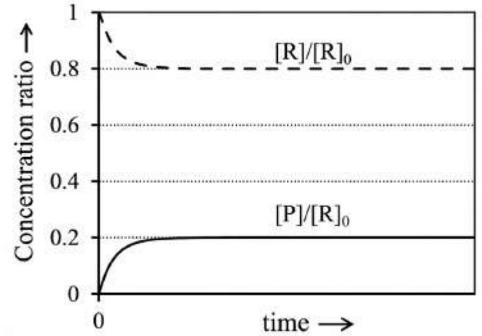
$$K_{eq} = \frac{[P]}{[R]} = \frac{x}{[R]_0 - x} = \frac{k_f}{k_b} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{x}{[R]_0 - x} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$4x = [R]_0 - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{[R]_0}{5}$$

$$\frac{P}{[R]_0} = \frac{x}{[R]_0} = \frac{[R]_0/5}{[R]_0} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2$$

$$\frac{R}{[R]_0} = \frac{[R]_0 - x}{[R]_0} = \frac{[R]_0 - [R]_0/5}{[R]_0} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8$$



Initially,

$$\frac{R}{[R]_0} = \frac{[R]_0}{[R]_0} = 1$$

$$\frac{[P]}{[R]_0} = \frac{0}{[R]_0} = 0$$

Q.3 The correct order of dipole moments for the given species is

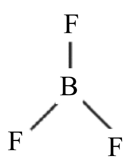
(A) $BF_3 = NH_4^+ < NF_3 < NH_3$ (B) $BF_3 < NH_4^+ < NF_3 < NH_3$

(C) $NH_4^+ < BF_3 < NH_3 < NF_3$ (D) $BF_3 < NH_4^+ < NH_3 < NF_3$

Ans. **[A]**

Sol.

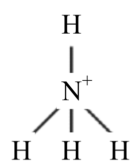
BF_3 :



Trigonal Planar

Dipole moment = 0 (regular geometry)

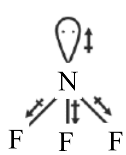
NH_4^+ :



Tetrahedral

Dipole moment = 0 (regular geometry)

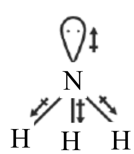
NF_3 :



Pyramidal

Dipole moment due to lone pair & the resultant of three N–F bonds are opposing to each other

NH_3 :

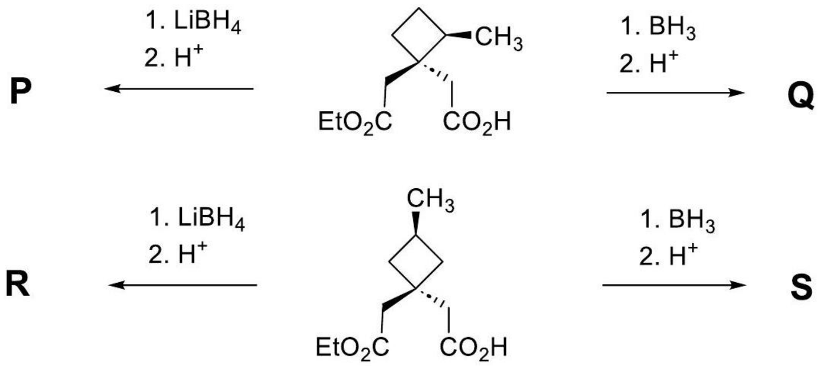


Pyramidal

Dipole moment due to lone pair & the resultant of three N–H bonds are supporting to each other

$\therefore$ Order of dipole moment: $BF_3 = NH_4^+ < NF_3 < NH_3$

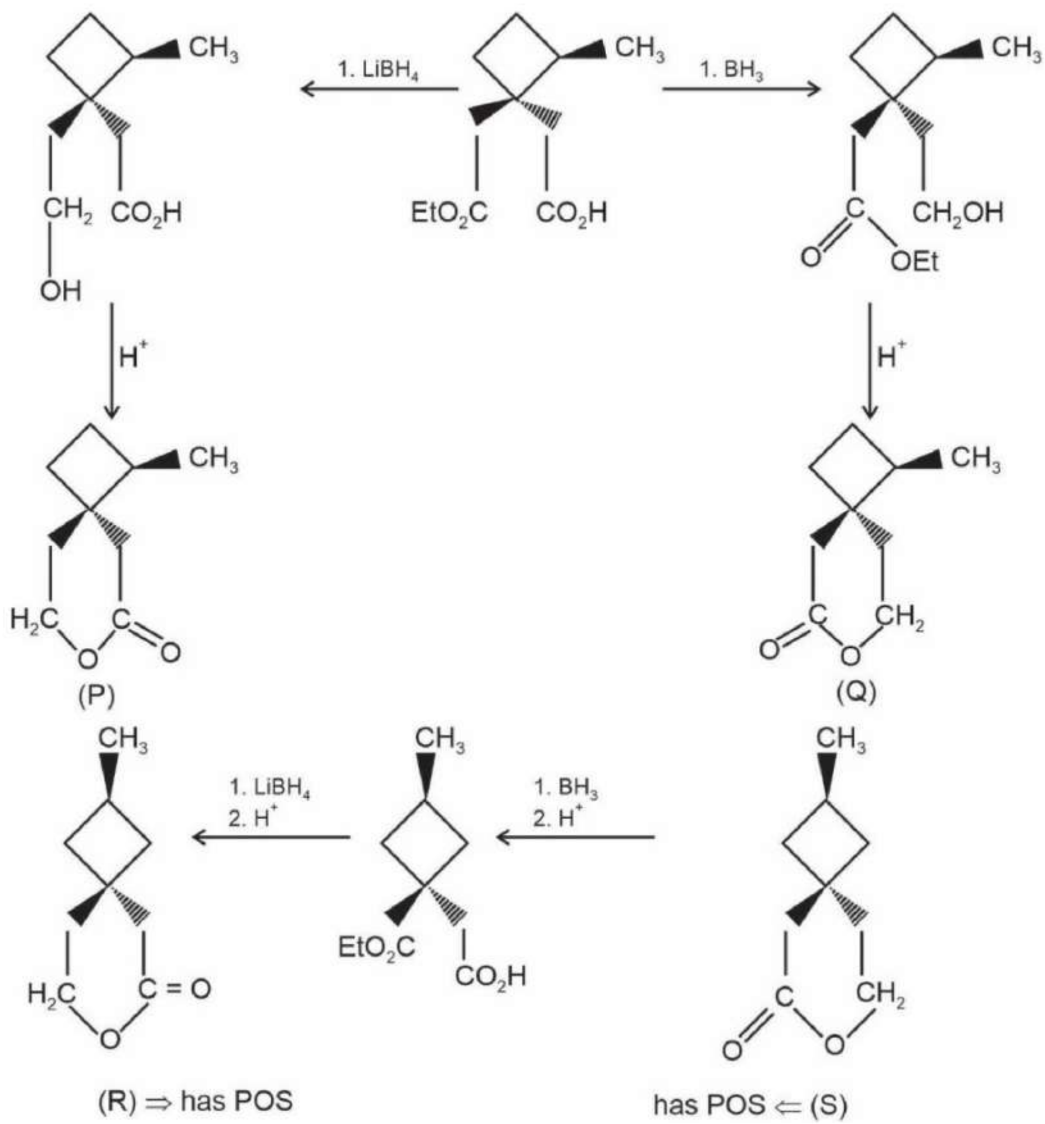
Q.4 Considering $LiBH_4$ reduces an ester group to the corresponding alcohol and does not reduce a carboxylic acid group, the correct statement about the major products **P**, **Q**, **R** and **S** is



(A) P & Q are identical, and R & S are diastereomers.
(B) P & Q are diastereomers, and R & S are identical.
(C) P & Q are diastereomers, and R & S are diastereomers.
(D) P & Q are identical, and R & S are identical.

Ans. **[C]**

Sol.



P and Q are diastereomers and R and S are diastereomers as they are geometrical isomers.

SECTION – 2 (Maximum Marks: 16)

- This section contains **FOUR (04)** questions.
- Each question has **FOUR** options (A), (B), (C) and (D). **ONE OR MORE THAN ONE** of these four option(s) is(are) correct answer(s).
- For each question, choose the option(s) corresponding to (all) the correct answer(s).
- Answer to each question will be evaluated **according to the following marking scheme**:

  Full Marks : +4 **ONLY** if (all) the correct option(s) is(are) chosen;
  Partial Marks : +3 If all the four options are correct but **ONLY** three options are chosen;
  Partial Marks : +2 If three or more options are correct but **ONLY** two options are chosen, both of which are correct;
  Partial Marks : +1 If two or more options are correct but **ONLY** one option is chosen and it is a correct option;
  Zero Marks : 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);
  Negative Marks : –1 In all other cases.
- For example, in a question, if (A), (B) and (D) are the ONLY three options corresponding to correct answers, then
  choosing ONLY (A), (B) and (D) will get +4 marks;
  choosing ONLY (A) and (B) will get +2 marks;
  choosing ONLY (A) and (D) will get +2 marks;
  choosing ONLY (B) and (D) will get +2 marks;
  choosing ONLY (A) will get +1 mark;
  choosing ONLY (B) will get +1 mark;
  choosing ONLY (D) will get +1 mark;
  choosing no option (i.e. the question is unanswered) will get 0 marks; and
  choosing any other combination of options will get –1 marks.

Q.5 The 2s and the 2p orbital energies of hydrogen atom are $E_{2s}(H)$ and $E_{2p}(H)$, respectively. The 2s and the 2p orbital energies of lithium atom are $E_{2s}(Li)$ and $E_{2p}(Li)$, respectively. The correct option(s) about the orbital energies is(are)

(A) $E_{2s}(Li) < E_{2p}(Li)$ (B) $E_{2s}(H) = E_{2p}(H)$ (C) $E_{2p}(H) < E_{2s}(Li)$ (D) $E_{2s}(H) > E_{2s}(Li)$

Ans. **[A,B,D]**

Sol. For hydrogen like (unielectron) species, energy depends on principal quantum number (n)
For hydrogen $E_{2s} = E_{2p}$ (B) correct
For multielectronic species, energy depends on (n + 1) value
More the (n + 1) value more will be the energy
$(E_{2s})_{Li} < (E_{2p})_{Li}$ (A) correct

$$E \propto -\frac{Z_{eff}^2}{n^2}$$

For $Li(Z=3)$, the nucleus has 3 proton, even after shielding by two inner (1s) electrons ($Z_{eff} > 1$), the net attractive pull experienced by the 2 valence electron in lithium is considerably stronger than that of hydrogen.

Q.6 Correct statement(s) about the compounds X, Y and Z is(are)

$$MnO_2 + \text{Conc. HCl} \longrightarrow MnCl_2 + \underset{\text{(greenish yellow gas)}}{\mathbf{X}} + H_2O$$

$$NH_3 + \underset{\text{(excess)}}{\mathbf{X}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Y} + HCl$$

$$\mathbf{X} + \underset{\text{(excess)}}{F_2} \xrightarrow{541K} \mathbf{Z}^T$$

(A) **X** is used for sterilizing drinking water.
(B) **Y** has a planar structure.
(C) **Z** is used in the enrichment of ^{235}U.
(D) **Y** is a stronger Lewis base than ammonia.

Ans. **[A,C]**

Sol. $$MnO_2 + \text{conc. HCl} \longrightarrow MnCl_2 + \underset{\substack{(X)\\ \text{greennish yellow gas}}}{Cl_2} + H_2O$$

$$NH_3 + \underset{(X)}{Cl_2}\ (\text{excess}) \longrightarrow \underset{(Y)}{NCl_3} + 3HCl$$

$$Cl_2 + F_2\ (\text{excess}) \xrightarrow{573K} \underset{(Z)}{2ClF_3}$$

(A) X is used for sterilizing drinking water.
Cl_2 is universally used as disinfectant and sterilizing agent in water treatment to kill bacteria and pathogens.

(B) Y is NCl_3 which is pyramidal.

(C) Z is used in the enrichment of ^{235}U.
ClF_3 is an exceptionally strong fluorinating agent. It is heavily utilized in the nuclear fuel industry to fluorinate Uranium as UF_6 which is key compound used in gaseous diffusion or centrifugation for ^{235}U enrichment.

$$U(s) + 3ClF_3 \longrightarrow UF_6(g) + 3ClF(g)$$

(D) NH_3 is stronger Lewis base than NCl_3.

Q.7 Reaction of PtF_6 with oxygen (O_2) gas results in the formation of an ionic compound, $\mathbf{X}^+\mathbf{Y}^-$.
Correct statement(s) is(are)
(A) The bond order of $\mathbf{X}^+$ is 1.5.
(B) Valence *d*-orbitals of the metal ion in $\mathbf{X}^+\mathbf{Y}^-$ has 5 electrons.
(C) PtF_6 acts as an oxidant in this reaction.
(D) PtF_6 acts as a fluorinating agent in this reaction.

Ans. **[B,C]**

Sol. $O_2 + PtF_6 \rightarrow X^+Y^-$

$O_2^+[PtF_6]^-$

$X^+ \rightarrow O_2$

$Y^- \rightarrow PtF_6^-$

(A) O_2^+ $BO = 2.5$

$$\sigma 1s^2 \sigma^* 1s^2 \sigma 2s^2 \sigma^* 2s^2 \sigma 2p_z^2 \pi 2p_x^2 = \pi 2p_y^2 \pi^* 2p_x^1 = \pi^* 2p_y^0$$

BO = 2.5
A $\rightarrow$ incorrect

(B) $O_2^+[PtF_6]^-$ Pt → +5

$Pt^{+5} = 5d^5\ (Pt \rightarrow 5d^9 6s^1)$

B → correct

(C) PtF_6 is oxidant

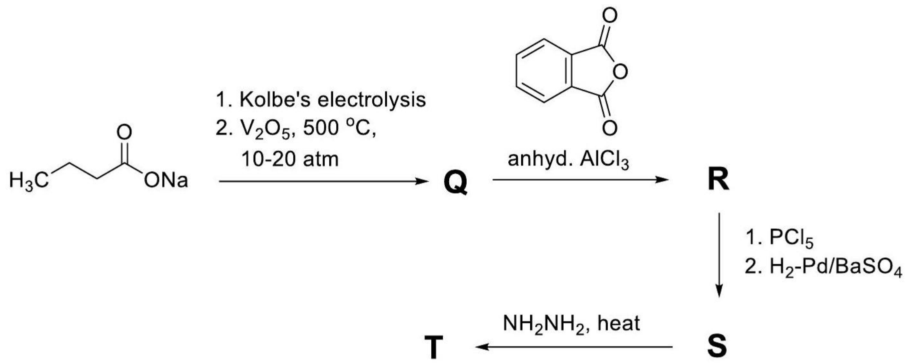
$\because O_2 \xrightarrow[\text{oxdn}]{} O_2^+$

C → correct

(D) No ' F ' atom is transferred from PtF_6

D → incorrect

Q.8 In the following reaction sequence, **Q**, **R**, **S** and **T** are the major products.



The correct statement(s) about **Q, R, S** and **T** is(are)

(A) **S** on warming with ammoniacal $AgNO_3$ results in the formation of silver mirror.

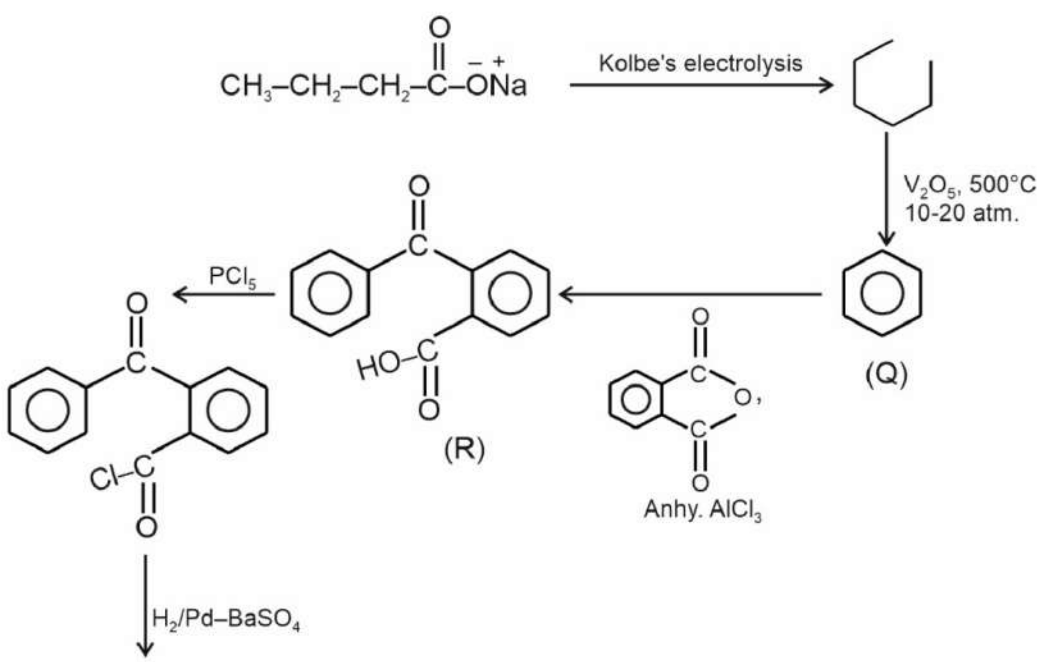
(B) **Q** on treatment with Cl_2 (excess)/UV gives gammaxane.

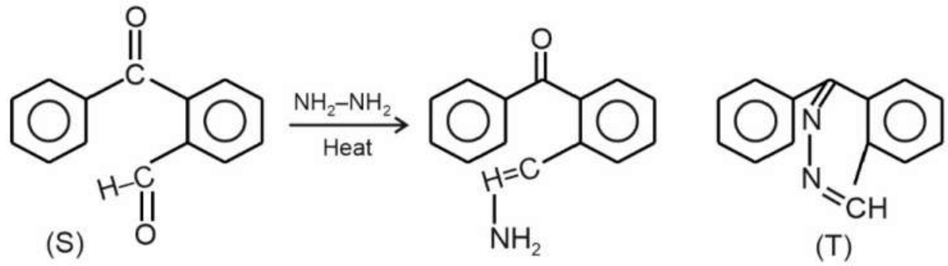
(C) **T** is a heterocyclic compound.

(D) **R** on acid catalyzed intramolecular cyclization followed by treatment with $Zn-Hg/HCl$ gives 9,10-dihydroxyanthracene.

Ans. **[A,B,C]**

Sol.

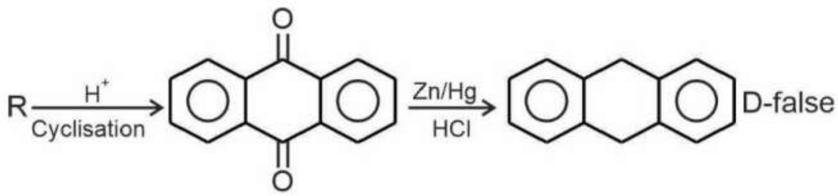




(A) CHO group in (S) reduces Tollen's reagent   A $\rightarrow$ correct

(B) Q $\xrightarrow[UV]{Cl_2\,(acess)}$ $C_6H_6Cl_6$ (gammaxane)   B $\rightarrow$ correct

(C) T is heterocyclic compound   C $\rightarrow$ correct

(D) 

SECTION – 3 [Maximum Mark : 16]

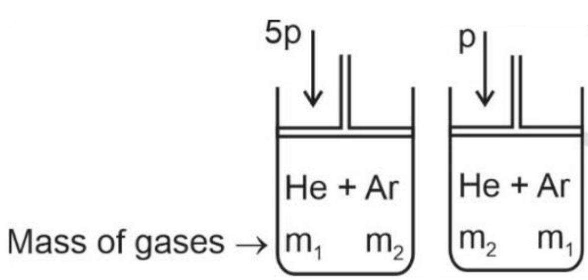
- This section contains **FOUR (04)** questions.
- The answer to each question is a **NUMERICAL VALUE**.
- For each question, enter the correct numerical value corresponding to the answer in the designated place using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad.
- If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **TWO** decimal places.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated **according to the following marking scheme** :

Full Marks	: **+4**	If ONLY the correct numerical value is entered in the designated place;
Zero Marks	: 0	In all other cases.

Q.9 Two cylinders, both fitted with frictionless pistons, are filled with mixtures of He and Ar gases. In the first cylinder, the masses of He and Ar are m_1 and m_2, respectively. In the second cylinder, the masses of He and Ar are m_2 and m_1, respectively. The molar mass of Ar is 10 times the molar mass of He. The external pressure applied by the piston on the first cylinder needs to be 5 times that on the second cylinder so that the volume of the gas mixtures in both the cylinders are equal at the same temperature. Assuming He and Ar behave like ideal gases, the value of (m_1 / m_2) is _____ .

Ans. **[9.80]**

Sol.



M mass of $He = x$
M mass of $Ar = 10x$
T, V are same.

$$\text{So, } \frac{p_1}{p_2} = \frac{5p}{p} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{\frac{m_1}{x} + \frac{m_2}{10x}}{\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{m_1}{10x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 = \frac{m_1 + \frac{m_2}{10}}{m_2 + \frac{m_1}{10}}$$

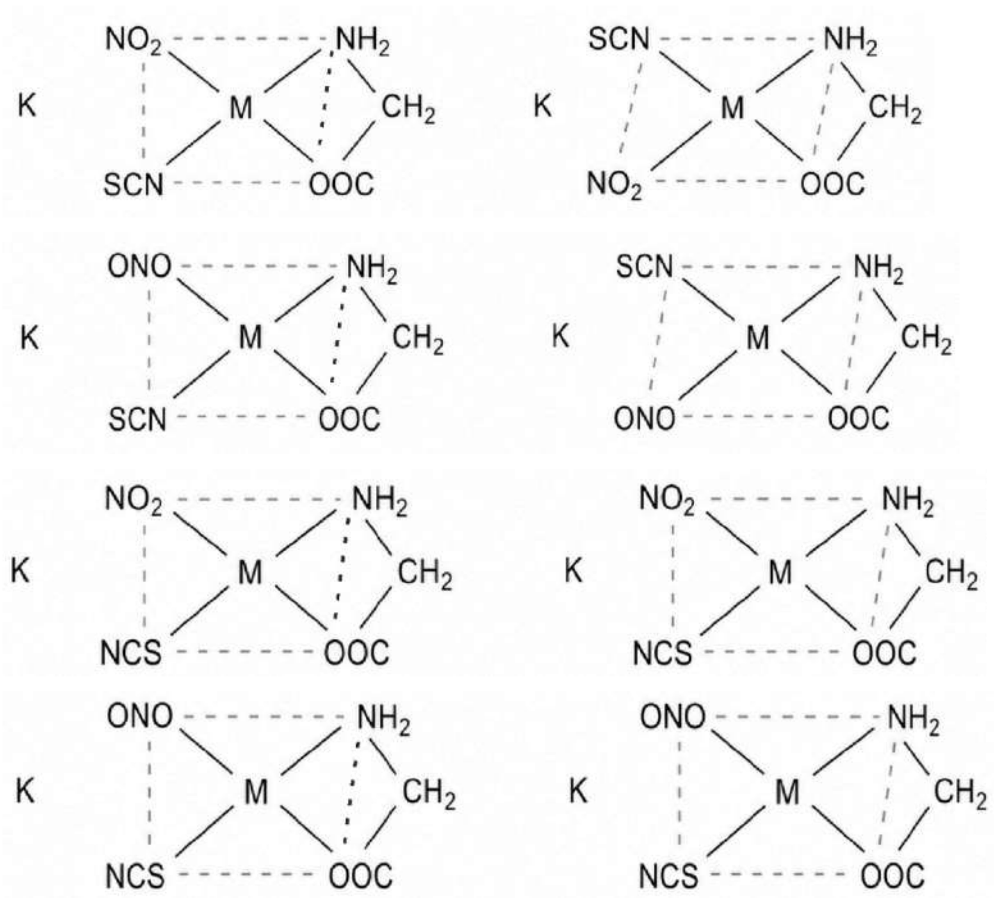
$$5m_2 + \frac{m_1}{2} = m_1 + \frac{m_2}{10}$$

$$4.9\ m_2 = 0.5\ m_1 \Rightarrow \frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{4.9}{0.5} = 9.8$$

Q.10 The total number of all possible isomers for the square planar complex with formula $K[M(NCS)(NO_2)$ (gly)] is _____ . ($M =$ metal ion and gly $= NH_2CH_2COO^-$)

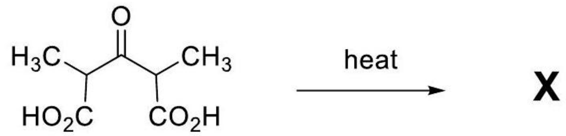
Ans. **[8.00]**

Sol.



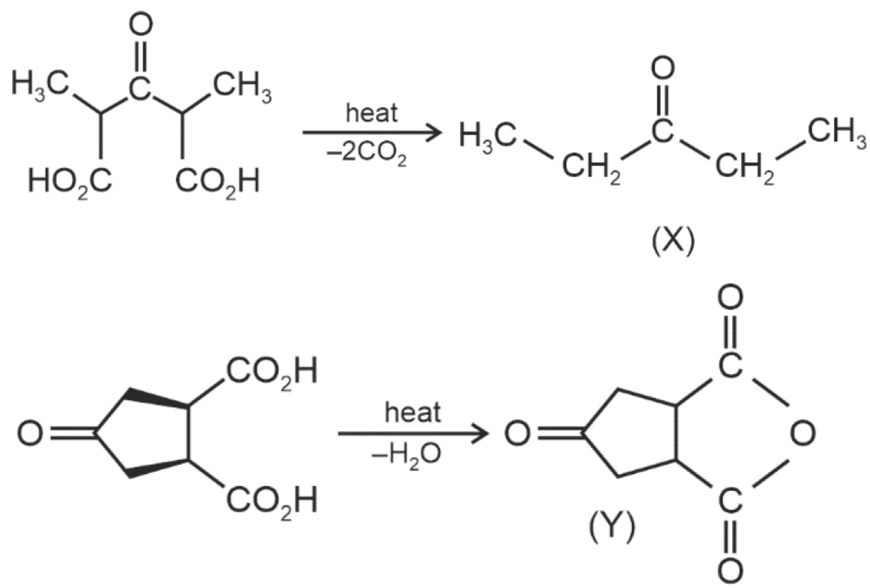
2 Geometrical isomers in respect of gly, both of NO_2 and SCN show linkage isomerism.
So, total isomers = 2 × 2 × 2 = 8

Q.11 The sum of total number of carbonyl groups ($>C=O$) present in the major products **X** and **Y** in the following reactions is _____ .



Ans. **[4.00]**

Sol.

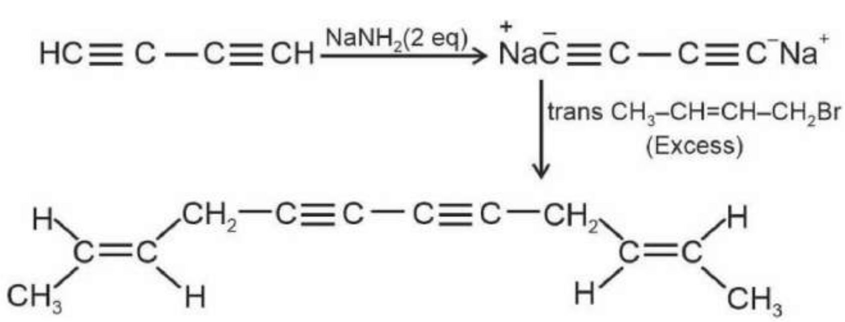


Number of >C = O groups in (X) and (Y) are 1 and 3 respectively. (1 + 3 = 4)

Q.12 Treatment of buta-1,3-diyne with $NaNH_2$ (2 equivalents), followed by reaction with excess of *trans* $-CH_3-CH=CH-CH_2-Br$ gives **X** as the major product. The maximum number of carbon atoms that are collinear (in a straight line) in **X** is _____ .

Ans. **[6.00]**

Sol.



Total collinear carbons = 6

SECTION – 4 [Maximum Mark : 16]

- This section contains **FOUR (04)** Matching List Sets.
- Each set has **ONE** Multiple Choice Question.
- Each set has **TWO** lists: List-I and List-II.
- **List-I** has Four entries (P), (Q), (R) and (S) and **List-II** has **Five** entries (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5).
- **FOUR** options are given in each Multiple Choice Question based on **List-I** and **List-II** and **ONLY ONE** of these four options satisfies the condition asked in the Multiple Choice Question.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated **according to the following marking scheme** :

Full Marks	: +4	**ONLY** if the option corresponding to the correct combination is chosen;
Zero Marks	: 0	If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);
Negative Marks	: –1	In all other cases.

Q.13 List-I contains various physical/chemical processes, and List-II contains combinations of changes in enthalpy (ΔH) and entropy (ΔS). Match each entry in List-I to the appropriate entry in List-II, and choose the correct option.

List-I		List-II	
(P)	Physisorption	(1)	$\Delta H > 0$ and $\Delta S > 0$
(Q)	Diamond $\longrightarrow$ Graphite	(2)	$\Delta H < 0$ and $\Delta S < 0$
(R)	Denaturation of protein	(3)	$\Delta H < 0$ and $\Delta S = 0$
(S)	Propene $\rightarrow$ Cyclopropane	(4)	$\Delta H > 0$ and $\Delta S < 0$
		(5)	$\Delta H < 0$ and $\Delta S > 0$

(A) $P \rightarrow 2$; $Q \rightarrow 3$; $R \rightarrow 5$; $S \rightarrow 4$
(B) $P \rightarrow 4$; $Q \rightarrow 3$; $R \rightarrow 5$; $S \rightarrow 1$
(C) $P \rightarrow 2$; $Q \rightarrow 5$; $R \rightarrow 1$; $S \rightarrow 4$
(B) $P \rightarrow 2$; $Q \rightarrow 5$; $R \rightarrow 1$; $S \rightarrow 3$

Ans. **(C)**

Sol.
- In physisorption energy is released and randomness decreases, hence $\Delta H < 0$ and $\Delta S < 0$
- From diamond to graphite energy is released and randomness increases, hence $\Delta H<0, \Delta S>0$
- In denaturation of protein energy is absorbed and entropy also increases hence $\Delta H > 0, \Delta S > 0$
- From propene to cyclopropane energy is absorbed and randomness decreases hence $\Delta H > 0, \Delta S < 0$

Q.14 Consider the following species:

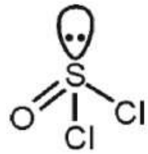
$SOCl_2$, $XeOF_4$, ClF_3 , ClF_5 , XeF_5^+ , SO_3^{2-} , XeF_3^+ , SF_4

List-I contains different molecular shapes and List-II contains total number of species with the same molecular shapes from the given species. Match each entry in **List-I** with the appropriate entry in **List-II** and choose the correct option.

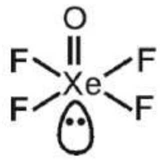
List-I		List-II	
(P)	See-saw	(1)	one
(Q)	T-Shaped	(2)	two
(R)	Trigonal Planar	(3)	three
(S)	Square Pyramidal	(4)	four
		(5)	zero

(A) $P \rightarrow 1$; $Q \rightarrow 2$; $R \rightarrow 5$; $S \rightarrow 3$
(B) $P \rightarrow 5$; $Q \rightarrow 4$; $R \rightarrow 2$; $S \rightarrow 3$
(C) $P \rightarrow 3$; $Q \rightarrow 2$; $R \rightarrow 1$; $S \rightarrow 4$
(B) $P \rightarrow 1$; $Q \rightarrow 3$; $R \rightarrow 5$; $S \rightarrow 4$

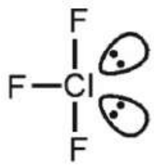
Ans. **(A)**

Sol. $SOCl_2 \Rightarrow$ 

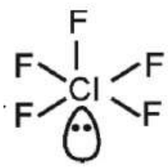
$\Rightarrow$ Trigonal pyramidal (sp^3)

$XeOF_4 \Rightarrow$ 

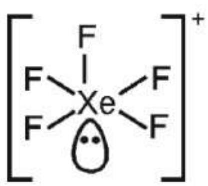
$\Rightarrow$ Square pyramidal (sp^3d^2)

$ClF_3 \Rightarrow$ 

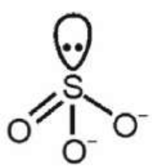
$\Rightarrow$ T-shape (sp^3d)

$ClF_3 \Rightarrow$ 

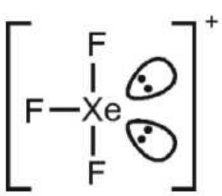
$\Rightarrow$ Square pyramidal (sp^3d^2)

$XeF_5^+ \Rightarrow$ 

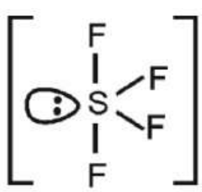
$\Rightarrow$ Square pyramidal (sp^3d^2)

$SO_3^{2-} \Rightarrow$ 

$\Rightarrow$ Trigonal pyramidal (sp^3)

$XeF_3^+ \Rightarrow$ 

$\Rightarrow$ T-shape (sp^3d)

$SF_4 \Rightarrow$ 

$\Rightarrow$ See-saw (sp^3d)

See-saw $\rightarrow$ 1

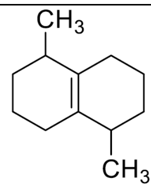
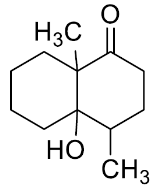
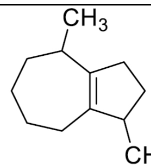
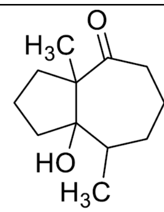
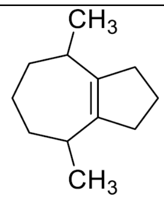
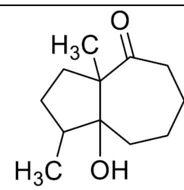
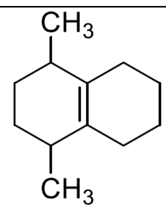
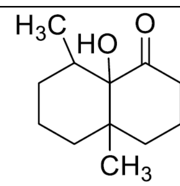
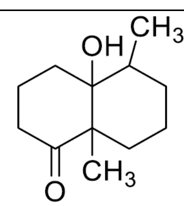
T-shape $\rightarrow$ 2

Trigonal pyramidal $\rightarrow$ zero

Square pyramidal $\rightarrow$ 3

(P) $\rightarrow$ (1); (Q) $\rightarrow$ (2); (R) $\rightarrow$ (5); (S) $\rightarrow$ (3)

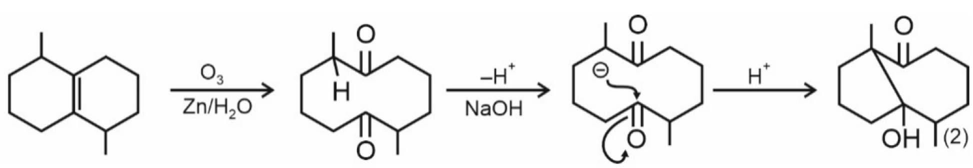
Q.15 The **List-II** contains products obtained from the reaction of compounds in **List-I** with followed by cyclization (via more stable enolate) in the presence of aqueous NaOH . Match each entry in **List-I** with appropriate entry in **List-II** and choose the correct option.

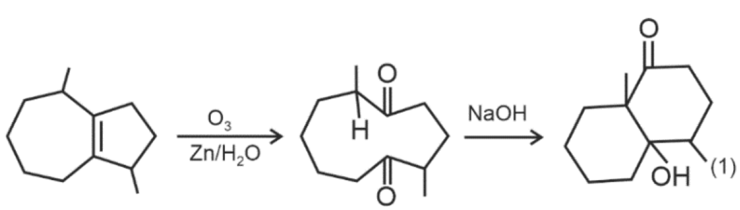
List-I		List-II	
(P)		(1)	
(Q)		(2)	
(R)		(3)	
(S)		(4)	
		(5)	

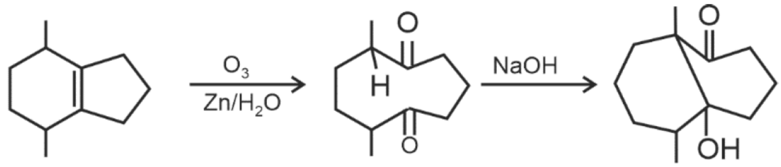
(A) $P \rightarrow 2$; $Q \rightarrow 4$; $R \rightarrow 1$; $S \rightarrow 3$ (B) $P \rightarrow 3$; $Q \rightarrow 4$; $R \rightarrow 5$; $S \rightarrow 2$

(C) $P \rightarrow 2$; $Q \rightarrow 1$; $R \rightarrow 5$; $S \rightarrow 3$ (B) $P \rightarrow 3$; $Q \rightarrow 5$; $R \rightarrow 4$; $S \rightarrow 2$

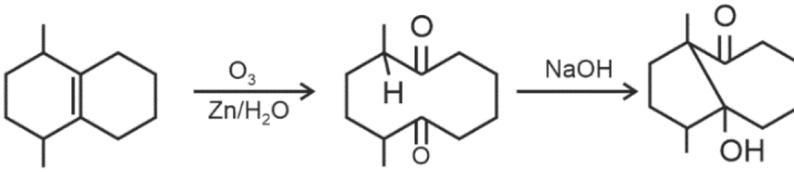
Ans. **(C)**

Sol. (P) 

(Q) 

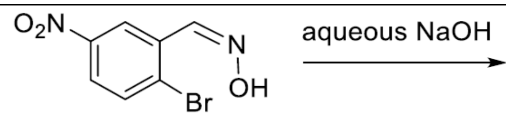
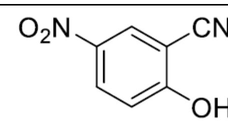
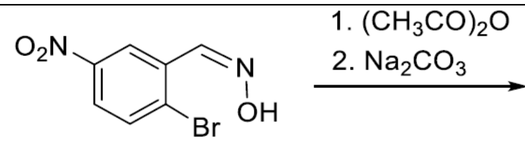
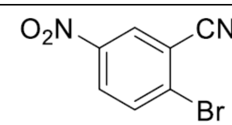
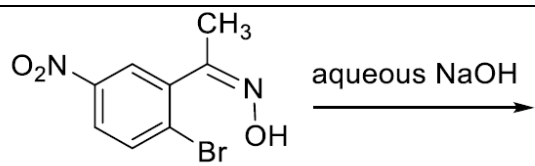
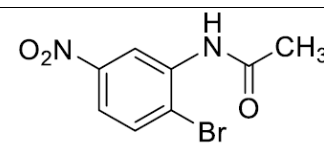
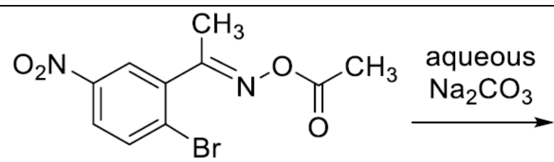
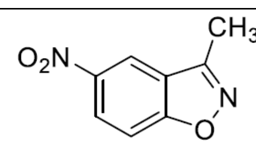
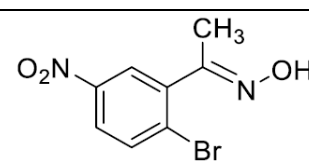
(R) 

(5)

(S) 

(3)

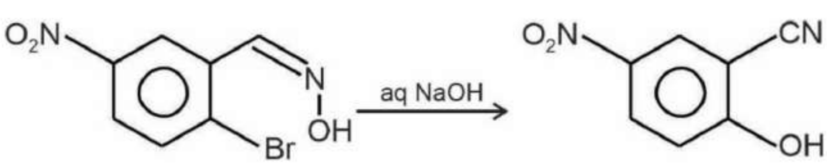
Q.16 Match the major products obtained in the reactions given in **List-I** with the corresponding structures in **List-II** and choose the correct option.

List-I		List-II	
(P)		(1)	
(Q)		(2)	
(R)		(3)	
(S)		(4)	
		(5)	

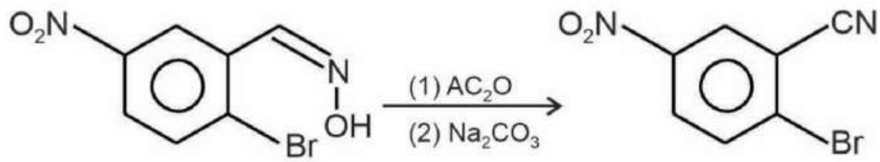
(A) P → 2 ; Q → 1 ; R → 5 ; S → 4 (B) P → 1 ; Q → 2 ; R → 4 ; S → 5

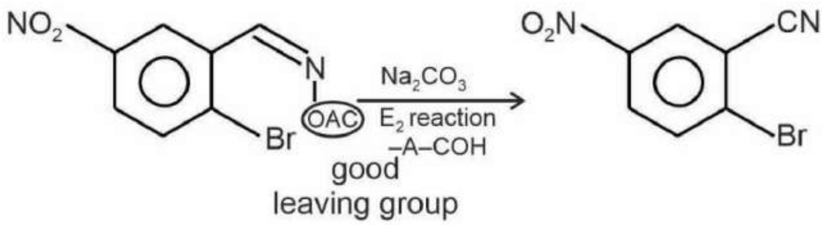
(C) P → 1 ; Q → 2 ; R → 3 ; S → 4 (B) P → 2 ; Q → 1 ; R → 3 ; S → 5

Ans. **(B)**

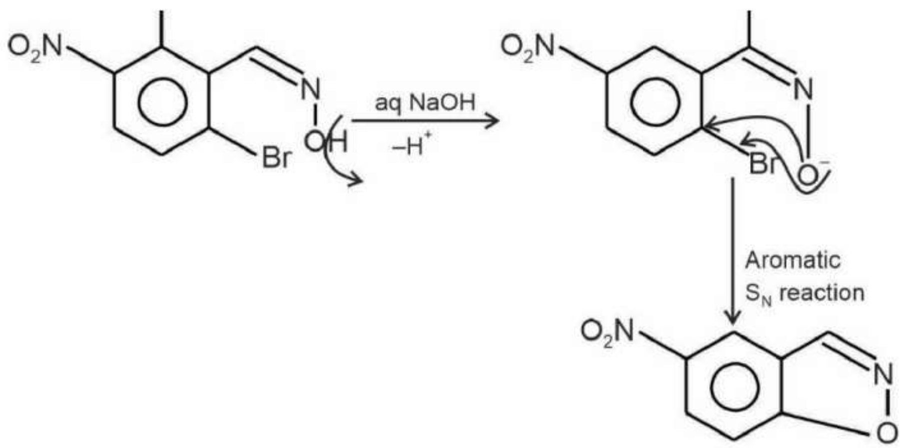
Sol. (P) 

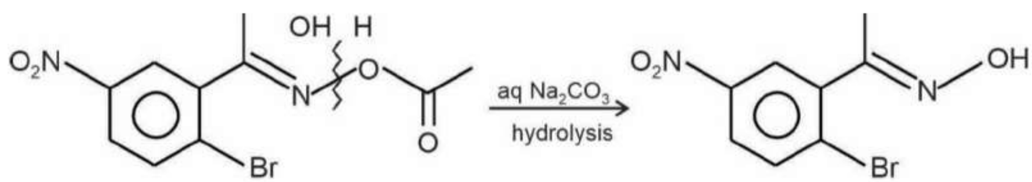
Oxime dehydration and Aromatic 'SN' reaction.

(Q) 
(1) AC2O
(2) Na2CO3


Na2CO3
E2 reaction
–A–COH
good
leaving group

(R)


aq NaOH
–H+
Aromatic
SN reaction

(S) 
aq Na2CO3
hydrolysis