CODE : 8

IIT - JEE 2015 (Advanced)

CODE **8** **PAPER-1** P1-15-8

Time : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 264

READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

GENERAL :

1. This sealed booklet is your Question Paper. Do not break the seal till you are instructed to do so.
2. The question paper CODE is printed on the left hand top corner of this sheet and the right hand top corner of the back cover of this booklet.
3. Use the Optical Response Sheet (ORS) provided separately for answering the questions.
4. The ORS CODE is printed on its left part as well as the right part. Ensure that both these codes are identical and same as that on the question paper booklet. If not, contact the invigilator.
5. Blank spaces are provided within this booklet for rough work.
6. Write your name and roll number in the space provided on the back cover of this booklet.
7. After breaking the seal of the booklet, verify that the booklet contains **32** pages and that all the **60** questions along with the options are legible.

QUESTION PAPER FORMAT AND MARKING SCHEME :

8. The question paper has three parts: Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Each part has three sections.
9. Carefully read the instructions given at the beginning of each section.
10. Section 1 contains 8 questions. The answer to each question is a single digit integer ranging from 0 to 9 (both inclusive).
    Marking scheme: +4 for correct answer and 0 in all other cases.
11. Section 2 contains 10 multiple choice questions with one or more than one correct option.
    Marking scheme: +4 for correct answer, 0 if not attempted and –2 in all other cases.
12. Section 3 contains 2 "match the following" type questions and you will have to match entries in Column I with the entries in Column II.
    Marking scheme: for each entry in Column I, +2 for correct answer, 0 if not attempted and –1 in all other cases.

OPTICAL RESPONSE SHEET :

13. The ORS consists of an original (top sheet) and its carbon-less copy (bottom sheet).
14. Darken the appropriate bubbles on the original by applying sufficient pressure. This will leave an impression at the corresponding place on the carbon-less copy.
15. The original is machine-gradable and will be collected by the invigilator at the end of the examination.
16. You will be allowed to take away the carbon-less copy at the end of the examination.
17. Do not tamper with or mutilate the ORS.
18. Write your name, roll number and the name of the examination center and sign with pen in the space provided for this purpose on the original. **Do not write any of these details anywhere else.** Darken the appropriate bubble under each digit of your roll number.

DO NOT BREAK THE SEAL WITHOUT BEING INSTRUCTED TO DO SO BY THE INVIGILATOR

Please see the last page of this booklet for rest of the instructions.

PART I : PHYSICS

SECTION – 1 (Maximum Marks : 32)

- This section contains **EIGHT** questions.
- The answer to each question is a **SINGLE DIGIT INTEGER** ranging from 0 to 9, both inclusive.
- For each question, darken the bubble corresponding to the correct integer in the ORS.
- Marking scheme :
  +4 If the bubble corresponding to the answer is darkened
  0 In all other cases

1. Consider a hydrogen atom with its electron in the n^{th} orbital. An electromagnetic radiation of wavelength 90 nm is used to ionize the atom. If the kinetic energy of the ejected electron is 10.4 eV, then the value of n is (hc = 1242 eV nm)

1. [2]

$E_n = -\frac{13.6}{n^2}$ eV $\quad \frac{3}{4}\upsilon_1^2 + g \times 30 = \frac{3}{4}\upsilon_2^2 + g \times 27$

Energy of photon = $E_p = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{1242 \text{ eV nm}}{90 \text{ nm}} = \frac{138}{10}$ eV = 13.8 eV

K = 10.4 eV [Recoil energy of atom is negligible]

$\therefore$ 13.8 eV = $\frac{13.6 \text{ eV}}{n^2} + 10.4$ eV [By conservation of Energy]

$\Rightarrow n^2 = \frac{13.6}{3.4} = 4 \quad \Rightarrow n = 2$

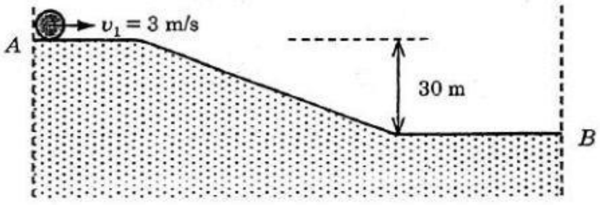
2. A bullet is fired vertically upwards with velocity v from the surface of a spherical planet. When it reaches its maximum height, its acceleration due to the planet's gravity is ¼th of its value at the surface of the planet. If the escape velocity from the planet is $v_{esc} = v\sqrt{N}$, then the value of N is (ignore energy loss due to atmosphere)

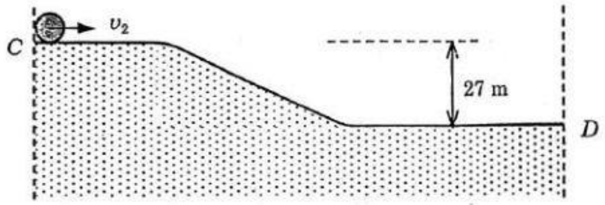
2. [2]

$g_x = \frac{1}{4} g_s \quad \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{4R^2} \quad \Rightarrow x = 2R$ [R = Radius of planet]

$-\frac{GM}{R} + \frac{1}{2}mV^2 = -\frac{GM}{2R} \quad \Rightarrow V^2 = \frac{GM}{R} \quad V_e^2 = \frac{2GM}{R} \quad \Rightarrow N = 2$

3. Two identical uniform discs roll without slipping on two different surfaces AB and CD (see figure) starting at A and C with linear speeds v_1 and v_2, respectively, and always remain in contact with the surfaces. If they reach B and D with the same linear speed v_1 = 3 m/s, then v_2 in m/s is (g = 10 m/s^2)





3. [7]

Final kinetic energies are equal

$$\frac{3}{4}v_1^2 + g \times 30 = \frac{3}{4}v_2^2 + g \times 27$$

$\Rightarrow v_2^2 = v_1^2 + 4g = 9 + 40 = 49$

$\Rightarrow v_2 = 7ms^{-1}$

4. Two spherical stars A and B emit blackbody radiation. The radius of A is 400 times that of B and A emits 10^4 times the power emitted from B. The ratio $\left(\frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda_B}\right)$ of their wavelengths λ_A and λ_B at which the peaks occur in their respective radiation curves is

4. [2]

$$\frac{P_A}{P_B} = \frac{A_A T_A^4}{A_B T_B^4} = \frac{R_A^2 T_A^4}{R_B^2 T_B^4} \Rightarrow \frac{T_B}{T_A} = \sqrt{\frac{R_A}{R_B}} \cdot \left(\frac{P_B}{P_A}\right)^{1/4}$$

By Wein's law : $\frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda_B} = \frac{T_B}{T_A} = \sqrt{400}\left(\frac{1}{10^4}\right)^{1/4} = 2$

5. A nuclear power plant supplying electrical power to a village uses a radioactive material of half life T years as the fuel. The amount of fuel at the beginning is such that the total power requirement of the village is 12.5% of the electrical power available from the plant at that time. If the plant is able to meet the total power needs of the village for a maximum period of nT years, then the value of n is

5. [3]

Power generated $\propto$ Activity

Requirement = x

Initial activity = A_0

$x = 0.125\ A_0$

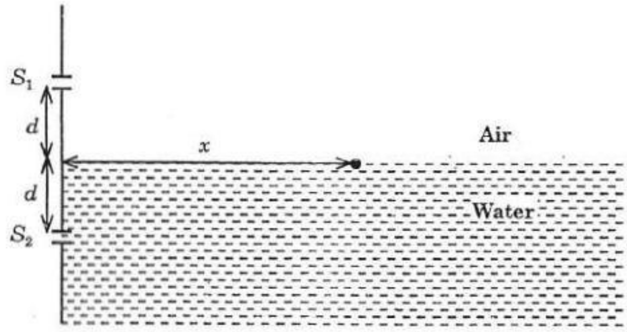
after time t_i activity becomes = x

$$0.125A_0 = A_0 e^{-\lambda t} \quad \Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{\lambda}\ln 0.125$$

$$\frac{T}{\ln 2} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$t = T\frac{\ln 8}{\ln 2} = 3T$$

6. A Young's double slit interference arrangement with slits S_1 and S_2 is immersed in water (refractive index = 4/3) as shown in the figure. The positions of maxima on the surface of water are given by $x^2 = p^2m^2\lambda^2 - d^2$, where λ is the wavelength of light in air (refractive index = 1), 2d is the separation between the slits and m is an integer. The value of p is



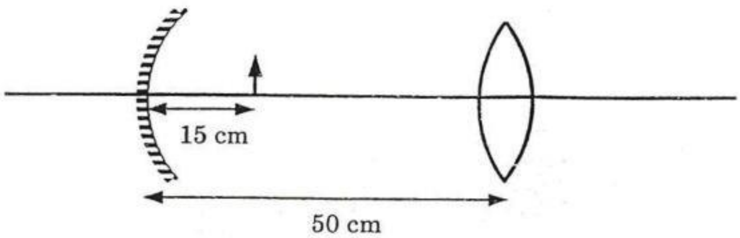
6. [3]

Optical path length $S_2P = \mu\sqrt{x^2 + d^2}$ [P is point of interference on water surface]

Optical path length $S_1P = \sqrt{x^2 + d^2}$

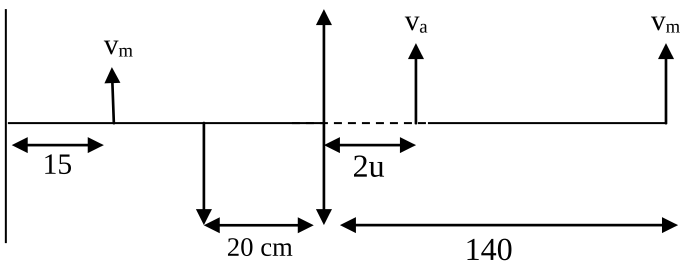
$$\sqrt{x^2 + d^2}(\mu - 1) = m\lambda, \quad \mu = 4/3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 = 9m^2\lambda^2 - d^2$$

7. Consider a concave mirror and a convex lens (refractive index = 1.5) of focal length 10 cm each, separated by a distance of 50 cm in air (refractive index = 1) as shown in the figure. An object is placed at a distance of 15 cm from the mirror. Its erect image formed by this combination has magnification M_1. When the set-up is kept in a medium of refractive index 7/6, the magnification becomes M_2. Then magnitude $\left|\frac{M_2}{M_1}\right|$ is



7. [7]

Image formation by concave mirror is unaffected by presence of medium.



$$\frac{1}{v_M} - \frac{1}{15} = -\frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v_M} = \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{-1}{30} \quad v_M = -30$$

in air : $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{10} = \left(\frac{3}{2} - 1\right)G \Rightarrow G = \frac{1}{5}$

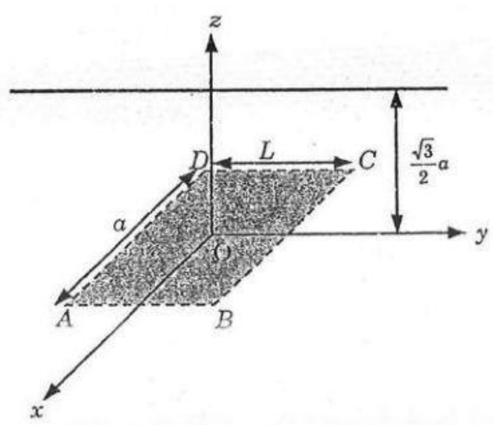
in medium 7/6 : $\frac{1}{f_2} = \left[\frac{3\times 6}{2\times 7} - 1\right] \frac{2}{G} = \frac{2}{35}$

in air: $\frac{1}{v_a} - \frac{1}{(-20)} = \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{20} = v_a = 20$

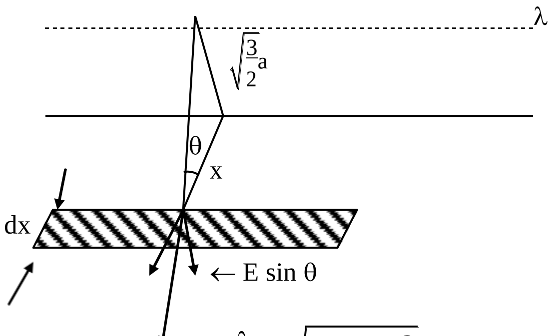
in medium : $\frac{1}{v_m} - \frac{1}{(-20)} = \frac{2}{35} = \frac{1}{v_m} = \frac{2}{35} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{8-7}{140} = \frac{1}{v_m} = \frac{1}{400}$

$\left|\frac{M_2}{M_1}\right| = \frac{v_m}{v_a} = 7$

8. An infinitely long uniform line charge distribution of charge per unit length λ lies parallel to the y-axis in the y-z plane at $z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\alpha$ (see figure). If the magnitude of the flux of the electric field through the rectangular surface ABCD lying in the x-y plane with its centre at the origin is $\frac{\lambda L}{n\varepsilon_0}$ (ε_0 = permittivity of free space), then the value of n is



8. [6]



$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\,\varepsilon_0}\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{30^2}{4}}$$

flux through shaded patch:

$$d\Phi = \frac{\lambda}{2\times\varepsilon_0}\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{3a^2}{4}}}\frac{\left(\sqrt{3}\,a/2\right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{3a^2}{4}}}L\delta x$$

$$\Rightarrow d\Phi = \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0}\sqrt{3}\,aL\right)/2\cdot\frac{\delta x}{x^2+\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}\right)^2}$$

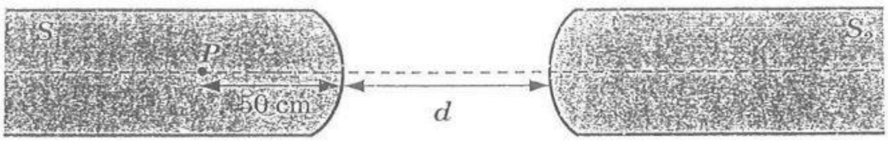
$$d\Phi = \left(\frac{\lambda L}{2\pi\varepsilon_0}\right)\int_{-a/2}^{a/2}\frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}\right)}\frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}a/2}\right)^2+1} = \frac{\lambda L}{2\pi\varepsilon_0}\int_{-1/\sqrt{3}}^{1/\sqrt{3}}\frac{dy}{y^2+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi = \frac{\lambda L}{2\pi\varepsilon_0}\cdot 2\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{\lambda L}{6\varepsilon_0}$$

SECTION – 2 (Maximum Marks : 40)

- This section contains **TEN** questions
- Each question has **FOUR** options (A), (B), (C) and (D). **ONE OR MORE THAN ONE** of these four option (s) is (are) correct.
- For each question, darken the bubble(s) corresponding to all the correct option(s) in the ORS
- Marking scheme :
  +4 If only the bubble(s) corresponding to all the correct option(s) is (are) darkened
  0 If none of the bubbles is darkened
  –2 In all other cases

9. Two identical glass rods S_1 and S_2 (refractive index = 1.5) have one convex end of radius of curvature 10 cm. They are placed with the curved surfaces at a distance d as shown in the figure, with their axes (shown by the dashed line) aligned. When a point source of light P is placed inside rod S_1 on its axis at a distance of 50 cm from the curved face, the light rays emanating from it are found to be parallel to the axis inside S_2. The distance d is



(A) 60 cm (B) 70 cm (C) 80 cm (D) 90 cm

9. (B)

S_1

$$\frac{\mu_2}{v}-\frac{\mu_1}{u}=\frac{\mu_2-\mu_1}{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{v}-\frac{3}{2(-50)}=\frac{1-\frac{3}{2}}{-10}$$

$$\frac{1}{v}+\frac{3}{100}=\frac{1}{20}$$

S_2

$$\frac{\mu_2}{v}-\frac{\mu_1}{u}=\frac{\mu_2-\mu_1}{R}$$

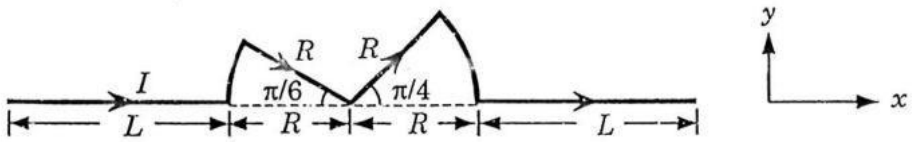
$$\frac{3}{200} - \frac{1}{-(d-50)} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}-1}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{d-50} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$d - 50 = 20$$

$$d = 70 \text{ cm}$$

10. A conductor (show in the figure) carrying constant current I is kept in the x-y plane in a uniform magnetic field $\vec{B}$. If F is the magnitude of the total magnetic force acting on the conductor, then the correct statement(s) is(are)



(A) If $\vec{B}$ is along $\hat{z}$, $F \propto (L + R)$

(B) If $\vec{B}$ is along $\hat{x}$, $F = 0$

(C) If $\vec{B}$ is along $\hat{y}$, $F \propto (L + R)$

(D) If $\vec{B}$ is along $\hat{z}$, $F = 0$

10. (A), (B), (C)

To find magnetic force on a current wire vector length of current wire is taken. So length of wire = $2(L + R)$

and $\vec{F} = I\,\vec{L}\times\vec{B}$

$\therefore$ correct options are (A), (B) and (C).

11. A container of fixed volume has a mixture of one mole of hydrogen and one mole of helium in equilibrium at temperature T. Assuming the gases are ideal, the correct statement(s) is(are)

(A) The average energy per mole of the gas mixture is 2RT

(B) The ratio of speed of sound in the gas mixture to that in helium gas is $\sqrt{6/5}$

(C) The ratio of the rms speed of helium atoms to that of hydrogen molecules is 1/2

(D) The ratio of the rms speed of helium atoms to that of hydrogen molecules is $1/\sqrt{2}$

11. (A), (B), (D)

$$U = \frac{n_1}{2} f_1 RT + \frac{n_2}{2} f_2 RT$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} 5RT + \frac{1}{2} 3RT$$

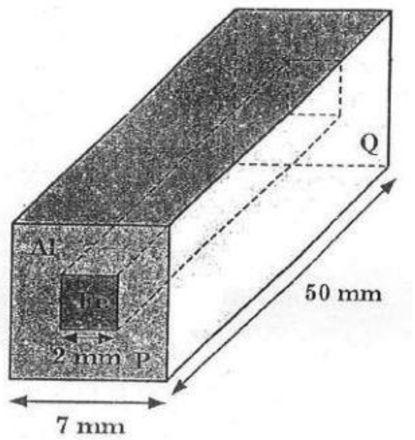
$$= 4RT$$

$\therefore$ Average energy per mole of the mixture = $\frac{4RT}{2}$ = 2RT ...(A)

$$v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}} \qquad \therefore v_{rms} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}}$$

$$\frac{v_{rms\,He}}{v_{rms\,H_2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \qquad \text{...(D)}$$

12. In an aluminum (Al) bar of square cross section, a square hole is drilled and is filled with iron (Fe) as shown in the figure. The electrical resistivities of Al and Fe are $2.7 \times 10^{-8}\ \Omega m$ and $1.0 \times 10^{-7}\ \Omega m$, respectively. The electrical resistance between the two faces P and Q of the composite bar is



(A) $\frac{2475}{64}\ \mu\Omega$ (B) $\frac{1875}{64}\ \mu\Omega$ (C) $\frac{1875}{49}\ \mu\Omega$ (D) $\frac{2475}{132}\ \mu\Omega$

12. (C)

$$R_{Al} = \rho\frac{\ell}{A} = \frac{2.7\times10^{-8}\times50\times10^{-3}}{(49-4)\times10^{-6}} = 3\times10^{-5}\ \Omega$$

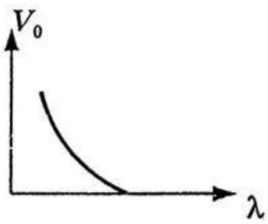
$$R_{Fe} = \frac{1.0\times10^{-7}\times50\times10^{-3}}{4\times10^{-6}} = 125\times10^{-5}$$

$$R_{eq} = R_{Al} \parallel R_{Fe} = \frac{3\times10^{-5}\times125\times10^{-5}}{3\times10^{-5}+125\times10^{-5}}$$

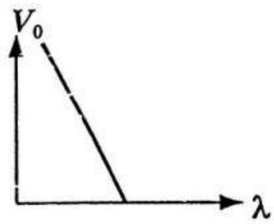
$$= \frac{3\times125}{128}\times10^{-5}\times10^{6}\ \mu\Omega = \frac{1875}{64}\ \mu\Omega$$

13. For photo-electric effect with incident photon wavelength λ, the stopping potential is V_0. Identify the correct variation(s) of V_0 with λ and $1/\lambda$.

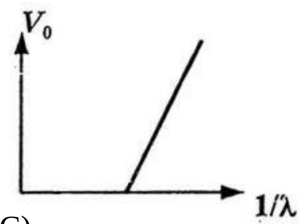
(A)



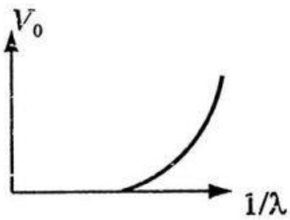
(B)



(C)



(D)



13. (A), (C)

Stopping potential is given by

$$V_0 = \frac{hc}{e\lambda} - \frac{\phi}{e}$$

14. Consider a Vernier callipers in which each 1 cm on the main scale is divided into 8 equal divisions and a screw gauge with 100 divisions on its circular scale. In the Vernier callipers, 5 divisions of the Vernier scale coincide with 4 divisions on the main scale and in the screw gauge, one complete rotation of the circular scale moves it by two divisions on the linear scale. Then:

(A) If the pitch of the screw gauge is twice the least count of the Vernier callipers, the least count of the screw gauge is 0.01 mm.

(B) If the pitch of the screw gauge is twice the least count of the Vernier callipers, the least count of the screw gauge is 0.005 mm.

(C) If the least count of the linear scale of the screw gauge is twice the least count of the Vernier callipers, the least count of the screw gauge is 0.01 mm.

(D) If the least count of the linear scale of the screw gauge is twice the least count of the Vernier callipers, the least count of the screw gauge is 0.005 mm.

14. (B), (C)

Smallest division on main scale = $\frac{1}{8}$ cm = 0.125 cm

5 divisions of the vernier scale = 4 divisions of the main scale

= $4 \times 0.125 = 0.5$ cm

$\therefore$ 1 division of vernier scale = $\frac{0.5}{5}$ = 0.1 cm

Least count of vernier = 1 main scale division – 1 vernier scale division

= 0.125 – 0.1 = 0.025 cm

Least count of screw gauge = $\frac{\text{pitch}}{100}$

If pitch of the screw gauge is twice the least count of vernier calipers then the least count of screw gauge = $\frac{0.05}{100}$ cm = $\frac{0.5}{100}$ mm = 0.005 mm

Hence (B) is correct.

Also, least count of linear scale of screw gauge = 2×0.025 cm = 0.05 cm

$\Rightarrow$ pitch = 2×0.05 cm = 0.1 cm = 1 mm

$\therefore$ Least Count = $\frac{1\text{ mm}}{100}$ = 0.01 mm

Hence (C) is correct.

15. Planck's constant h, speed of light c and gravitational constant G are used to form a unit of length L and a unit of mass M. Then the correct option(s) is(are)

(A) $M \propto \sqrt{c}$ (B) $M \propto \sqrt{G}$ (C) $L \propto \sqrt{h}$ (D) $L \propto \sqrt{G}$

15. (A), (C), (D)

Let

$L \propto h^x c^y G^z$

$\therefore L \propto (ML^2T^{-1})^x (LT^{-1})^y (M^{-1}L^3T^{-2})^z$

$L \propto M^{x-z} L^{2x+y+3z} T^{-x-y-2z}$

$\therefore$ x – z = 0 ....(1)

2x + y + 3z = 1................................(2)

x + y + 1z = 0..................................(3)

On solving

$$x = \frac{1}{2},\ y = -\frac{3}{2},\ z = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

Similarly

Let $M \propto h^x c^y G^z$

$\therefore M \propto M^{x-z} L^{2x+y+3z} T^{-x-y-2z}$

$\therefore\ x - z = 1$ ....(1)

$2x + y + 3z$ ....(2)

$x + y + 2z = 0$..................................(3)

Equation (2) – Equation (3) gives

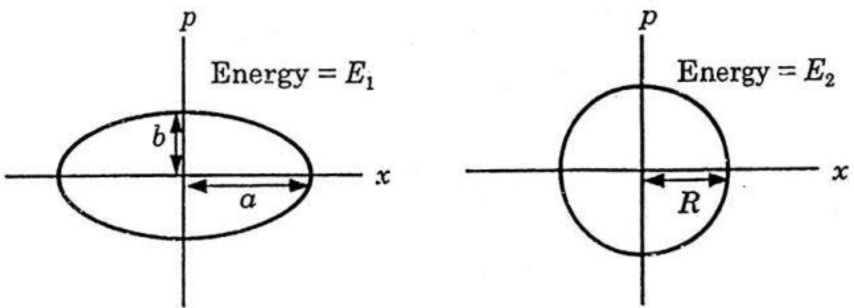
$x + z = 0$

$\therefore 2x = 1$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$ $\quad \therefore z = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\quad \therefore y = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore\ M \propto \sqrt{h}$, $\quad m \propto \sqrt{c}$ $\quad \therefore$ Option (A) is correct.

16. Two independent harmonic oscillators of equal mass are oscillating about the origin with angular frequencies ω_1 and ω_2 and have total energies E_1 and E_2, respectively. Then variations of their momenta p with positions x are shown in the figures. If $\frac{a}{b} = n^2$ and $\frac{a}{R} = n$, then the correct equation(s) is(are)



(A) $E_1\omega_1 = E_2\omega_2$ (B) $\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} = n^2$ (C) $\omega_1\omega_2 = n^2$ (D) $\frac{E_1}{\omega_1} = \frac{E_2}{\omega_2}$

16. (B), (D)

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega_1^2 a^2 = \frac{b^2}{2m} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{m\omega_1} = n^2 \qquad \text{…(i)}$$

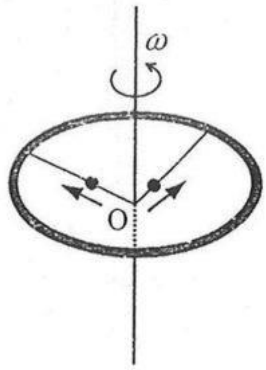
$$E_2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega_2^2 R^2 = \frac{R^2}{2m} \quad \Rightarrow \quad m\omega_2 = 1 \qquad \text{…(ii)}$$

From (i) and (ii) $\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} = n^2$

$$\frac{E_1}{E_2} = \left(\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2}\right)^2\left(\frac{a}{R}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{n^2}\cdot\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2}\cdot n^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{E_1}{\omega_1} = \frac{E_2}{\omega_2}$$

17. A ring of mass M and radius R is rotating with angular speed ω about a fixed vertical axis passing through its centre O with two point masses each of mass $\frac{M}{8}$ at rest at O. These masses can move radially outwards along two massless rods fixed on the ring as shown in the figure. At some instant the angular speed of the system is $\frac{8}{9}\omega$ and one of the masses is at a distance of $\frac{3}{5}R$ from O. At this instant the distance of the other mass from O is



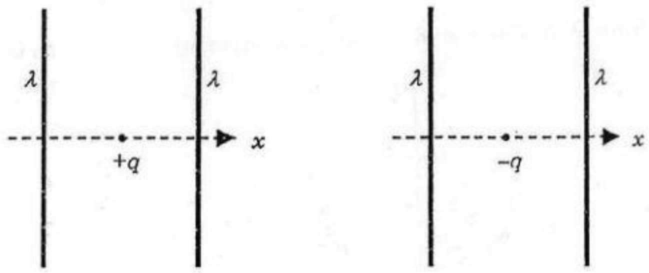
(A) $\frac{2}{3}R$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}R$ (C) $\frac{3}{5}R$ (D) $\frac{4}{5}R$

17. (D)
Let the other mass be at a distance x from the centre. Conserving angular momentum about the axis :

$$MR^2\omega = \left[MR^2 + \frac{M}{8}\left(\frac{3}{5}R\right)^2 + \frac{M}{8}x^2\right]\frac{8}{9}\omega$$

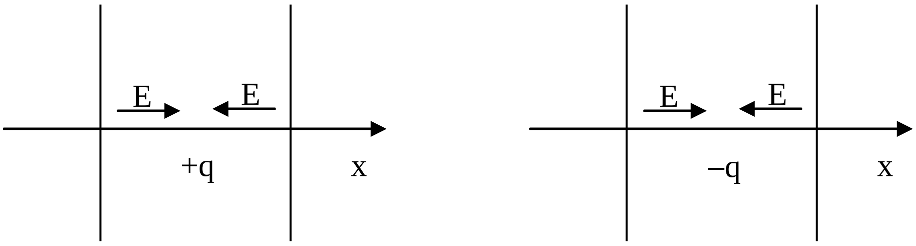
on solving $x = \frac{4}{5}R$.

18. The figures below depict two situations in which two infinitely long static line charges of constant positive line charge density λ are kept parallel to each other. In their resulting electric field, point charges q and −q are kept in equilibrium between them. The point charges are confined to move in the x direction only. If they are given a small displacement about their equilibrium positions, then the correct statement(s) is (are)



(A) Both charges execute simple harmonic motion.
(B) Both charges will continue moving in the direction of their displacement.
(C) Charge +q executes simple harmonic motion while charge −q continues moving in the direction of its displacement.
(D) Charge −q executes simple harmonic motion while charge +q continues moving in the direction of its displacement.

18. (C)



The charge experiences resting force whereas –ve charge experiences force in the direction of displacement.

Section – III

SECTION – 3 (Maximum Marks : 16)

- This section contains **TWO** questions
- Each question contains two columns, **Column I** and **Column II**
- **Column I** has **four** entries (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- **Column II** has **five** entries (P), (Q), (R), (S) and (T)
- Match the entries in **Column I** with the entries in **Column II**
- One or more entries in **Column I** may match with one or more entries in **Column II**
- The ORS contains a 4 × 5 matrix whose layout will be similar to the one shown below :

(A)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)
(B)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)
(C)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)
(D)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)

- For each entry in **Column I,** darken the bubbles of all the matching entries. For example, if entry (A) in **Column I** matches with entries (Q), (R) and (T), then darken these three bubbles in the ORS. Similarly, for entries (B), (C) and (D).
- Marking scheme :
  For each entry in **Column I**.
  +2 If only the bubble(s) corresponding to all the correct match(es) is (are) darkened
  0 If none of the bubbles is darkened
  −1 In all other cases

19. Match the nuclear processes given in column I with the appropriate option(s) in column (II).

	Column I		Column II
(A)	Nuclear fusion	(P)	Absorption of thermal neutrons by $^{235}_{92}U$
(B)	Fission in a nuclear reactor	(Q)	$^{60}_{27}Co$ nucleus
(C)	β-decay	(R)	Energy production in stars via hydrogen conversion to helium
(D)	γ-ray emission	(S)	Heavy water
		(T)	Neutrino emission

19. (A) → (R); (B) → (P), (S); (C) → (Q), (T); (D) → (P), (Q), (R)

20. A particle of unit mass is moving along the x-axis under the influence of a force and its total energy is conserved. Four possible forms of the potential energy of the particle are given in column I (α and U_0 are constants). Match the potential energies in column I to the corresponding statement(s) in column II.

	Column I		Column II
(A)	$U_1(x) = \frac{U_0}{2}\left[1-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2\right]^2$	(P)	The force acting on the particle is zero at x = a.
(B)	$U_2(x) = \frac{U_0}{2}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2$	(Q)	The force acting on the particle is zero at x = 0
(C)	$U_3(x) = \frac{U_0}{2}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 \exp\left[-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2\right]$	(R)	The force acting on the particle is zero at x = –a
(D)	$U_4(x) = \frac{U_0}{2}\left[\frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^3\right]$	(S)	The particle experiences an attractive force towards x = 0 in the region $\lvert x\rvert < a$.
		(T)	The particle with total energy $\frac{U_0}{4}$ can oscillate about the point x = –a.

20. (A) → (P), (Q), (R), (T); (B) → (Q), (S); (C) → (P), (Q), (R), (S); (D) → (P), (R)

(A) $U = \frac{U_0}{2}\left[1-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2\right]^2$

$$F = -\frac{dU}{dx} = -\frac{U_0}{2}\cdot 2\left[1-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2\right]\times\left[-\frac{2x}{a^2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{U_0}{2}\left[1-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2\right]\times\left[\frac{2x}{a^2}\right] \qquad \therefore\ F = 0 \text{ if } x = 0$$

Also, F = 0

if $\quad 1-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 = 0$

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{a} = \pm 1$$

$$x = \pm a$$

(A) $\rightarrow$ P, Q, R

(B) $U = \frac{U_0}{2a^2} \cdot x^2$

$$F = -\frac{dU}{dx} = -\frac{U_0}{2a^2}\cdot 2x = -\frac{U_0}{a^2}\cdot x \qquad F = 0 \text{ if } x = 0$$

(C) $U = \frac{U_0}{2}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 \cdot \exp\left[-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2\right]$

$$F = -\frac{dU}{dx} = -\left[\frac{U_0}{2}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 \cdot \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2\right)\cdot\left(-\frac{2x}{a^2}\right) + \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2\right)\cdot\frac{U_0}{2}\cdot\frac{2x}{a^2}\right]$$

$$= -\frac{U_0}{2}\cdot\frac{2x}{a^2}\left[-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 \cdot e^{-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} + e^{-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}\right]$$

$$= -U_0 \cdot \frac{x}{a^2}\left[1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2\right]\cdot e^{-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{U_0}{a^2}\cdot x \cdot e^{-\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}\left[1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2\right]$$

F = 0 at x = 0, x = $\pm$ a. Also F is negative for |x| < a

P, Q, R, S.

(D) $U = \frac{U_0}{2}\left[\frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^3\right]$

$$F = -\frac{dU}{dx} = -\frac{U_0}{2}\left[\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{3x^2}{a^3}\right]$$

$$= -\frac{U_0}{2a}\left[1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right]$$

F = 0 at x = $\pm$ a. Also F is negative for |x| < a.

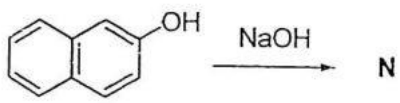
P, R, S.

PART II : CHEMISTRY

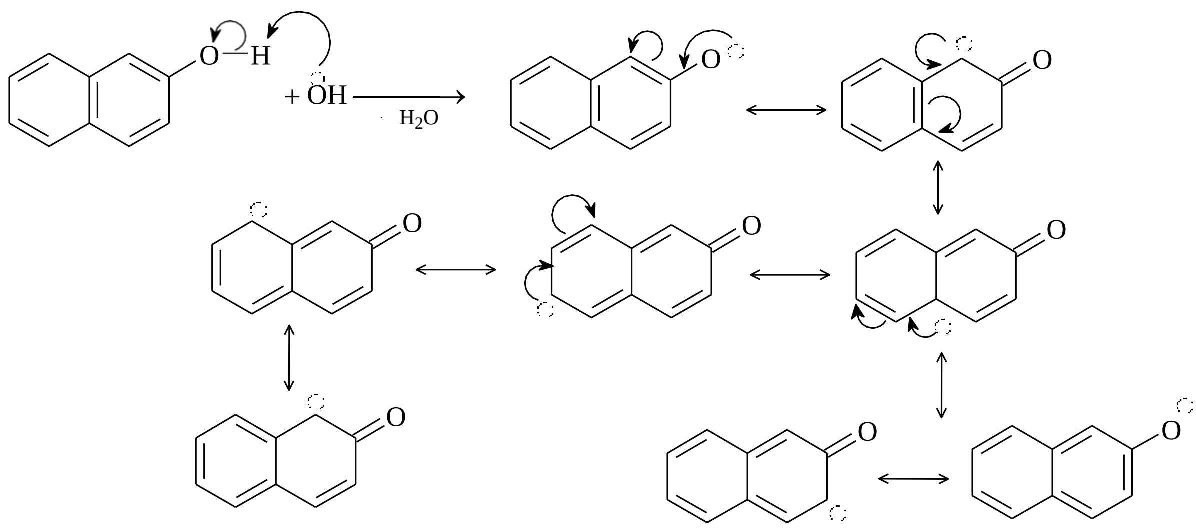
SECTION – 1 (Maximum Marks : 32)

- This section contains **EIGHT** questions
- The answer to each question is a **SINGLE DIGIT INTEGER** ranging from 0 to 9, both inclusive
- For each question, darken the bubble corresponding to the correct integer in the ORS.
- Marking scheme :
  +4 If the bubble corresponding to the answer is darkened
  0 In all other cases

21. The number of resonance structures for **N** is



21. [7]



22. The total number of lone pairs of electrons in N_2O_3 is

22. [8]

$$\ddot{\underset{..}{O}}=\ddot{N}-\ddot{\underset{..}{O}}-\ddot{N}=\ddot{\underset{..}{O}}$$

23. For the octahedral complexes of Fe^{3+} in SCN^- (thiocyanato–S) and in CN^- ligand environments, the difference between the spin–only magnetic moments in Bohr magnetons (when approximated to the nearest integer) is
[Atomic number of Fe = 26]

23. [4]
Fe^{+3} i.e. $[Ar]_{18}\ 3d^5$

For weak ligand, $t_{2g}^3\ eg^2$, i.e. n = 5

For strong ligand, $t_{2g}^5\ eg^0$, i.e. n = 1

Magnetic moment = $\sqrt{n(n+2)}$ B.M.

$= \sqrt{5(5+2)} = \sqrt{35}$ B.M. for weak ligand.

Magnetic moment for strong ligand = $\sqrt{1(1+2)} = \sqrt{3}$ B.M.

Difference in magnetic moment = $\sqrt{35} - \sqrt{3} = 4$

24. Among the triatomic molecules/ions, $BeCl_2$, N_3^-, N_2O, NO_2^+, O_3, SCl_2, ICl_2^-, I_3^- and XeF_2, the total number of linear molecule(s)/ion(s) where the hybridization of the central atom does not have contribution from the d–orbital (s) is
[Atomic number : S = 16, Cl = 17, I = 53 and Xe = 54]

24. [4]

$$\underbrace{Cl-Be-Cl \qquad \overset{-1}{N}=\overset{+1}{N}=\overset{-1}{N} \qquad N\equiv N\rightarrow O \qquad O=\overset{+}{N}=O}_{\text{Linear (sp hybridisation)}}$$

25. Not considering the electronic spin, the degeneracy of the second excited state (n = 3) of H atom is 9, while the degeneracy of the second excited state of H^- is

25. [3]

26. All the energy released from the reaction $\mathbf{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{Y}$, $\Delta_rG^0 = -193$ kJ mol^{-1} is used for oxidizing $\mathbf{M^+}$ as $\mathbf{M^+} \rightarrow \mathbf{M^{3+}} + 2e^-$, $E^0 = -0.25$ V.
Under standard conditions, the number of moles of $\mathbf{M^+}$ oxidized when **one** mole of **X** is converted to **Y** is [F = 96500 C mol^{-1}]

26. [4]

$\Delta G^0 = -n FE$

$n = \dfrac{193\times10^3}{96500\times0.25} = 8$

$\therefore$ No. of moles of M^+ oxidized by 1 mol of X = $\dfrac{8}{2} = 4$

27. If the freezing point of a 0.01 molal aqueous solution of a cobalt (III) chloride–ammonia complex (which behaves as a strong electrolyte) is –0.0558 °C, the number of chloride(s) in the coordination sphere of the complex is
[K_f of water = 1.86 K kg mol^{-1}]

27. [1]

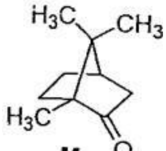
$\Delta T_f = i\,K_f\,m$

$0.0558 = i \times 1.86 \times 0.01$

$i = 3$

i.e. 2 Cl^- ions are present outside and one Cl^- present inside the co-ordination sphere.

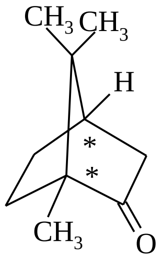
28. The total number of stereoisomers that can exist for **M** is



M

28. [2]

Compound –M have '2' stereo centres.



SECTION – 2 (Maximum Marks : 40)

- This section contains **TEN** questions
- Each question has **FOUR** options (A), (B), (C) and (D). **ONE OR MORE THAN ONE** of these four option (s) is (are) correct.
- For each question, darken the bubble(s) corresponding to all the correct option(s) in the ORS
- Marking scheme :
  +4 If only the bubble(s) corresponding to all the correct option(s) is (are) darkened
  0 If none of the bubbles is darkened
  –2 In all other cases

29. The correct statement (s) about Cr^{2+} and Mn^{3+} is (are)
[Atomic numbers of Cr = 24 and Mn = 25]
(A) Cr^{2+} is a reducing agent
(B) Mn^{3+} is an oxidizing agent
(C) Both Cr^{2+} and Mn^{3+} exhibit d^4 electronic configuration
(D) When Cr^{2+} is used as a reducing agent, the chromium ion attains d^5 electronic configuration

29. (A), (B), (C)

$Cr^{+2} = [Ar]_{18}\ 3d^4$

$Mn^{+3} = [Ar]_{18}\ 3d^4$

$Cr^{+2} \rightarrow Cr^{+3}$ i.e. $[Ar]_{18}\ 3d^3$

(R.A)

Hence, statement (D) is false.

Chromium (II) compounds are reducing agents as they are readily converted into chromium (III) compounds even by the oxygen of the air.

$$\underset{\text{(O.A)}}{Mn^{+3}} + e^- \rightarrow \underset{\text{(Most stable)}}{Mn^{+2}}$$

30. Copper is purified by electrolytic refining of blister copper. The correct statement(s) about this process is (are)
(A) Impure Cu strip is used as cathode
(B) Acidified aqueous $CuSO_4$ is used as electrolyte
(C) Pure Cu deposits at cathode
(D) Impurities settle as anode–mud

30. (B), (C), (D)
Impure copper strip is used as anode.

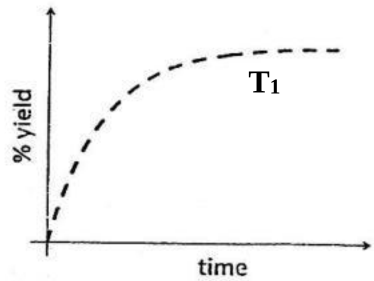
31. Fe^{3+} is reduced to Fe^{2+} by using

(A) H_2O_2 in presence of NaOH
(B) Na_2O_2 in water
(C) H_2O_2 in presence of H_2SO_4
(D) Na_2O_2 in presence of H_2SO_4

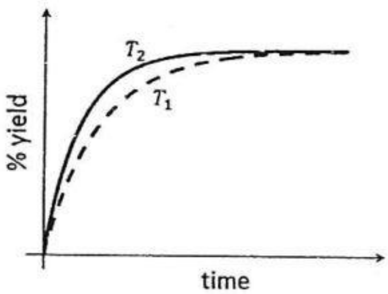
31. (A), (B)
H_2O_2 oxodizes acidic ferrous sulphate to ferric sulphats.
$2\,FeSO_4 + H_2SO_4 + H_2O_2 \rightarrow Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 2H_2O$

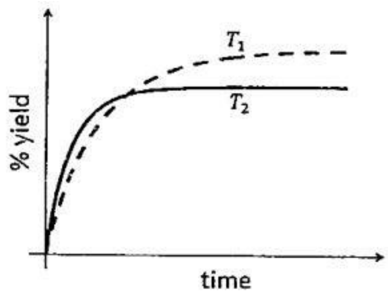
$2\,Na_3\,Fe(CN)_6 + 2\,NaOH + H_2O_2 \rightarrow 2\,Na_4\,[Fe(CN)_6] + 2H_2O + O_2$

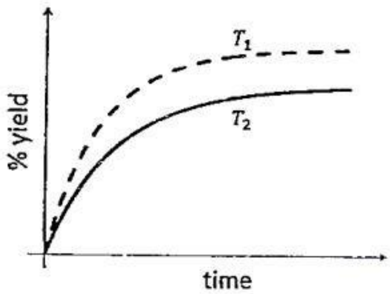
32. The % yield of ammonia as a function of time in the reaction
$N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3(g), \Delta H < 0$
at (P, T_1) is given below.

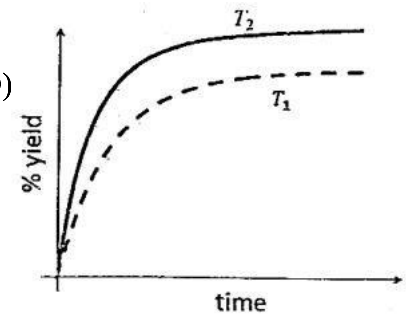


If this reaction is conducted at (P, T_2), with $T_2 > T_1$, the % yield of ammonia as a function of time is represented by

(A)


(B)


(C)


(D)


32. (C)
$N_2(g) \;+\; 3H_2(g) \;\rightleftharpoons\; 2NH_3 \qquad \Delta H < 0$ (exothermic).
For exothermic reaction, high temperature favours the reaction in backward direction i.e. yield of reaction decrease.

33. If the unit cell of a mineral has cubic close packed (ccp) array of oxygen atoms with **m** fraction of octahedral holes occupied by aluminium ions and **n** fraction of tetrahedral holes occupied by magnesium ions, **m** and **n**, respectively, are

(A) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{8}$
(B) $1, \frac{1}{4}$
(C) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$
(D) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}$

33. (A)

No. of oxygen atoms per unit cell in ccp = 4 (O^{-2})
No. of octahedral voids per unit cell = 4 (Al^{+3})
No. of Tetrahedral voids per unit cell = 8 (Mg^{+2})
Total negative charge due to oxygen atoms = 8
Net charge must be zero.
$m4(3) + 2n(8) + 4(-2) = 0$
$3m + 4n = 2$

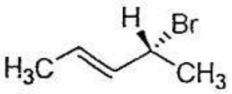
(A) $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{8} = 2$ is correct.

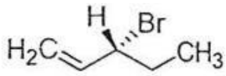
(B) $3 \times 1 + 4 \times \frac{1}{4} = 4 \neq 2$ is incorrect.

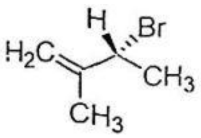
(C) $3 \times \frac{1}{2} + 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2} \neq 2$ is incorrect.

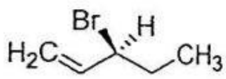
(D) $3 \times \frac{1}{4} + 4 \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{5}{4} \neq 2$ is incorrect.

34. Compound(s) that on hydrogenation produce(s) optically inactive compound(s) is(are)

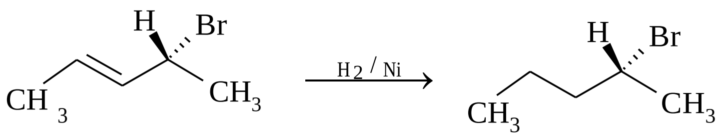
(A) 

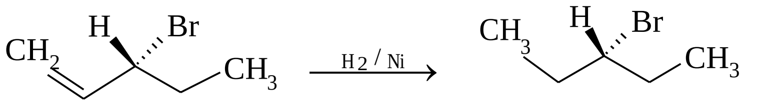
(B) 

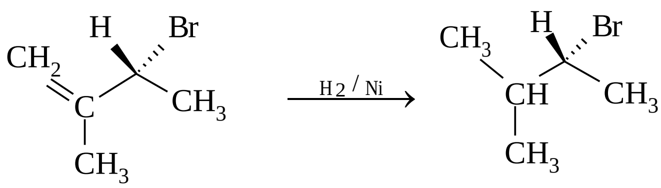
(C) 

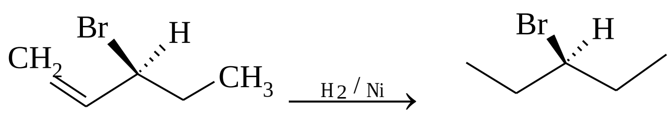
(D) 

34. (B) , (D)

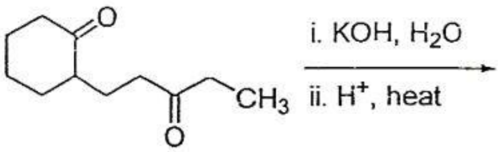
(A)  Optically Active

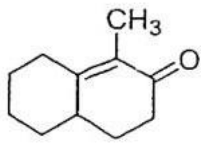
(B)  Optically Inactive

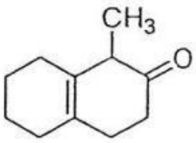
(C)  Optically Active

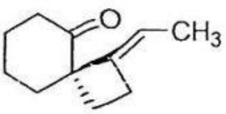
(D)  Optically Inactive

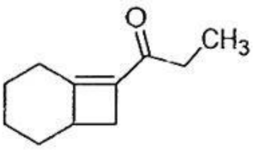
35. The major product of the following reaction is



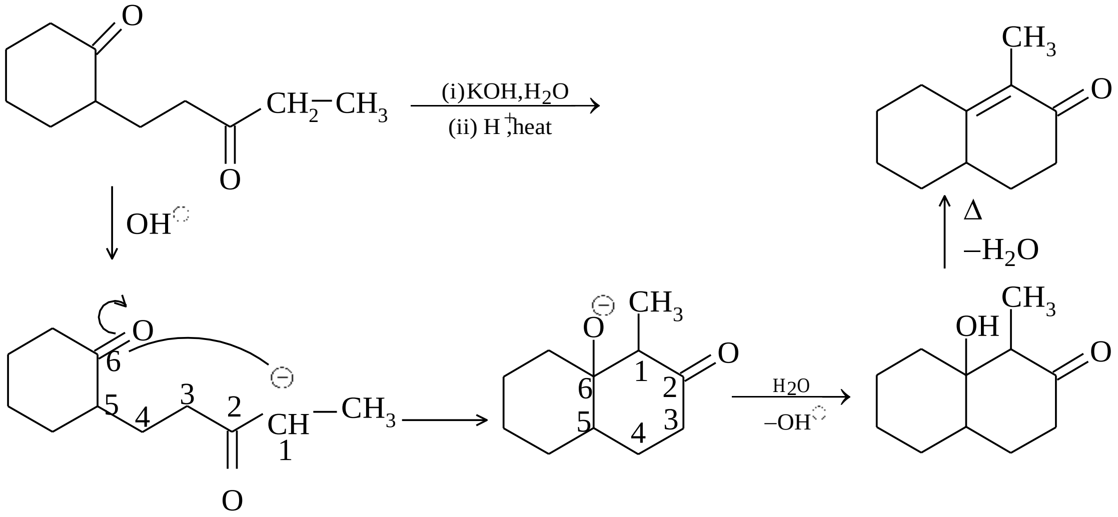
(A) 

(B) 

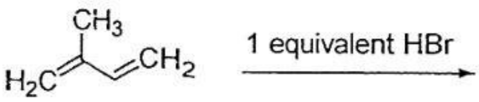
(C) 

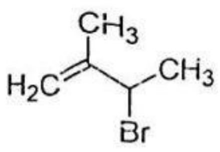
(D) 

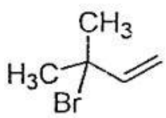
35. (A)

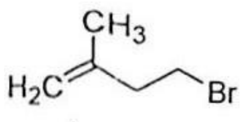


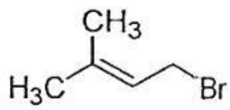
36. In the following reaction, the major product is



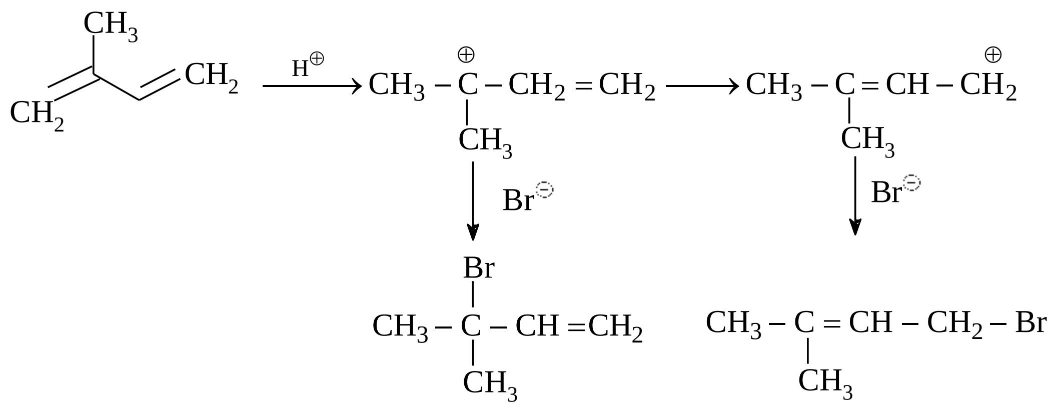
(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

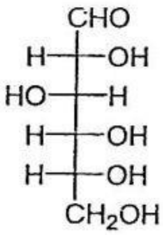
(D) 

36. (D)



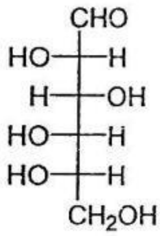
(K.C.P) (T.C.P.)

37. The structure of **D**-(+)-glucose is

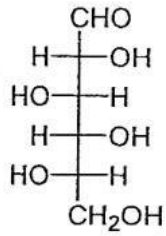


The structure of **L**-(–)-glucose is

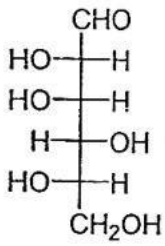
(A)



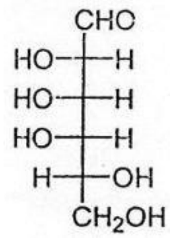
(B)



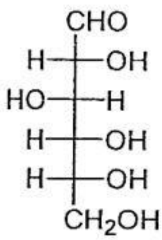
(C)



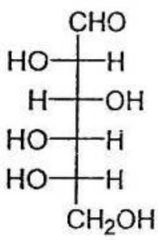
(D)



37. (A)

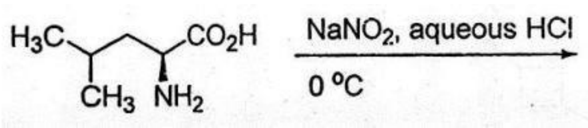


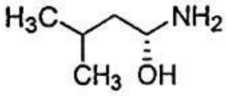
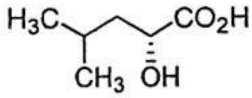
D-Glucose

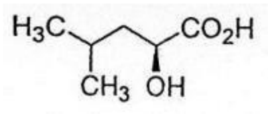
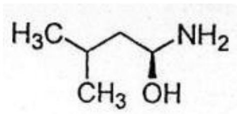


L-Glucose

38. The major product of the reaction is



(A)  (B) 

(C)  (D) 

38. (C)

$CH_3 - \underset{\displaystyle CH_3}{\underset{|}{CH}} - CH_2 - \underset{\displaystyle NH_2}{\underset{\blacktriangle}{CH}} - COOH$

$\Big\downarrow$ $NaNO_2$, aq. HCl, 0°C

$CH_3 - \underset{\displaystyle CH_3}{\underset{|}{CH}} - CH_2 - \underset{\displaystyle OH}{\underset{\blacktriangle}{CH}} - COOH$

Section – III

SECTION – 3 (Maximum Marks : 16)

- This section contains **TWO** questions
- Each question contains two columns, **Column I** and **Column II**
- **Column I** has **four** entries (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- **Column II** has **five** entries (P), (Q), (R), (S) and (T)
- Match the entries in **Column I** with the entries in **Column II**
- One or more entries in **Column I** may match with one or more entries in **Column II**
- The ORS contains a 4 × 5 matrix whose layout will be similar to the one shown below :

(A)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)
(B)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)
(C)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)
(D)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)

- For each entry in **Column I,** darken the bubbles of all the matching entries. For example, if entry (A) in **Column I** matches with entries (Q), (R) and (T), then darken these three bubbles in the ORS. Similarly, for entries (B), (C) and (D).
- Marking scheme :
  For each entry in **Column I**.
  +2 If only the bubble(s) corresponding to all the correct match(es) is (are) darkened
  0 If none of the bubbles is darkened
  –1 In all other cases

39. Match the anionic species given in Column I that are present in the ore(s) given in Column II.

	Column I		Column II
(A)	Carbonate	(P)	Siderite
(B)	Sulphide	(Q)	Malachite
(C)	Hydroxide	(R)	Bauxite
(D)	Oxide	(S)	Calamine
		(T)	Argentite

39. (A) $\rightarrow$ (P), (Q), (S) ; (B) $\rightarrow$ (T) ; (C) $\rightarrow$ (Q) , (R) ; (D) $\rightarrow$ (R)

(P) = Siderite = $FeCO_3$

(Q) = Malachite = $CuCO_3 . Cu(OH)_2$

(R) = Bauxite = $Al_2O_3 . 2H_2O$

(S) = Calamine = $ZnCO_3$

(T) = Argentite = Ag_2S

40. Match the thermodynamic processes given under Column I with the expressions given under Column II.

	Column I		Column II
(A)	Freezing of water at 273 K and 1 atm	(P)	$q = 0$
(B)	Expansion of 1 mol of an ideal gas into a vacuum under isolated conditions	(Q)	$w = 0$
(C)	Mixing of equal volumes of two ideal gases at constant temperature and pressure in an isolated container	(R)	$\Delta S_{sys} < 0$
(D)	Reversible heating of $H_2(g)$ at 1 atm from 300 K to 600 K, followed by reversible cooling to 300 K at 1 atm	(S)	$\Delta U = 0$
		(T)	$\Delta G = 0$

40. (A) $\rightarrow$ (R), (T); (B) $\rightarrow$ (P), (Q), (S); (C) $\rightarrow$ (P), (Q), (S); (D) $\rightarrow$ (S), (T)

(A) $\rightarrow$ (R), (T)

$$H_2O(\ell) \rightleftharpoons H_2O(s)$$

$\Delta G = 0$ and $\Delta U = 0$, $\Delta S_{sys} < 0$

(B) $\rightarrow$ (P), (Q), (S)

Free expansion i.e. $w = 0$, $\Delta U = 0$, $q = 0$

(C) $\rightarrow$ (P), (Q), (S)

$q = 0$, $\Delta U = 0$, $w = 0$

(D) $\rightarrow$ (S), (T)

PART III – MATHEMATICS

Section – I (Maximum Marks : 32)

- This section contains **EIGHT** questions.
- The answer to each question is a **SINGLE DIGIT INTEGER** ranging from 0 to 9, both inclusive
- For each question, darken the bubble corresponding to the correct integer in the ORS.
- Marking scheme :
  +4 If the bubble corresponding to the answer is darkened
  0 In all other cases

41. Let the curve C be the mirror image of the parabola $y^2 = 4x$ with respect to the line $x + y + 4 = 0$. If A and B are the points of intersection of C with the line $y = -5$, then the distance between A and B is

41. [4]

$y^2 = 4x$ $\quad$ $a = 1$

Image of vertex (0, 0)

w.r. to $x + y + 4 = 0$ is (x_1, y_1)

so, $\frac{x_1 - 0}{1} = \frac{y_1 - 0}{1} = -2\,\frac{0+0+4}{1^2+1^2}$

$x_1 = y_1 = -4$

$(x_1, y_1) = (-4, -4) = A$

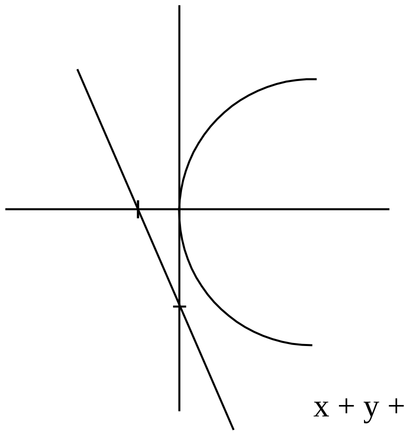
Image of focus S (1, 0)

w.r. to $x + y + 4 = 0$ is (x_2, y_2)

$\frac{x_2 - 1}{1} = \frac{y_2 - 1}{1} = -2\cdot\frac{1+0+4}{1^2+1^2}$

$x_2 - 1 = y_2 = -5$

$(x_2, y_2) \equiv (-4, -5)$



x + y + 4 = 0

Distance between vertex and focus is 1. Also, AB = Latus rectum = 4a = 4.

42. The minimum number of times a fair coin needs to be tossed, so that the probability of getting at least two heads is at least 0.96, is

42. [8]

Let 'n' is the minimum number of times a fair coin is tossed.

P (getting at least two heads) = 0.96

$$^nC_2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2} + {}^nC_3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-3} + {}^nC_4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-4} + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_n\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \geq 0.96$$

$$^nC_0\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + {}^nC_1\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + {}^nC_2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2} + \ldots + {}^nC_n\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0$$

$$\geq {}^nC_0\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + {}^nC_1\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + 0.96$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \geq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + n\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + 0.96$$

$$1 \geq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + n\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + 0.96$$

$$1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - n\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \geq 0.96$$

n = 8

Alternate Method :

$$1 - {}^nC_0\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - {}^nC_1\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \ge 0.96$$

$$1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - n\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \ge 0.96$$

$$0.04 \ge \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n (n+1)$$

$\therefore\ n_{max} = 8.$

43. Let n be the number of ways in which 5 boys and 5 girls can stand in a queue in such a way that all the girls stand consecutively in the queue. Let m be the number of ways in which 5 boys and 5 girls can stand in a queue in such a way that exactly four girls stand consecutively in the queue. Then the value of $\frac{m}{n}$ is

43. [5]

$n = 6! \times 5!$

$m = 6! \times 4! \times 5 \times {}^5C_4$

$$\frac{m}{n} = \frac{6! \times 4! \times 5 \times {}^5C_4}{6! \times 5!} = 5$$

44. If the normals of the parabola $y^2 = 4x$ drawn at the end points of its latus rectum are tangents to the circle $(x-3)^2 + (y+2)^2 = r^2$, then the value of r^2 is

44. [2]

End points of L.R. $\quad (a, 2a) \equiv (am^2, -2am)$

$\Rightarrow (1, 2) \equiv (m^2, -2m)$

$\therefore\ m^2 = 1$ and $m = -1$

Normal

$y = mx - 2m - m^3$

$y = (-1)x - 2(-1) - (-1)^3$

$x + y - 3 = 0$

As it is normal to $(x-3)^2 + (y+2)^2 = r^2$

$\Rightarrow \perp^r$ distance from $(3, -2) = r$

to $x + y - 3 = 0$

$$\left|\frac{3-2+3}{\sqrt{2}}\right| = r$$

$\sqrt{2} = r$

$\therefore\ r^2 = 2$

45. Let $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a function defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} [x], & x \le 2 \\ 0, & x > 2 \end{cases}$,

where [x] is the greatest integer less than or equal to x. If $I = \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{xf(x^2)}{2 + f(x+1)}\,dx$, then the value of $(4I - 1)$ is

45. [0]

$$I = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{xf\left(x^2\right)}{2+f(x+1)}\,dx$$

$$I = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{x\,f\left(x^2\right)}{2+f(x+1)}\,dx + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x\,f\left(x^2\right)}{2+f(x+1)}\,dx + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x\,f\left(x^2\right)}{2+f(x+1)}\,dx + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{2} \frac{x\,f\left(x^2\right)}{2+f(x+1)}\,dx$$

$$I = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{x\cdot 0}{2+0}\,dx + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x\cdot 0}{2+1}\,dx + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x.1\,dx}{2+0} + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{2} \frac{x\cdot 0}{2+0}\,dx$$

$$I = \frac{1}{4}\left[x^2\right]_1^{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

$$I = \frac{1}{4}$$

$4I - 1 = 0$

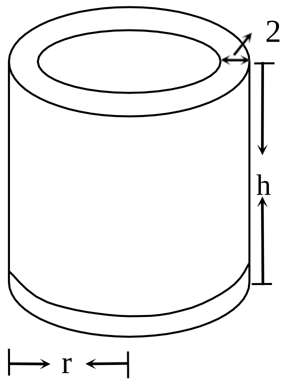
46. A cylindrical container is to be made from certain solid material with the following constraints : It has a fixed inner volume of V mm^3, has a 2 mm thick solid wall and is open at the top. The bottom of the container is a solid circular disc of thickness 2 mm and is of radius equal to the outer radius of the container.
If the volume of the material used to make the container is minimum when the inner radius of the container is 10 mm, then the value of $\frac{V}{250\pi}$ is

46. [4]

$V = \pi\,(r-2)^2 h$

Volume of the material used,

$$V_m = 4h\left(\frac{r+r-2}{2}\right)\pi + 2\pi r^2$$



$$V_m = 4\pi h(r-1) + 2\pi r^2$$

$$V_m = \frac{4(r-1)V}{(r-2)^2} + 2\pi r^2$$

$$\frac{dV_m}{dr}\ 4V\left(\frac{(r-2)^2-(r-1)2(r-2)}{(r-2)^4}\right) + 4\pi r = 0$$

Put r = 12 as inner reading is 10.

$$\therefore\ 4V\left(\frac{100-220}{10000}\right) + 48\pi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{48V}{1000} + 48\pi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V}{250\pi} = 4$$

47. Let $F(x) = \int_x^{x^2+\frac{\pi}{6}} 2\cos^2 t\, dt$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $f : \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right] \to [0, \infty)$ be a continuous function. For $a \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$, if F′(a) + 2 is the area of the region bounded by x = 0, y = 0, y = f(x) and x = a, then f(0) is

47. [3]

$$F(x) = \int_x^{x^2+\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 + \cos 2t)\, dt$$

$$= t\Big|_x^{x^2+\frac{\pi}{6}} + \frac{\sin 2t}{2}\Big|_x^{x^2+\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$= x^2 - x + \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2}\left[\sin\left(2x^2 + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \sin 2x\right]$$

$$\therefore\ F'(x) = 2x - 1 + \frac{1}{2}\left[\cos\left(2x^2 + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)4x - 2\cos 2x\right]$$

Given Question,

$$\int_0^a f(x)\, dx = F'(a) + 2$$

$$= 2a - 1 + \frac{1}{2}\left[\cos\left(2a^2 + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)4a - 2\cos 2a + 2\right]$$

Diff. w.r.t. a

$$f(a) = 2 + \frac{1}{2}\left[4\cos\left(2a^2 + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - 4a\sin\left(2a^2 + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\cdot 4a + 4\sin 2a\right]$$

Put a = 0

$$f(0) = 2 + \frac{1}{2}\left[4 \times \frac{1}{2} - 0 + 0\right] = 3$$

48. The number of distinct solutions of the equation

$$\frac{5}{4}\cos^2 2x + \cos^4 x + \sin^4 x + \cos^6 x + \sin^6 x = 2$$

in the interval [0, 2π] is

48. [8]

$$\frac{5}{4}\cos^2 2x + \cos^4 x + \sin^4 x + \cos^6 x + \sin^6 x = 2$$

$$\frac{5}{4}\cos^2 2x + (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)^2 - 2\cos^2 x \sin^2 x + (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)^3 - 3\cos^2 x \sin^2 x = 2$$

$$\frac{5}{4}\cos^2 2x + 1 - \frac{\sin^2 2x}{2} + 1 - \frac{3}{4}\sin^2 2x = 2$$

$$\frac{5}{4}\cos^2 2x - \frac{5}{4}\sin^2 2x = 0$$

$$\frac{5}{4}\cos 4x = 0$$

$$\cos 4x = 0$$

Number of solution is 8.

Section – II (Maximum Marks : 40)

- This section contains **TEN** questions
- Each question has **FOUR** options (A), (B), (C) and (D). **ONE OR MORE THAN ONE** of these four option (s) is (are) correct.
- For each question, darken the bubble(s) corresponding to all the correct option(s) in the ORS
- Marking scheme :
  +4 If only the bubble(s) corresponding to all the correct option(s) is (are) darkened
  0 If none of the bubbles is darkened
  –2 In all other cases

49. Let y(x) be a solution of the differential equation $(1 + e^x)y' + ye^x = 1$. If y(0) = 2, then which of the following statements is (are) true?

(A) y(–4) = 0

(B) y(–2) = 0

(C) y(x) has a critical point in the interval (–1, 0)

(D) y(x) has no critical point in the interval (–1, 0)

49. (A) (C)

$$(1 + e^x)\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) + y\,e^x = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\,y = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$$

$$\text{I.F.} = e^{\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}du} = e^{\log_e(1+e^x)} = 1 + e^x$$

So $y\,.\,(1 + e^x) = C + \int (1+e^x)\cdot\frac{1}{1+e^x}du$

$$y\,(1 + e^x) = C + x$$

$$y = \frac{4+x}{1+e^x}$$

$$y(0) = 2$$

$$2\,(1 + 1) = C + 0 \Rightarrow C = 4$$

Put x = –4

$$y(-4) = 0$$

For critical points $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(1+e^x)\cdot 1 - (x+4)\cdot e^x}{(1+e_x)^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 3e^x - x\,e^x = 0$$

$$(3 + x)\,e^x = 1$$

$$3 + x = e^{-x}$$

Graphically one root lies in (–1, 0)

50. Consider the family of all circles whose centers lie on the straight line y = x. If this family of circles is represented by the differential equation $Py'' + Qy' + 1 = 0$, where P, Q are functions of x, y and y' (here $y' = \frac{dy}{dx}, y'' = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$), then which of the following statements is (are) true?

(A) $P = y + x$
(B) $P = y - x$
(C) $P + Q = 1 - x + y + y' + (y')^2$
(D) $P - Q = x + y - y' - (y')^2$

50. (B) (C)

Let circle $(x-h)^2 + (y-h)^2 = r^2$

Diff. $(x-h) + (y-h)\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ …(1)

$$x - h + y\frac{dy}{dx} - h\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{x + y\frac{dy}{dx}}{1 + \frac{dy}{dx}} = h \quad \ldots (2)$$

$$(x-h) + (y-h)\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

Again diff.

$$1 + (y-h)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$1 + \left\{y - \frac{x + y\frac{dy}{dx}}{1 + \frac{dy}{dx}}\right\}\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$1 + \frac{y-x}{1+\frac{dy}{dx}} \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y-x)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) + \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 0$$

$(y-x)y'' + (y')^2(1 + y') + 1 + y' = 0$
$(y-x)y'' + (y' + (y')^2 + 1)y' + 1 = 0$
$P = y - x$, $Q = (y')^2 + y' + 1$

51. Let $g: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable function with $g(0) = 0$, $g'(0) = 0$ and $g'(1) \neq 0$. Let

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{|x|}g(x), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

and $h(x) = e^{|x|}$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Let $(f \circ h)(x)$ denote $f(h(x))$ and $(h \circ f)(x)$ denote $h(f(x))$. Then which of the following is (are) true?

(A) f is differentiable at x = 0
(B) h is differentiable at x = 0
(C) $f \circ h$ is differentiable at x = 0
(D) $h \circ f$ is differentiable at x = 0

51. (A), (D)

$g(0) = 0, \quad g'(0) = 0, \quad g'(1) \neq 0$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x), & x > 0 \\ -g(x), & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

For option (A)

R.H.D at $x = 0$ $\quad f'(0^+) = \lim_{h\to 0} \dfrac{f(h) - f(0)}{h}$

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

L.H.D at x = 0, $\quad f'(0-) = \lim_{h\to 0} \dfrac{f(-h) - f(0)}{-h}$

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

$$= g'(0) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ diff. at x = 0

For (B) $\quad h(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x > 0 \\ e^{-x}, & x < 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

$$h'(0^+) = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{h(t) - h(0)}{t} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{e^t - 1}{t} = 1$$

$$h'(0^-) = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{h(-t) - h(0)}{-t} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{e^t - 1}{-t} = -1$$

Not diff. at x = 0

(C) $foh = f(h(u)) = g(h(u)$ as $h(u) > 0$

R.H.D $\quad = \lim_{t\to 0} \dfrac{g(h(t)) - g(h(0))}{t}$

$$= \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{g(e^h) - g(1)}{t} = g(1) = k$$

L.H.D $\quad = \lim_{t\to 0} \dfrac{g(h(-t)) - g(h(0))}{-t}$

$$= \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{g(e^h) - g(1)}{-t}$$

$$= -g'(1) = -k$$

Not diff. foh at x = 0

(D) $\quad hof = h(f(u))$

R.H.D $\quad = \lim_{t\to 0} \dfrac{h(f(t)) - h(f(0))}{t}$ $\quad$ As $g'(0) = 0$ $\quad \lim_{h\to 0} \dfrac{g(h) - g(0)}{h} = 0$

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

$$= \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{h(g(t)) - 1}{t} = 0$$

L.H.D $= \lim\limits_{h\to 0} \dfrac{h(t(-t)) - h(t(0))}{-t}$

$= \lim\limits_{h\to 0} \dfrac{h(-g(-t)) - 1}{-t} = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ Diff. at x = 0

52. Let $f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\sin x\right)\right)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $g(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}\sin x$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Let $(f \circ g)(x)$ denote $f(g(x))$ and $(g \circ f)(x)$ denote $g(f(x))$. Then which of the following is (are) true?

(A) Range of f is $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$

(B) Range of $f \circ g$ is $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$

(C) $\lim\limits_{x\to 0} \dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \dfrac{\pi}{6}$

(D) There is an $x \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $(g \circ f)(x) = 1$

52. (A) (B), (C)

$f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\sin x\right)\right)$

$g(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}\sin x$

$f(g(x)) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\sin x\right)\right)\right)$

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\sin x\right)\right)\right)}{\frac{\pi}{6}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\sin x\right)} \times \frac{\frac{\pi}{6}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\sin x\right)}{\frac{\pi}{2}\sin x} = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

$g(f(x)) = \frac{\pi}{2}\sin\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\sin x\right)\right)\right)$

$-\frac{\pi}{2}\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \le g(f(x)) \le \frac{\pi}{2}\sin\frac{1}{2}$

$-0.73 \le g(f(x)) \le 0.73$

53. Let ΔPQR be a triangle. Let $\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{QR}$, $\vec{b} = \overrightarrow{RP}$ and $\vec{c} = \overrightarrow{PQ}$. If $|\vec{a}| = 12$, $|\vec{b}| = 4\sqrt{3}$ and $\vec{b}\cdot\vec{c} = 24$, then which of the following is (are) true?

(A) $\dfrac{|\vec{c}|^2}{2} - |\vec{a}| = 12$

(B) $\dfrac{|\vec{c}|^2}{2} + |\vec{a}| = 30$

(C) $|\vec{a}\times\vec{b} + \vec{c}\times\vec{a}| = 48\sqrt{3}$

(D) $\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = -72$

53. (A), (C), (D)

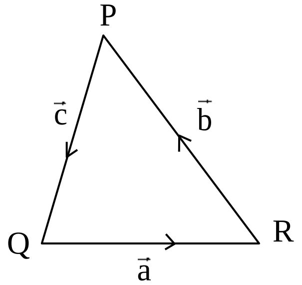
Given, $|\vec{a}| = 12$

$|\vec{b}| = 4\sqrt{3}$, $\vec{b}\cdot\vec{c} = 24$

$\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0$

$\vec{b} + \vec{c} = -\vec{a}$

$|\vec{b} + \vec{c}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2$



$|\vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{c}|^2 + 2\,\vec{b}\cdot\vec{c} = |\vec{a}|^2$

$|\vec{c}|^2 = 48$

$|\vec{c}| = 4\sqrt{3}$

$\vec{b}.\vec{c} = 24$

$|\vec{b}||\vec{c}| \cos\theta = 24$

$\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}$

$\angle QPR = 120°$, $\angle PQR = \angle QRP = 30$

54. Let X and Y be two arbitrary, 3×3, non-zero, skew-symmetric matrices and Z be an arbitrary 3×3, non-zero, symmetric matrix. Then which of the following matrices is (are) skew symmetric?

(A) $Y^3Z^4 - Z^4Y^3$ (B) $X^{44} + Y^{44}$

(C) $X^4Z^3 - Z^3X^4$ (D) $X^{23} + Y^{23}$

54. (C) (D)

(A) $(Y^3Z^4 - Z^4Y^3)^T$

$= (Y^3Z^4)^T - (Z^4.\ Y^3)^T$

$= (Z^4)^T.\ (Y^3)^T - (Y^3)^T.(Z^4)^T$

$= -\ Z^4.\ Y^3 + Y^3Z^4$

$= Y^3Z^4 - Z^4Y^3$

$= Y^3Z^4 - Z^4Y^3$

$\therefore$ Symmetric

(B) $(X^{44} + Y^{44})^T$

$= (X^{44})T + (Y^{44})^T$

$= X^{44} + Y^{44}$

$\therefore$ Symmetric

(C) $(X^4\ Z^3 - Z^3\ X^4)^T$

$= (X^4Z^3)^T - (Z^3X^4)^T$

$= (Z^3)^T.(X^4)^T - (X^4)^T.(Z^3)^T$

$= -\ (X^4Z^3 - Z^3X^4)$

$\therefore$ Skew – Symmetric

(D) $(X^{23} + Y^{23})^T \quad = -\ X^{23} - Y^{23}$

$= -\ (X^{23} + Y^{23})$

$\therefore$ Skew –Symmetric.

55. Which of the following values of α satisfy the equation

$$\begin{vmatrix} (1+\alpha)^2 & (1+2\alpha)^2 & (1+3\alpha)^2 \\ (2+\alpha)^2 & (2+2\alpha)^2 & (2+3\alpha)^2 \\ (3+\alpha)^2 & (3+2\alpha)^2 & (3+3\alpha)^2 \end{vmatrix} = -648\alpha?$$

(A) -4 (B) 9

(C) -9 (D) 4

55. (B, C)

$$\begin{vmatrix} (1+\alpha)^2 & (1+2\alpha)^2 & (1+3\alpha)^2 \\ (2+\alpha)^2 & (2+2\alpha)^2 & (2+3\alpha)^2 \\ (3+\alpha)^2 & (3+2\alpha)^2 & (3+3\alpha)^2 \end{vmatrix} = -648\alpha$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+\alpha^2+2\alpha & 1+4\alpha^2+4\alpha & 1+9\alpha^2+6\alpha \\ 4+\alpha^2+4\alpha & 4+4\alpha^2+8\alpha & 4+9\alpha^2+12 \\ 9+\alpha^2+6\alpha & 9+4\alpha^2+12\alpha & 9+9\alpha^2+18\alpha \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} R_2 \to R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 \to R_3 - R_2 \end{matrix} = -648\alpha$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+\alpha^2+2\alpha & 1+4\alpha^2+4\alpha & 1+9\alpha^2+6\alpha \\ 3+2\alpha & 3+4\alpha & 3+6\alpha \\ 5+2\alpha & 5+4\alpha & 5+6\alpha \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} c_1 \to C_1 - C_3 \\ C_2 \to C_2 - C_3 \end{matrix} = -648\alpha$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha^2-4 & 4\alpha^2-4 & 9\alpha^2-4 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \\ 5+2\alpha & 5+4\alpha & 5+6\alpha \end{vmatrix} = -648\alpha$$

$$-2\begin{vmatrix} \alpha^2-4 & 4\alpha^2-4 & 9\alpha^2-4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 5+2\alpha & 5+4\alpha & 5+6\alpha \end{vmatrix} = 648\alpha$$

$$-2\begin{vmatrix} \alpha^2-4 & 3\alpha^2 & 8\alpha^2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5+2\alpha & 2\alpha & 4\alpha \end{vmatrix} = -648\alpha$$

$$2(12\alpha^3 - 16\alpha^3) = -648\alpha$$

$$2(-4\alpha^3) = -648\alpha$$

$$8\alpha^3 = 648\alpha$$

$$\alpha(\alpha^2-81) = 0$$

$$\alpha = 0, 9, -9$$

56. In $\mathbb{R}^3$, consider the planes $P_1 : y = 0$ and $P_2 : x + z = 1$. Let P_3 be a plane, different from P_1 and P_2, which passes through the intersection of P_1 and P_2. If the distance of the point $(0, 1, 0)$ from P_3 is 1 and the distance of a point (α, β, γ) from P_3 is 2, then which of the following relations is (are) true?

(A) $2\alpha + \beta + 2\gamma + 2 = 0$ (B) $2\alpha - \beta + 2\gamma + 4 = 0$

(C) $2\alpha + \beta - 2\gamma - 10 = 0$ (D) $2\alpha - \beta + 2\gamma - 8 = 0$

56. (B) (D)

$P_1 : y = 0$

$P_2 : x + z = 1$

So plane, $x + z - 1 + \lambda y = 0$

Given :

Distance from (0, 1, 0) from P_3 is = 1.

$$\left|\frac{0+\lambda+0-1}{\sqrt{1+1+\lambda^2}}\right| = 1$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 1 - 2\lambda = 2 + \lambda^2$

$\Rightarrow \quad \lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$

So Plane is $x + z - 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) y = 0$

$$2x - y + 2z - 2 = 0$$

Given :

$$\left|\frac{2\alpha-\beta+2\gamma-2}{\sqrt{2^2+1+2^2}}\right| = 2$$

$2\alpha-\beta + 2\gamma - 2 = \pm 6$

$2\alpha-\beta + 2\gamma = -4$ or 8

$P_3 : x + z - 1 + \lambda y = 0$

57. In $\mathbb{R}^3$, Let L be a straight line passing through the origin. Suppose that all the points on L are at a constant distance from the two planes $P_1 : x + 2y - z + 1 = 0$ and $P_2 : 2x - y + z - 1 = 0$. Let M be the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars drawn from the points on L to the plane P_1. Which of the following points lie(s) on M?

(A) $\left(0, -\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$ (B) $\left(-\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}\right)$

(C) $\left(-\frac{5}{6}, 0, \frac{1}{6}\right)$ (D) $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, 0, \frac{2}{3}\right)$

57. (A) (B)

Given

$$\left|\frac{x+2y-z+1}{\sqrt{1+4+1}}\right| = \left|\frac{2x-y+z-1}{\sqrt{4+1+1}}\right|$$

$\Rightarrow x + 2y - z + 1 = \to (2x - y + z - 1)$

(+) $x - 3y + 2z - 2 = 0$ …(1)

(–) $3x + y = 0$ …(2)

Now Let line be $\frac{x-0}{\ell} = \frac{y-0}{m} = \frac{z-0}{n}$ …(3)

So, line (3) lie on plane (1) and (2)

$\Rightarrow \ell - 3m + 2n = 0$

$3\ell + m + 0n = 0$

$\frac{\ell}{-1} = \frac{m}{3} = \frac{n}{5}$

So line is $\frac{x}{-1} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{5} = r$

Let any point $(x, y, z) = (-r, 3r, 5r)$

foot of 1^{st} from $(-r, 3r, 5r)$ to plane P_1 is

$$\frac{x+r}{1} = \frac{y-3r}{2} = \frac{z-5r}{-1} = -\frac{-r+6r-5r+1}{1+4+1}$$

$$\frac{x+r}{1} = \frac{y-3r}{2} = \frac{z-5r}{-1} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$(x, y, z) \equiv \left(-r-\frac{1}{6}, 3r-\frac{1}{3}, 5r+\frac{1}{6}\right)$$

For $r = 0$, option (B)

$R = \frac{1}{6}$ option (A)

58. Let P and Q be distinct points on the parabola $y^2 = 2x$ such that a circle with PQ as diameter passes through the vertex 0 of the parabola. If P lies in the first quadrant and the area of the triangle ΔOPQ is $3\sqrt{2}$, then which of the following is (are) the coordinates of P?

(A) $(4, 2\sqrt{2})$ (B) $(9, 3\sqrt{2})$ (C) $\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ (D) $(1, \sqrt{2})$

58. (A) (D)

$y^2 = 2x \qquad a = \frac{1}{2}$

Let $\quad P(a t_1^2, 2at_1) = \left(\frac{t_1^2}{2}, t_1\right)$

and $\quad Q(a t_2^2, 2at_2) = \left(\frac{t_2^2}{2}, t_2\right)$

on parabola.

Equation of circle on PQ as diameter

$\left(x - \frac{t_1^2}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{t_2^2}{2}\right) (u - t_1)(y - t_2) = 0$

Given it passes vertex 0 (0, 0)

$\Rightarrow \frac{t_1^2 t_2^2}{4} + t_1t_2 = 0$

As $t_1t_2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow t_1t_2 = -4 \qquad \ldots (1)$

Given Δ OPQ = $3\sqrt{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}\left|\frac{t_1^2 t_2}{2} - \frac{t_1 t_2^2}{2}\right| = 3\sqrt{2}$

$|t_1t_2(t_1 - t_2)| = 12\sqrt{2}$

$t_1t_2(t_1 - t_2) = \pm 12\sqrt{2}$

$(-4)(t_1 - t_2) = + 12\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore t_1 - t_2 = \pm 3\sqrt{2}$

(+)	(–)
$t_1 - t_2 = 3\sqrt{2}$	$t_1 - t_2 = -3\sqrt{2}$
$t_1 - \left(\frac{-4}{t_1}\right) = 3\sqrt{2}$	$t_1 + \frac{4}{t_1} = -3\sqrt{2}$
$t_1^2 - 3\sqrt{2}\, t_1 + 4 = 0$	$t_1^2 + 3\sqrt{2}\, t_1 + 4 = 0$
$t_1 = \frac{3\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{18 - 16}}{2 \times 1}$	$t_1 = \frac{-3\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$
$= \frac{3\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$	$= -2\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}$
$= 2\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}$	

Point $\left(\frac{t_1^2}{2}, t_1\right)$

$= (4, 2\sqrt{2})\ (1, \sqrt{2})$

Section – III

SECTION – 3 (Maximum Marks : 16)

- This section contains **TWO** questions
- Each question contains two columns, **Column I** and **Column II**
- **Column I** has **four** entries (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- **Column II** has **five** entries (P), (Q), (R), (S) and (T)
- Match the entries in **Column I** with the entries in **Column II**
- One or more entries in **Column I** may match with one or more entries in **Column II**
- The ORS contains a 4 × 5 matrix whose layout will be similar to the one shown below :

(A)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)
(B)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)
(C)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)
(D)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)

- For each entry in **Column I,** darken the bubbles of all the matching entries. For example, if entry (A) in **Column I** matches with entries (Q), (R) and (T), then darken these three bubbles in the ORS. Similarly, for entries (B), (C) and (D).
- Marking scheme :
  For each entry in **Column I**.
  +2 If only the bubble(s) corresponding to all the correct match(es) is (are) darkened
  0 If none of the bubbles is darkened
  –1 In all other cases

59.

	Column I		Column II
(A)	In $\mathbb{R}^2$, if the magnitude of the projection vector of the vector $\alpha\hat{i}+\beta\hat{j}$ on $\sqrt{3}\,\hat{i}+\hat{j}$ is $\sqrt{3}$ and if $\alpha = 2 + \sqrt{3}\,\beta$, then possible value(s) of $\lvert\alpha\rvert$ is (are)	(P)	1
(B)	Let a and b be real numbers such that the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} -3ax^2 - 2, & x < 1 \\ bx + a^2, & x \ge 1 \end{cases}$ is differentiable for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Then possible value(s) of a is (are)	(Q)	2
(C)	Let $\omega \ne 1$ be a complex cube root of unity. If $(3 - 3\omega + 2\omega^2)^{4n+3} + (2 + 3\omega - 3\omega^2)^{4n+3} + (-3 + 2\omega + 3\omega^2)^{4n+3} = 0$, the possible value(s) of n is (are)	(R)	3
(D)	Let the harmonic mean of two positive real numbers a and b be 4. If q is a positive real number such that a, 5, q, b is an arithmetic progression, then the value(s) of $\lvert q - a\rvert$ is (are)	(S)	4
		(T)	5

59. A) $\rightarrow$ (P), (B) $\rightarrow$ (P) (Q); (C) $\rightarrow$ (P) (Q) (S) (T); (D) $\rightarrow$ (Q), (T)

(A) $\rightarrow$ (P)

$$\frac{\left(\alpha\hat{i}+\beta\hat{j}\right)\cdot\left(\sqrt{3}\,\hat{i}+\hat{j}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(\sqrt{3}\right)^2+1}} = \sqrt{3}$$

Given : $\alpha = 2 + \sqrt{3}\,\beta$ … (2)

$\sqrt{3}\,d + \beta = 2\sqrt{3}$ … (1)

Solving $\alpha = 2$, $\beta = 0$

(B) $\rightarrow$ (P) (Q)

$$f(1+) = \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(1+h)-f(1)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{b(1+h)+a^2-\left(b+a^2\right)}{h}$$

$= b$ … (1)

$$f(1-) = \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{-3a\,(1-h)^2-2-\left(b+a^2\right)}{-h} = \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{-3a\left(1-2h+h^2\right)-2-b-a^2}{-h}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{-3ah^2+6ah-3a-2-b-a^2}{-h}$$

$= -6a$ … (2)

[as differentiable

$\Rightarrow -3a-2-b-a^2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow a^2+3a+2+b = 0$] … (4)

$f(1+) = f(1-)$

$\Rightarrow b = -6a$ …(3)

From (3) and (4)

$a^2 + 3a + 2 - 6a = 0$

$a^2 - 3a + 2 = 0$

$a = 1, 2$

(C) $\rightarrow$ (P) (Q) (S) (T)

$$(3-3w+2w^2)^{4n+3} + \left(\frac{3-3w+2w^2}{w^2}\right)^{4n+3} + \left(\frac{3-3w+2w^2}{w}\right)^{4n+3} = 0$$

$$(3-3w+2w^2)^{4n+3} + \left\{1+\left(\frac{1}{w^2}\right)^{4n+3}+\left(\frac{1}{w}\right)^{4n+3}\right\} = 0$$

$1 + (w)^{4n+3} + (w^2)^{4n+3} = 0$

$\Rightarrow 4n + 3$ is not multiple of 3

(D) $\rightarrow$ (Q), (T)

$$\frac{2ab}{a+b} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{ab}{a+b} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{a(15-2a)}{a+15-2a} = 2 \quad \Rightarrow a = \frac{5}{2}, 6 \quad \ldots(1)$$

a, 5, q, b in AOP.

$\Rightarrow 10 = a + q$; $2q = 5 + b$

$a + b + q + 5 = w + 2q$

$b - 5 = q - a$ …(2)

from (1) and (2) $q - a = 5$ or -2

60.

	Column I		Column II
(A)	In a triangle ΔXYZ, let a, b and c be the lengths of the sides opposite to the angles X, Y and Z, respectively. If $2(a^2 - b^2) = c^2$ and $\lambda = \frac{\sin(X - Y)}{\sin Z}$, then possible values of n for which $\cos(n\pi\lambda) = 0$ is (are)	(P)	1
(B)	In a triangle ΔXYZ, let a, b and c be the lengths of the sides opposite to the angles X, Y and Z, respectively. If $1 + \cos 2X - 2\cos 2Y = 2 \sin X \sin y$, then possible value(s) of $\frac{a}{b}$ is (are)	(Q)	2
(C)	If $\mathbb{R}^2$, let $\sqrt{3}\hat{i} + \hat{j}$, $\hat{i} + \sqrt{3}\hat{j}$ and $\beta\hat{i} + (1-\beta)\hat{j}$ be the position vectors of X, Y and Z with respect to the origin O, respectively. If the distance of Z from the bisector of the acute angle of $\overrightarrow{OX}$ with $\overrightarrow{OY}$ is $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$, then possible value(s) of $\lvert \beta \rvert$ is (are)	(R)	3
(D)	Suppose that $F(\alpha)$ denotes the area of the region bounded by $x = 0$, $x = 2$, $y^2 = 4x$ and $y = \lvert\alpha x - 1\rvert + \lvert\alpha x - 2\rvert + ax$, where $\alpha \in \{0, 1\}$. Then the value(s) of $F(\alpha) + \frac{8}{3}\sqrt{2}$, when $\alpha = 0$ and $\alpha = 1$, is (are)	(S)	5
		(T)	6

60. (A) → (P), (R), (S); (B) → (P); (C) → (P), (Q); (D) → (S), (T)

(A) → (P), (R), (S);

$2(a^2 - b^2) = c^2$

$\Rightarrow 2(\sin^2 X - \sin^2 Y) = \sin^2(Z)$

$\Rightarrow 2\sin(X - Y)\sin(X + Y) = \sin^2(Z)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin(X - Y)}{\sin(Z)} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\quad (\because \sin(X+Y) = \sin Z)$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) = 0$ for $n = 1, 3$ and 5

(B) → (P)

$1 + \cos(2X) - 2\cos(2Y) = 2\sin(X)\sin(Y)$

$\Rightarrow 1 + 1 - 2\sin^2(X) - 2(1 - 2\sin^2(Y) = 2\sin(X)\sin(Y)$

$\Rightarrow 2\sin^2(Y) - \sin^2(X) = \sin(X)\sin(Y)$

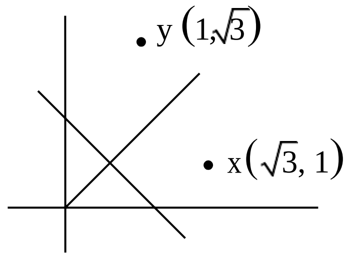
$\Rightarrow \; 2 - \dfrac{\sin^2(X)}{\sin^2(Y)} = \dfrac{\sin(X)}{\sin(Y)}$

Let $\quad \dfrac{\sin(X)}{\sin(Y)} = \dfrac{a}{b} = k$

$\therefore\; 2 - k^2 = k \qquad \Rightarrow k^2 + k - 2 = 0$

$\qquad\qquad\qquad \Rightarrow (k + 2)(k - 1) = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow k = 1, -2$

(C) $\rightarrow$ (P), (Q)



Z lies on the line $x + y = 1$

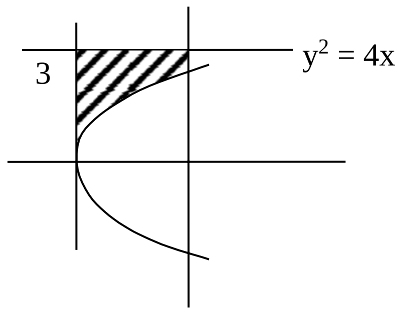
Angle bisector is $x - y = 0$

Let $z \equiv (\beta, 1 - \beta)$

Then $\left|\dfrac{\beta - (1 - \beta)}{\sqrt{2}}\right| = \dfrac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow |2\beta - 1| = 3 \qquad \Rightarrow \beta = 2, -1$

$\therefore\; |\beta| = 1, 2$

(D) $\rightarrow$ (S), (T)

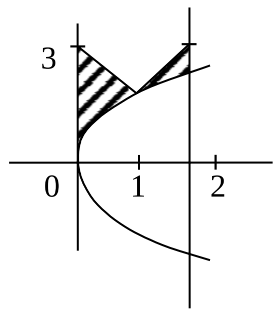


For $\alpha = 0$, $y = 3$

$\therefore\; f(0) = \int_0^2 3 - 2\sqrt{x}\,dx = 6 - \dfrac{8\sqrt{2}}{3}$

$\therefore\; f(0) + \dfrac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} = 6$

For $\alpha = 1$, $y = |x - 1| + |x - 2| + x$



$f(1) = \int_0^1 3 - x - 2\sqrt{x} + \int_1^2 x + 1 - 2\sqrt{x}\,dx$

$= 5 - \dfrac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} \Rightarrow f(1) + \dfrac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} = 5$

❑ ❑ ❑ ❑ ❑ ❑