Date: 26/05/2024

Time : 3 hrs. **Max. Marks: 180**

Answers & Solutions

for

JEE (Advanced)-2024 (Paper-2)

PART-I : MATHEMATICS

SECTION 1 (Maximum Marks : 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 options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);
Negative Marks	:	−1	In all other cases.

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

$$\tan\left(\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)-2\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)\right) \text{ is}$$

(A) $\frac{7}{24}$

(B) $\frac{-7}{24}$

(C) $\frac{-5}{24}$

(D) $\frac{5}{24}$

Answer (B)

Sol. $\tan\left(\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)-2\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)\right)$

Let $\sin^{-1}\frac{3}{5}=\alpha,\quad 2\cos^{-1}\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}=\beta \quad \Rightarrow \cos\frac{\beta}{2}=\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

$\because \sin\alpha=\frac{3}{5} \quad \Rightarrow \tan\alpha=\frac{3}{4} \quad \tan\beta=\frac{2\tan\frac{\beta}{2}}{1-\tan^2\frac{\beta}{2}}=\frac{2\times\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{4}}=\frac{4}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \tan(\alpha-\beta)=\frac{\tan\alpha-\tan\beta}{1+\tan\alpha\tan\beta}=\frac{\frac{3}{4}-\frac{4}{3}}{1+1}=-\frac{7}{24}$

2. Let $S=\left\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}: x\ge 0, y\ge 0, y^2\le 4x, y^2\le 12-2x \text{ and } 3y+\sqrt{8}x\le 5\sqrt{8}\right\}$. If the area of the region S is $\alpha\sqrt{2}$, then α is equal to

(A) $\frac{17}{2}$

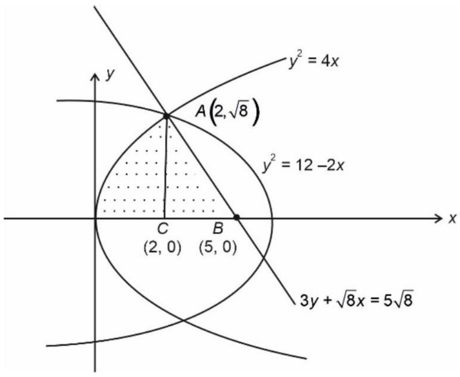
(B) $\frac{17}{3}$

(C) $\frac{17}{4}$

(D) $\frac{17}{5}$

Answer (B)

Sol. $y^2=4x,\ y^2=12-2x \Rightarrow x=2,\ y=\sqrt{8}$



$A=\int_0^2 2\sqrt{x}dx+\frac{1}{2}\times 3\times\sqrt{8}$

$=\left[2\times\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_0^2+3\sqrt{2}=\frac{4}{3}\times 2\sqrt{2}+3\sqrt{2}=\frac{17}{3}\sqrt{2}$

$\because A=\alpha\sqrt{2}\Rightarrow \alpha=\frac{17}{3}$

Option (B) is correct.

3. Let $k\in\mathbb{R}$. If $\lim_{x\to 0+}\left(\sin(\sin kx)+\cos x+x\right)^{\frac{2}{x}}=e^6$, then the value of k is

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

Answer (B)

Sol. $I = \lim_{x \to 0^+} (\sin(\sin kx) + \cos x + x)^{\frac{2}{x}} = e^6$

$$\Rightarrow \ln I = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{2}{x}(\sin(\sin kx) + \cos x + x - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln I = \lim_{x \to 0^+} 2\left(\frac{\sin(\sin kx)}{\sin kx} \cdot \frac{\sin kx}{kx} \cdot \frac{kx}{x} + 1 - \frac{(1-\cos x)}{x^2} \cdot x\right)$$

$\Rightarrow \ln I = 2(k + 1) \quad \Rightarrow \quad I = e^{2(k+1)} = e^6$

$k + 1 = 3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad k = 2$

4. Let $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a function defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{x^2}\right), & \text{if } x \neq 0, \\ 0, & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

Then which of the following statements is TRUE?

(A) $f(x) = 0$ has infinitely many solutions in the interval $\left[\frac{1}{10^{10}}, \infty\right)$.

(B) $f(x) = 0$ has no solutions in the interval $\left[\frac{1}{\pi}, \infty\right)$.

(C) The set of solutions of $f(x) = 0$ in the interval $\left(0, \frac{1}{10^{10}}\right)$ is finite.

(D) $f(x) = 0$ has more than 25 solutions in the interval $\left(\frac{1}{\pi^2}, \frac{1}{\pi}\right)$.

Answer (D)

Sol. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{x^2}\right), & \text{if } x \neq 0, \\ 0, & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases}$

$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{x^2}\right) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{x^2} = n\pi$

$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{n}$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}$

If $x \in \left[\frac{1}{10^{10}}, \infty\right)$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \in \left[\frac{1}{10^{10}}, \infty\right)$

$\sqrt{n} \in \left(0, 10^{10}\right]$

$n \in \left(0, (10^{10})^2\right]$

Finite values of n

If $x \in \left[\frac{1}{\pi}, \infty\right)$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \in \left[\frac{1}{\pi}, \infty\right)$

$\sqrt{n} \in (0, \pi]$

$n \in \left(0, \pi^2\right]$

$n = 1, 2, 3 \ldots 9$

If $x \in \left(0, \frac{1}{10^{10}}\right)$

$\sqrt{n} \in (10^{10}, \infty)$

n infinite

If $x \in \left(\frac{1}{\pi^2}, \frac{1}{\pi}\right)$

$\sqrt{n} \in (\pi, \pi^2)$

$n \in (\pi^2, \pi^4)$

$n \in (9.8,\ 97.2\ldots)$

More than 25 solutions

SECTION 2 (Maximum Marks : 12)

- This section contains **THREE (03)** 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 unanswered;
Negative Marks	:	–2	In all other cases.

5. Let S be the set of all $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\sin(x^2)(\log_e x)^{\alpha} \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{x^{\alpha\beta}(\log_e(1+x))^{\beta}} = 0$$

Then which of the following is (are) correct?

(A) $(-1, 3) \in S$

(B) $(-1, 1) \in S$

(C) $(1, -1) \in S$

(D) $(1, -2) \in S$

Answer (B, C)

Sol. $\lim_{x\to\infty} \dfrac{\sin(x^2)\sin\left(\dfrac{1}{x^2}\right)(\ln x)^{\alpha}}{x^{\alpha\beta}(\ln(1+x))^{\beta}} = 0$

$= \lim_{x\to\infty} \dfrac{(\sin x^2)\sin\left(\dfrac{1}{x^2}\right)\dfrac{1}{x^2}}{\left(\dfrac{1}{x^2}\right)x^{\alpha\beta}(\ln(1+x))^{\beta}} = 0$

It is possible if $\alpha\beta + 2 > 0$

$\alpha\beta > -2$

(A) $\alpha\beta = -3$

(B) $\alpha\beta = -1$

(C) $\alpha\beta = -1$

(D) $\alpha\beta = -2$

6. A straight line drawn from the point $P(1,3,2)$, parallel to the line $\dfrac{x-2}{1} = \dfrac{y-4}{2} = \dfrac{z-6}{1}$, intersects the plane $L_1 : x - y + 3z = 6$ at the point Q. Another straight line which passes through Q and is perpendicular to the plane L_1 intersects the plane $L_2 : 2x - y + z = -4$ at the point R. Then which of the following statements is(are) TRUE?

(A) The length of the line segment PQ is $\sqrt{6}$

(B) The coordinates of R are $(1,6,3)$

(C) The centroid of the triangle PQR is $\left(\dfrac{4}{3}, \dfrac{14}{3}, \dfrac{5}{3}\right)$

(D) The perimeter of the triangle PQR is $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{11}$

Answer (A, C)

Sol. Equation of line parallel to $\dfrac{x-2}{1} = \dfrac{y-4}{2} = \dfrac{z-6}{1}$ through $P(1,3,2)$ is $\dfrac{x-1}{1} = \dfrac{y-3}{2} = \dfrac{z-2}{1} = \lambda$ (let)

Now, putting any point $(\lambda + 1, 2\lambda + 3, \lambda + 2)$ in L_1

$\boxed{\lambda = 1}$

$\Rightarrow$ Point $Q(2,5,3)$

Equation of line through $Q(2,5,3)$ perpendicular to L_1 is

$\dfrac{x-2}{1} = \dfrac{y-5}{-1} = \dfrac{z-3}{3} = \mu$ (Let)

Putting any point $(\mu + 2, -\mu + 5, 3\mu + 3)$ in L_2

$\boxed{\mu = -1}$

$\Rightarrow$ Point $R(1, 6, 0)$

(A) $PQ = \sqrt{1+4+1} = \sqrt{6}$

(B) $R(1, 6, 0)$

(C) Centroid $\left(\dfrac{4}{3}, \dfrac{14}{3}, \dfrac{5}{3}\right)$

(D) $PQ + QR + PR = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{11} + \sqrt{13}$

7. Let A_1, B_1, C_1 be three points in the xy-plane. Suppose that the lines A_1C_1 and B_1C_1 are tangents to the curve $y^2 = 8x$ at A_1 and B_1, respectively. If $O = (0,0)$ and $C_1 = (-4,0)$, then which of the following statements is (are) TRUE?

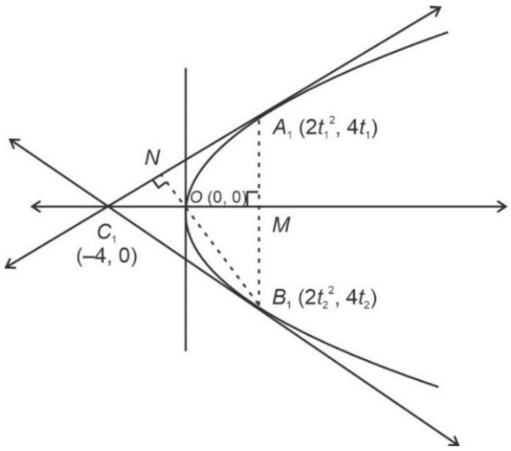
(A) The length of the line segment OA_1 is $4\sqrt{3}$

(B) The length of the line segment A_1B_1 is 16

(C) The orthocentre of the triangle $A_1B_1C_1$ is (0, 0)

(D) The orthocentre of the triangle $A_1B_1C_1$ is (1, 0)

Answer (A, C)



Let $A_1 = (2t_1^2, 4t_1)$ and $B_1 = (2t_2^2, 4t_2)$

$C \equiv (-4, 0) \equiv (2t_1t_2, 2(t_1 + t_2))$

$\Rightarrow t_2 = -t_1$ and $t_1(-t_1) = -2$

$t_1 = \sqrt{2},\ t_2 = -\sqrt{2}$

$A_1 \equiv (4, 4\sqrt{2}),\ B_1 \equiv (4, -4\sqrt{2})$

$\therefore\ OA_1 = \sqrt{4^2 + (4\sqrt{2})^2} = 4\sqrt{3}$

$A_1B_1 = 8\sqrt{2}$

Altitude $C_1M : y = 0$ ...(i)

Altitude $B_1N : \sqrt{2}x + y = 0$ ...(ii)

$\therefore$ Orthocentre $\equiv (0, 0)$

SECTION 3 (Maximum Marks : 24)

- This section contains **SIX (06)** questions.
- The answer to each question is a **NON-NEGATIVE INTEGER**.
- For each question, enter the correct integer corresponding to the answer using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:

Full Marks : +4 If **ONLY** the correct integer is entered;

Zero Marks : 0 In all other cases.

8. Let $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be a function such that $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, and $g : \mathbb{R} \to (0, \infty)$ be a function such that $g(x+y) = g(x)\,g(y)$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$. If $f\left(\frac{-3}{5}\right) = 12$ and $g\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right) = 2$, then the value of $\left(f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + g(-2) - 8\right) g(0)$ is ______.

Answer (51)

Sol. $f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y)$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = kx$

$$f\left(\frac{-3}{5}\right) = 12 \Rightarrow k = -20$$

$\therefore \quad f(x) = -20x$

$g(x + y) = g(x)\, g(y) \Rightarrow g(x) = a^x$

$$g\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right) = 2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\therefore \quad g(x) = \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^x$$

$$\left(f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + g(-2) - 8\right) g(0) = (-5 + 64 - 8) \times 1 = 51$$

9. A bag contains N balls out of which 3 balls are white, 6 balls are green, and the remaining balls are blue. Assume that the balls are identical otherwise. Three balls are drawn randomly one after the other without replacement. For i = 1, 2, 3, let W_i, G_i, and B_i denote the events that the ball drawn in the i^{th} draw is a white ball, green ball, and blue ball, respectively, If the probability $P(W_1 \cap G_2 \cap B_3) = \frac{2}{5N}$ and the conditional probability $P(B_3 \mid W_1 \cap G_2) = \frac{2}{9}$, then N equals ________.

Answer (11)

Sol. N Balls = $3W + 6G + (N - 9)B$

$$P(W_1 \cap G_2 \cap B_3) = \frac{2}{5N}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{3}{N} \times \frac{6}{N-1} \times \frac{N-9}{N-2} = \frac{2}{5N}$$

$\Rightarrow \quad N^2 - 48N + 407 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad N = 11$ or 37

$$P(B_3 \mid W_1 \cap G_2) = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{P(W_1 \cap G_2 \cap B_3)}{P(W_1 \cap G_2)} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{\frac{2}{5N}}{\frac{3}{N} \times \frac{6}{N-1}} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{N-1}{45} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$\Rightarrow \quad N = 11$

10. Let the function $f:\mathbb{R}\to\mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$f(x)=\frac{\sin x}{e^{\pi x}}\frac{(x^{2023}+2024x+2025)}{(x^2-x+3)}+\frac{2}{e^{\pi x}}\frac{(x^{2023}+2024x+2025)}{(x^2-x+3)}.$$

Then the number of solutions of $f(x) = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}$ is _______.

Answer (01)

Sol. $f(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^{2023}+2024x+2025}{(x^2-x+3)}\left[\frac{\sin x+2}{e^{\pi x}}\right]=0$$

$\Rightarrow$ $x^{2023} + 2024x + 2025 = 0$

Let $g(x) = x^{2023} + 2024x + 2025$

$g'(x) = 2023x^{2022} + 2024 > 0 \ \ \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\therefore$ $f(x) = 0$ has only one solution

11. Let $\vec{p}=2\hat{i}+\hat{j}+3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{q}=\hat{i}-\hat{j}+\hat{k}$. If for some real numbers α, β and γ, we have $15\hat{i}+10\hat{j}+6\hat{k}=\alpha(2\vec{p}+\vec{q})+\beta(\vec{p}-2\vec{q})+\gamma(\vec{p}\times\vec{q})$, then the value of γ is ______.

Answer (2)

Sol. $2\vec{p}+\vec{q}=5\hat{i}+\hat{j}+7\hat{k}$

$\vec{p}-2\vec{q}=0\hat{i}+3\hat{j}+\hat{k}$

$$\vec{p}\times\vec{q}=\begin{vmatrix}\hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k}\\ 2 & 1 & 3\\ 1 & -1 & 1\end{vmatrix}=\hat{i}(4)-\hat{j}(-1)+\hat{k}(-3)$$

$=4\hat{i}+\hat{j}-3\hat{k}$

$15\hat{i}+10\hat{j}+6\hat{k}=\alpha(5\hat{i}+\hat{j}+7\hat{k})+\beta(3\hat{j}+\hat{k})+\gamma(4\hat{i}+\hat{j}-3\hat{k})$

$\therefore$ $15 = 5\alpha + 4\gamma$

$10 = \alpha + 3\beta + \gamma$

$6 = 7\alpha + \beta - 3\gamma$

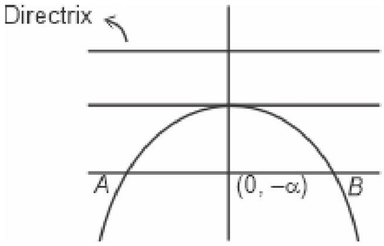
$\therefore$ $\alpha=\frac{7}{5},\ \beta=\frac{11}{5},\ \gamma=2$

$\therefore$ $\gamma = 2$

12. A normal with slope $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$ is drawn from the point $(0, -\alpha)$ to the parabola $x^2 = -4ay$, where $a > 0$. Let L be the line passing through $(0, -\alpha)$ and parallel to the directrix of the parabola. Suppose that L intersects the parabola at two points A and B. Let r denote the length of the latus rectum and s denote the square of the length of the line segment AB. If $r : s = 1 : 16$, then the value of $24a$ is __________.

Answer (12)

Sol. $x^2 = -4ay$



Equation of normal

$$y = mx - 2a - \frac{a}{m^2}$$

$$-\alpha = -2a - \frac{a}{\frac{1}{6}} = -8a$$

$\Rightarrow$ $\alpha = 8a$

Equation of required line

$y = -\alpha$

$\Rightarrow$ $y = -8a$, solving with $x^2 = -4ay$

$\Rightarrow$ $x^2 = 32a^2$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = \pm 4\sqrt{2}a$

$$= \pm\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$A\left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}, -\alpha\right), B\left(\frac{-\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}, -\alpha\right) \Rightarrow AB = \sqrt{2}\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r}{s} = \frac{4a}{2\alpha^2} = \frac{1}{16} \Rightarrow \frac{4a}{2\times 64a^2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{24a = 12}$$

13. Let the function $f:[1,\infty)\to\mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$f(t)=\begin{cases}(-1)^{n+1}2, & \text{if } t=2n-1, n\in\mathbb{N},\\ \dfrac{(2n+1-t)}{2}f(2n-1)+\dfrac{(t-(2n-1))}{2}f(2n+1), & \text{if } 2n-1<t<2n+1, n\in\mathbb{N}.\end{cases}$$

Define $g(x)=\int_1^x f(t)dt, x\in(1,\infty)$. Let α denote the number of solutions of the equation $g(x)=0$ in the interval $(1, 8]$ and $\beta=\lim_{x\to1+}\frac{g(x)}{x-1}$. Then the value of $\alpha+\beta$ is equal to _______.

Answer (5)

Sol. $f(t)=\left(\frac{(2n+1)-t}{2}\right)(-1)^{n+1}2+\left(\frac{t-(2n-1)}{2}\right)(-1)^{n+2}2, t\in(2n-1, 2n+1)$

$\Rightarrow f(t)=2(-1)^{n+1}(2n-t), t\in(2n-1, 2n+1)$

$\Rightarrow g(x)=\int_1^x f(t)dt, x\in(1, 8]$

$$=\begin{cases}\int_1^x 2(2-t)dt, 1<x\le3, n=1\\ \int_1^3 2(2-t)dt+\int_3^x(2t-8)dt, 3<x\le5, n=2\\ \int_1^3 2(2-t)dt+\int_3^5(2t-8)dt+\int_5^x 2(6-t)dt, 5<x\le7, n=3\\ \int_1^3 2(2-t)dt+\int_3^5(2t-8)dt+\int_5^7 2(6-t)dt+\int_7^x(2t-16)dt, x\in(7,8], n=4\end{cases}$$

$$=\begin{cases}-x^2+4x-3, 1<x\le3,\\ x^2-8x+15, 3<x\le5\\ -x^2+12x-35, 5<x\le7\\ x^2-16x+63, 7<x\le8\end{cases}=\begin{cases}-(x-1)(x-3), 1<x\le3\\ (x-3)(x-5), 3<x\le5\\ -(x-5)(x-7), 5<x\le7\\ (x-7)(x-9), 7<x\le8\end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow g(x)=0\Rightarrow x=3, 5, 7\Rightarrow\alpha=3$

$\beta=\lim_{x\to1^+}\left(\frac{g(x)}{x-1}\right)=\lim_{x\to1^+}-\frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{x-1}=2$

$\Rightarrow\alpha+\beta=5$

SECTION 4 (Maximum Marks : 12)

- This section contains **TWO (02)** paragraphs.
- Based on each paragraph, there are **TWO (02)** questions.
- The answer to each question is a **NUMERICAL VALUE**.
- For each question, enter the correct numerical value of the answer using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer.
- If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **TWO** decimal places.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:

Full Marks : +3 If **ONLY** the correct numerical value is entered in the designated place;

Zero Marks : 0 In all other cases.

PARAGRAPH I

Let $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ and X be the set of all relations R from S to S that satisfy both the following properties:

i. R has exactly 6 elements.

ii. For each $(a, b) \in R$, we have $|a - b| \geq 2$.

Let $Y = \{R \in X$: The range of R has exactly one element$\}$ and

$Z = \{R \in X : R$ is a function from S to $S\}$.

Let $n(A)$ denote the number of elements in a set A.

(There are two questions based on PARAGRAPH "I", the question given below is one of them)

14. If $n(X) = {}^{m}C_6$, then the value of m is ________.

Answer (20)

Sol. $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ $\quad R : S \to S$

Number of elements in $R = 6$

and for each $(a, b) \in R$; $|a - b| \geq 2$

$X \to$ set of all relation $R : S \to S$

If $a = 1, b = 3, 4, 5, 6 \to$ ④
$a = 2, b = 4, 5, 6 \to$ ③
$a = 3, b = 1, 5, 6 \to$ ③
$a = 4, b = 1, 2, 6 \to$ ③
$a = 5, b = 1, 2, 3 \to$ ③
$a = 6, b = 1, 2, 3, 4 \to$ ④

Total number of ordered pairs (a, b) s.t. $|a - b| \geq 2$

$= 20$

$\therefore$ $n(X)$ = number of elements in X

$= {}^{20}C_6$ $\quad \therefore$ $m = 20$

PARAGRAPH I

Let $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ and X be the set of all relations R from S to S that satisfy both the following properties:

i. R has exactly 6 elements.

ii. For each $(a, b) \in R$, we have $|a - b| \geq 2$.

Let $Y = \{R \in X$: The range of R has exactly one element$\}$ and

$Z = \{R \in X : R$ is a function from S to $S\}$.

Let $n(A)$ denote the number of elements in a set A.

(There are two questions based on PARAGRAPH "I", the question given below is one of them)

15. If the value of $n(Y) + n(Z)$ is k^2, then $|k|$ is ______________.

Answer (36)

Sol. $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ $\qquad R : S \to S$

Number of elements in $R = 6$

and for each $(a, b) \in R$; $|a - b| \geq 2$

$X \to$ set of all relation $R : S \to S$

If

$a = 1$	$b = 3, 4, 5, 6$	$\to$	4
$a = 2$	$b = 4, 5, 6$	$\to$	3
$a = 3$	$b = 1, 5, 6$	$\to$	3
$a = 4$	$b = 1, 2, 6$	$\to$	3
$a = 5$	$b = 1, 2, 3$	$\to$	3
$a = 6$	$b = 1, 2, 3, 4$	$\to$	4

Total number of ordered pairs (a, b) s. t. $|a - b| \geq 2 = 20$

$\therefore$ $n(X)$ = number of elements in X

$= {}^{20}C_6 \qquad \therefore m = 20$

$Y = \{R \in X$: The range of R has exactly one element$\}$

From above, if range of R has exactly one element, then maximum number of elements in R will be 4.

$\therefore$ $n(Y) = 0$

$Z = \{R \in X : R$ is a function from S to $S\}$

$n(Z) = {}^4C_1 \times {}^3C_1 \times {}^3C_1 \times {}^3C_1 \times {}^3C_1 \times {}^4C_1$

$= (36)^2$

$n(y) + n(z) = 0 + (36)^2 = k^2$

$\Rightarrow$ $|k| = 36$

PARAGRAPH II

Let $f:\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]\to[0,1]$ be the function defined by $f(x) = \sin^2 x$ and let $g:\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]\to[0,\infty)$ be the function defined by $g(x)=\sqrt{\frac{\pi x}{2}-x^2}$.

(There are two questions based on PARAGRAPH "II", the question given below is one of them)

16. The value of $2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x)g(x)dx-\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} g(x)dx$ is ________.

Answer (0)

Sol. $f(x)=\sin^2 x,\ g(x)=\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}x-x^2}$

Here $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)=\cos^2 x,\ g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)=g(x)$

Let $I_1=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x)g(x)=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^2 x\cdot g(x)dx$ ...(1)

as $\int_a^b f(x)dx=\int_a^b f(a+b-x)dx$

$\Rightarrow\ I_1=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^2 x\, g(x)dx$ ...(2)

(1) + (2)

$\Rightarrow\ 2I_1=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} g(x)dx$

$\Rightarrow\ I_1=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} g(x)dx$

$\Rightarrow\ 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x)g(x)-\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} g(x)dx=0$

PARAGRAPH II

Let $f:\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]\to[0,1]$ be the function defined by $f(x) = \sin^2 x$ and let $g:\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]\to[0,\infty)$ be the function defined by $g(x)=\sqrt{\frac{\pi x}{2}-x^2}$.

(There are two questions based on PARAGRAPH "II", the question given below is one of them)

17. The value of $\frac{16}{\pi^3}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x)g(x)dx$ is __________.

Answer (0.25)

Sol. According to Q.16

$$2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x)g(x)dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} g(x)dx = I_1 \text{ (let)}$$

Now, $I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} g(x)dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}x - x^2}\,dx$

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)^2}\,dx$$

Put $\frac{\pi}{4} - x = t$

$\Rightarrow$ $dx = -dt$

$$I_1 = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{-\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 - t^2}\,dt$$

$$I_1 = \int_{\frac{-\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 - t^2}\,dt$$

$$I_1 = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 - t^2}\,dt = 2\left[\frac{t}{2}\sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 - t^2} + \frac{\pi^2}{32}\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{4t}{\pi}\right)\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\pi^3}{32}$$

Now, $I = \frac{8}{\pi^3} I_1$

$$I = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

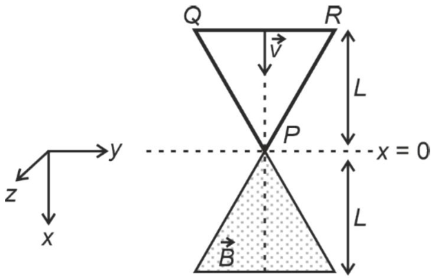
PART-II : PHYSICS

SECTION 1 (Maximum Marks : 12)

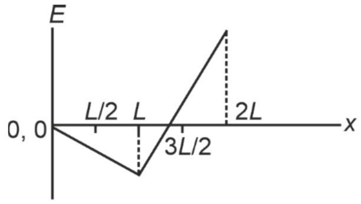
- This section contains **FOUR (04)** questions.
- Each question has **FOUR** options (A), (B), (C) and (D). **ONLY ONE** of these four options is the correct answer.
- For each question, choose the option corresponding to the correct answer.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the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

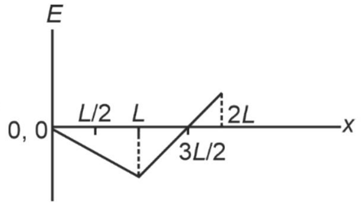
Full Marks	:	+3	If **ONLY** the correct option is chosen;
Zero Marks	:	0	If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);
Negative Marks	:	−1	In all other cases.

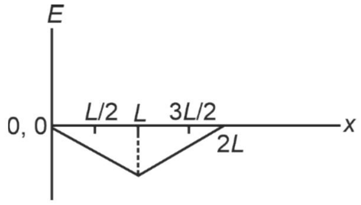
1. A region in the form of an equilateral triangle (in $x-y$ plane) of height L has a uniform magnetic field $\vec{B}$ pointing in the $+z$-direction. A conducting loop PQR, in the form of an equilateral triangle of the same height L, is placed in the $x-y$ plane with its vertex P at $x = 0$ in the orientation shown in the figure. At $t = 0$, the loop starts entering the region of the magnetic field with a uniform velocity $\vec{v}$ along the $+x$-direction. The plane of the loop and its orientation remain unchanged throughout its motion.

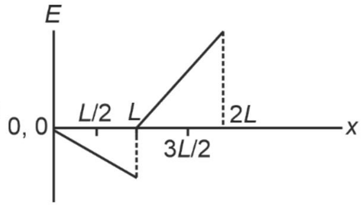


Which of the following graph best depicts the variation of the induced emf (E) in the loop as a function of the distance (x) starting from $x = 0$?

(A)


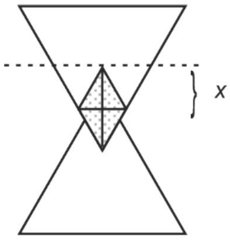
(B)


(C)


(D)


Answer (A)

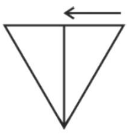
Sol. For $x < L$



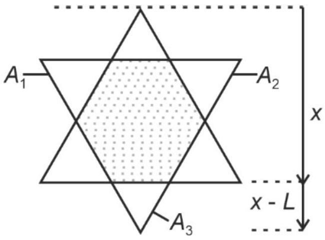
Area $= \frac{x}{2}\frac{x}{2}\tan 30 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \tan 30$

$\phi' = B_0 x \tan 30 V$ $\boxed{\varepsilon \propto x}$

$L \tan 30°$



$x \geq L$



Area $= A_0 - A_1 - A_2 - A_3$

$= A_0 - 2A_1 - (x - L)(x - L)\tan 30$

$= A_0 - (x - L)^2 \tan 30 - \{L \tan 30 - (x - L)\tan 30°\}^2 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \tan 60° \times 2$

$= A_0 - (x - L)^2 \tan 30° - \tan 30° \{2L - x\}^2 \frac{1}{2}$

$\varepsilon' = -2(x - L)\tan 30 V - \tan 30\ 2(2L - x)(-)V$

$= (4L - x - 2x + 2L)\tan 30° V$

$= (4L - 3x)V$

$\boxed{= 0 \text{ at } x = \frac{4L}{3}}$

From 1 & 2

1.33 < 1.5

2. A particle of mass *m* is under the influence of the gravitational field of a body of mass *M* (>> *m*). The particle is moving in a circular orbit of radius r_0 with time period T_0 around the mass *M*. Then, the particle is subjected to an additional central force, corresponding to the potential energy $V_c(r) = m\alpha/r^3$, where α is a positive constant of suitable dimensions and *r* is the distance from the center of the orbit. If the particle moves in the same circular orbit of radius r_0 in the combined gravitational potential due to *M* and $V_c(r)$, but with a new time period T_1, then $(T_1^2 - T_0^2)/T_1^2$ is given by

[*G* is the gravitational constant.]

(A) $\frac{3\alpha}{GMr_0^2}$

(B) $\frac{\alpha}{2GMr_0^2}$

(C) $\frac{\alpha}{GMr_0^2}$

(D) $\frac{2\alpha}{GMr_0^2}$

Answer (A)

Sol. $\frac{Gmm}{r_0^2} - \frac{3\alpha m}{r_0^4} = \frac{mv^2}{r_0}$

$$T = \frac{2\pi r_0}{\sqrt{\frac{Gmr_0^2 - 3\alpha}{r_0^3}}}$$

$$T_0^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{Gm} r_0^3$$

$$\frac{T^3 - T_0^2}{T_1^2} = 1 - \frac{T_0^2}{T_1^2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{4\pi^2}{Gm} \frac{r_0^3}{4\pi^2 r_0^2} \frac{Gmr_0^2 - 3\alpha}{r_0^3}$$

$$= 1 - 1 + \frac{3\alpha}{Gmr_0^2}$$

$$= \frac{3\alpha}{GMr_0^2}$$

3. A metal target with atomic number $Z = 46$ is bombarded with a high energy electron beam. The emission of X-rays from the target is analyzed. The ratio r of the wavelengths of the K_α-line and the cut-off is found to be $r = 2$. If the same electron beam bombards another metal target with $Z = 41$, the value of r will be

(A) 2.53 (B) 1.27

(C) 2.24 (D) 1.58

Answer (A)

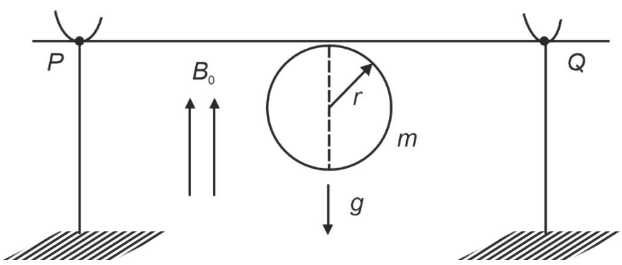
Sol. $\frac{1}{\lambda_\alpha} = \frac{3}{4}R(Z-1)^2 p$

$\lambda_{cut} = \frac{hc}{eV}$

$\Rightarrow$ Ratio $\propto \frac{1}{(Z-1)^2}$ for same beam

$\frac{Z}{x} = \frac{40^2}{45^2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{45^2}{40^2} \cdot 2 \approx 2.53$

4. A thin stiff insulated metal wire is bent into a circular loop with its two ends extending tangentially from the same point of the loop. The wire loop has mass m and radius r and it is in a uniform vertical magnetic field B_0, as shown in the figure. Initially, it hangs vertically downwards, because of acceleration due to gravity g, on two conducting supports at P and Q. When a current I is passed through the loop, the loop turns about the line PQ by an angle θ given by



(A) $\tan\theta = \pi r I B_0/(mg)$

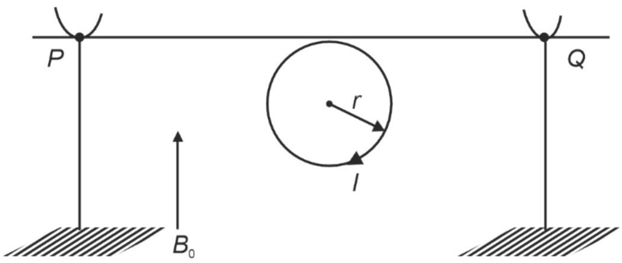
(B) $\tan\theta = 2\pi r I B_0/(mg)$

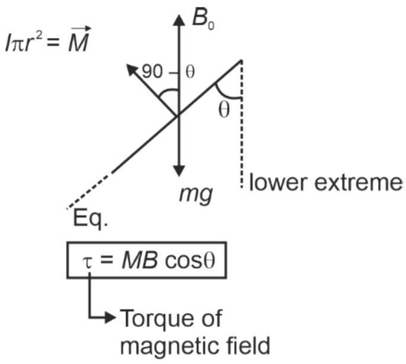
(C) $\tan\theta = \pi r I B_0/(2mg)$

(D) $\tan\theta = mg/(\pi r I B_0)$

Answer (A)

Sol.





Now $\dfrac{\text{For equilibrium}}{\tau = mg\ r\sin\theta}$

$$I\pi r^2 B_0 \cos\theta = mgr\sin\theta$$

$$\boxed{\tan\theta = \frac{I\pi r B_0}{mg}}$$

SECTION 2 (Maximum Marks : 12)

- This section contains **THREE (03)** 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 unanswered;
Negative Marks	:	–2	In all other cases.

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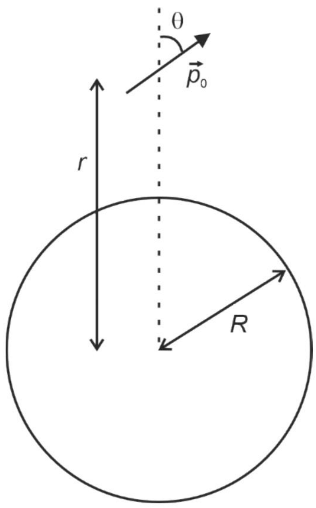
5. A small electric dipole $\vec{p}_0$, having a moment of inertia I about its center, is kept at a distance r from the center of a spherical shell of radius R. The surface charge density σ is uniformly distributed on the spherical shell. The dipole is initially oriented at a small angle θ as shown in the figure. While staying at a distance r, the dipole is free to rotate about its center.



If released from rest, then which of the following statement(s) is (are) correct?

[ε_0 is the permittivity of free space.]

(A) The dipole will undergo small oscillations at any finite value of r.

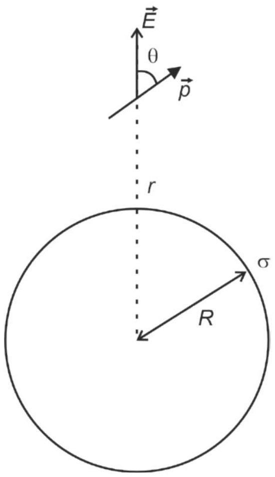
(B) The dipole will undergo small oscillations at any finite value of $r > R$.

(C) The dipole will undergo small oscillations with an angular frequency of $\sqrt{\frac{2\sigma p_0}{\varepsilon_0 I}}$ at $r = 2R$

(D) The dipole will undergo small oscillations with an angular frequency of $\sqrt{\frac{\sigma p_0}{100\ \varepsilon_0 I}}$ at $r = 10R$

Answer (B, D)

Sol.



$$\tau = |\vec{p} \times \vec{E}|$$

$$I\alpha = p_0 E \sin\theta$$

$$\alpha = \frac{p.\theta}{I}\left(\frac{1}{4\pi\,\varepsilon_0}\frac{\sigma 4\pi R^2}{r^2}\right)$$

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{p_0 \sigma R^2}{I\,\varepsilon_0 r^2}\right)\cdot\theta$$

$$\boxed{\therefore \omega = \sqrt{\frac{p_0 \sigma R^2}{I\,\varepsilon_0 r^2}}}$$

For $r = 2R$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{p_0 \sigma}{4I\,\varepsilon_0}}$$ (C is incorrect)

Also, for $r = 10R$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{p_0 \sigma}{4I(100)}}$$ (D is correct)

It will oscillate for any finite value of $r > R$. (B is correct)

6. A table tennis ball has radius (3/2) × 10^{-2} m and mass (22/7) × 10^{-3} kg. It is slowly pushed down into a swimming pool to a depth of d = 0.7 m below the water surface and then released from rest. It emerges from the water surface at speed v, without getting wet, and rises up to a height H. Which of the following option(s) is (are) correct?

[Given: π = 22/7, g = 10 ms^{-2}, density of water = 1 × 10^3 kg m^{-3}, viscosity of water = 1 × 10^{-3} Pa-s.]

(A) The work done in pushing the ball to the depth d is 0.077 J.

(B) If we neglect the viscous force in water, then the speed v = 7 m/s.

(C) If we neglect the viscous force in water, then the height H = 1.4 m.

(D) The ratio of the magnitudes of the net force excluding the viscous force to the maximum viscous force in water is 500/9.

Answer (A, B, D)

Sol. Work done in pushing the ball

$W = (v\rho g)d - (v\sigma g)d$

Where $\rho \to$ Density of water

$\sigma \to$ Density of ball

$\Rightarrow \quad W = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \times 10 \times 0.7\left[1000 - \frac{3}{4}\times\frac{10^{-3}}{R^3}\right]$

$\boxed{W = 0.077\,\text{J}}$ [A is correct]

$\Rightarrow$ When ball is released at bottom same work (*i.e.* 0.077 J) is done on ball.

$\therefore \quad \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = 0.077$

$v = \sqrt{\frac{0.077\times 2}{\frac{22}{7}\times 10^{-3}}}$

= 7 m/s [B is correct]

$\Rightarrow$ also, $H = \frac{v^2}{2g} = \frac{7\times 7}{2\times 10} = 2.45$ m [C is incorrect]

$\Rightarrow$ Net force $F_{net} = v\sigma g - v\sigma g$ = 0.11 N

Also, viscous force is maximum when v = 7 m/s.

$\therefore \quad (F_v)_{max} = 6\pi\eta rv$

$= 6\times\frac{22}{7}\times 10^{-3}\left(\frac{3}{2}\times 10^{-2}\right)\times 7$

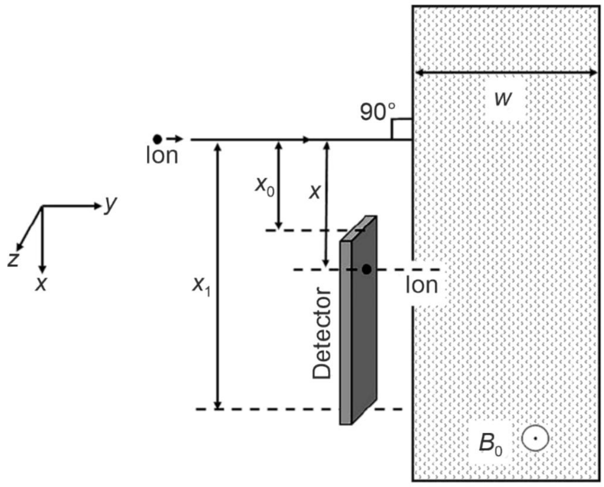
= 18 × 11 × 10^{-5} N

Now,

$\frac{F_{net}}{(F_v)_{max}} = \frac{500}{9}$ [D is correct]

7. A positive, singly ionized atom of mass number A_M is accelerated from rest by the voltage 192 V. Thereafter, it enters a rectangular region of width w with magnetic field $\vec{B}_0 = 0.1\hat{k}$ Tesla, as shown in the figure. The ion finally hits a detector at the distance x below its starting trajectory.

[Given: Mass of neutron/proton = (5/3) × 10^{-27} kg, charge of the electron = 1.6 × 10^{-19} C.]



Which of the following option(s) is(are) correct?

(A) The value of x for H^+ ion is 4 cm.

(B) The value of x for an ion with A_M = 144 is 48 cm.

(C) For detecting ions with $1 \le A_M \le 196$, the minimum height $(x_1 - x_0)$ of the detector is 55 cm.

(D) The minimum width w of the region of the magnetic field for detecting ions with A_M = 196 is 56 cm.

Answer (A, B)

Sol. $x = 2R$

$$= 2\frac{mv}{qB}$$

$$2\frac{\sqrt{2m(e\Delta V)}}{qB}$$

For H^+ ion

$x = 3.91$ cm

$\simeq$ 4 cm (A is correct)

For $m = 144\ (m_P)$

$$= 12\left(x_{H^+}\right)$$

= 48 cm (B is correct)

For $1 \le A_M \le 196$

$\Rightarrow (x_1 - x_0)_{min} = 2R_{196} - 2R_1$

$= (14 \times 4) - 4$

$= 52$ cm (C is incorrect)

For $A_M = 196$

$w_{min} = R_{196} = 28$ cm (D is incorrect)

SECTION 3 (Maximum Marks : 24)

- This section contains **SIX (06)** questions.
- The answer to each question is a **NON-NEGATIVE INTEGER**.
- For each question, enter the correct integer corresponding to the answer using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:

Full Marks : +4 If **ONLY** the correct integer is entered;

Zero Marks : 0 In all other cases.

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8. The dimensions of a cone are measured using a scale with a least count of 2 mm. The diameter of the base and the height are both measured to be 20.0 cm. The maximum percentage error in the determination of the volume is ______.

Answer (3)

Sol. $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 H$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dV}{V} = 2 \cdot \frac{dR}{R} + \frac{dH}{H}$$

$\Rightarrow$ % error in measuring volume

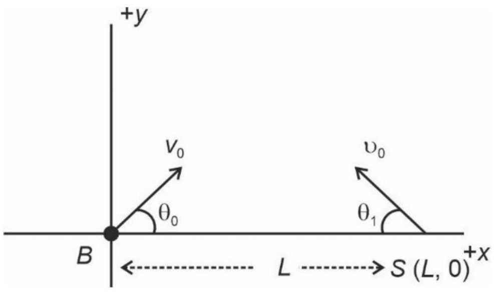
$$= \left[2 \times \frac{0.2}{20} + \frac{0.2}{20}\right] \times 100$$

$= 3$

9. A ball is thrown from the location $(x_0, y_0) = (0,0)$ of a horizontal playground with an initial speed υ_0 at an angle θ_0 from the $+x$-direction. The ball is to be hit by a stone, which is thrown at the same time from the location $(x_1, y_1) = (L, 0)$. The stone is thrown at an angle $(180 - \theta_1)$ from the +x-direction with a suitable initial speed. For a fixed υ_0, when $(\theta_0, \theta_1) = (45°, 45°)$, the stone hits the ball after time T_1, and when $(\theta_0, \theta_1) = (60°, 30°)$, it hits the ball after time T_2. In such a case, $(T_1/T_2)^2$ is ________.

Answer (2)

Sol.



Let B : Ball

S : Stone

υ_0 : Initial speed of stone.

Since relative acceleration = zero

$\Rightarrow$ Path seen would be straight line

$\Rightarrow$ To meet, $v_0 \sin\theta_0 = v_0 \sin\theta_1$

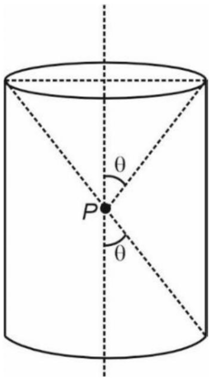
And $\Delta t = \dfrac{L}{\upsilon_0 \cos\theta_1 + v_0 \cos\theta_0}$

Case I : $\upsilon_0 = v_0 \Rightarrow \Delta t_1 = T_1 = \dfrac{L}{v_0\left[\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right]} = \dfrac{L}{\sqrt{2}v_0}$

Case II : $\sqrt{3}v_0 = \upsilon_0 \Rightarrow \Delta t_2 = T_2 = \dfrac{L}{\sqrt{3}v_0 \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \dfrac{v_0}{2}} = \dfrac{L}{2v_0}$

$\Rightarrow \left(\dfrac{T_1}{T_2}\right)^2 = \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2 = 2$

10. A charge is kept at the central point P of a cylindrical region. The two edges subtend a half-angle θ at P, as shown in the figure. When θ = 30°, then the electric flux through the curved surface of the cylinder is Φ If θ = 60°, then the electric flux through the curved surface becomes $\Phi / \sqrt{n}$, where the value of n is ______.



Answer (3)

Sol. For any θ, let us first find the flux inside a cone of half angle θ. we know that for such a cone, solid angle subtended at centre is

$\Omega = 2\pi\ [1 - \cos\theta]$

$\Rightarrow$ Flux through 1 cone = $\phi_0 = \frac{\Omega}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{2\varepsilon_0}[1 - \cos\theta]$

$\Rightarrow$ Flux through curved surface

$= \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0} - 2\phi_0$

$= \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0} - \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0}[1 - \cos\theta] = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0}\cos\theta$

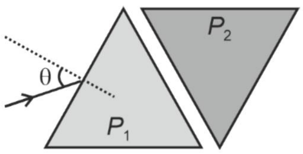
$\Rightarrow \phi = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

And $\frac{\phi}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{n} = \sqrt{3}$

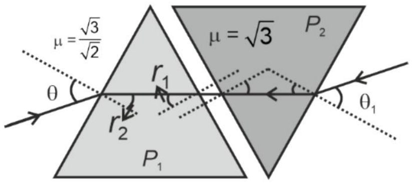
$\Rightarrow n = 3$

11. Two equilateral-triangular prisms P_1 and P_2 are kept with their sides parallel to each other, in vacuum, as shown in the figure. A light ray enters prism P_1 at an angle of incidence θ such that the outgoing ray undergoes minimum deviation in prism P_2. If the respective refractive indices of P_1 and P_2 are $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ and $\sqrt{3}$, $\theta = \sin^{-1}\left[\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{\beta}\right)\right]$, where the value of β is _______.



Answer (12)

Sol. By using optical reversibility principle



For prism P_2

→ Minimum deviation

$1 \times \sin\theta_1 = \sqrt{3}\ \sin r$ $\quad\quad$ $r_1 = r_2 = \frac{A}{2}$

$\sin\theta_1 = \sqrt{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ $\quad\quad$ $r_1 = r_2 = 30°$

$\Rightarrow\ i = e = 60°$

For prism P_1

Incident angle will be 60°

$$1 \times \sin 60° = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \sin r_1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \sin r_1$$

$r_1 + r_2 = 60°$

$$\sin r_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\boxed{r_1 = 45°}$$

$r_2 = 15°$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \sin(45°) = 1 \times \sin\theta$$

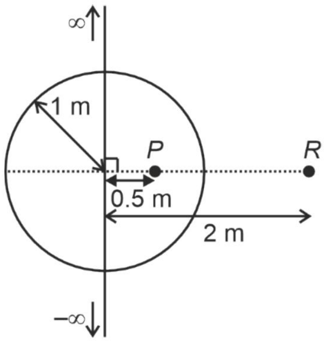
$$15° = \frac{\pi \times 15}{180} \text{ rad} = \frac{\pi}{12} \text{ rad}$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1}\left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)\right]$$

$$\boxed{\beta = 12}$$

12. An infinitely long thin wire, having a uniform charge density per unit length of 5 nC/m, is passing through a spherical shell of radius 1 m, as shown in the figure. A 10 nC charge is distributed uniformly over the spherical shell. If the configuration of the charges remains static, the magnitude of the potential difference between points *P* and *R*, in Volt, is ______.

[Given: In SI units $\frac{1}{4\pi \in_0} = 9 \times 10^9$, ln 2 = 0.7. Ignore the area pierced by the wire.]



Answer (171)

Sol. $E_{\text{Line charge}} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \in_0 r}$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta V_{\text{Line charge}} = \int_{0.5}^{2} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \in_0 r} dr = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \in_0} \ln 4 \quad \text{...(i)}$$

$$\Delta V_{\text{Sphere}} = \frac{1}{4\pi \in_0}\frac{Q}{R} - \frac{1}{4\pi \in_0}\frac{Q}{2R}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi \in_0}\frac{Q}{2} \quad \text{...(ii)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta V_{\text{Net}} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \in_0} \ln 4 + \frac{1}{4\pi \in_0}\frac{Q}{2}$$

= 171 Volts

13. A spherical soap bubble inside an air chamber at pressure $P_0 = 10^5$ Pa has a certain radius so that the excess pressure inside the bubble is ΔP = 144 Pa. Now, the chamber pressure is reduced to $8P_0/27$ so that the bubble radius and its excess pressure change. In this process, all the temperatures remain unchanged. Assume air to be an ideal gas and the excess pressure ΔP in both the cases to be much smaller than the chamber pressure. The new excess pressure ΔP in Pa is

Answer (96)

Sol. Since the situation follow isothermal condition.

$P_1V_1 = P_2V_2$

$$V_1 = \frac{4}{3}\pi R_1^3, V_2 = \frac{4}{3}\pi R_2^3$$

$$P_1 = P_0 + \Delta P_1, \Delta P_1 = \frac{4T}{R_1}$$

and $P_2 = \frac{8P_0}{27} + \Delta P_2, \Delta P_2 = \frac{4T}{R_2}$

So for isothermal condition

$$(P_0 + \Delta P_1) \times \frac{4}{3}\pi R_1^3 = \left(\frac{8P_0}{27} + \Delta P_2\right) \times \frac{4}{3}\pi R_2^3$$

here $P_0 = 10^5$ Pa

$\Delta P_1 = 144$ Pa

and $\Delta P_1 << P_0$

So $(P_0 + \Delta P_1)\left(\frac{4T}{\Delta P_1}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{8P_0}{27} + \Delta P_2\right)\left(\frac{4T}{\Delta P_2}\right)^3$

$$\frac{P_0}{(\Delta P_1)^3} \approx \frac{8P_0}{27} \times \frac{1}{(\Delta P_2)^3}$$

$$\Delta P_2 = \frac{2}{3}\ \Delta P_1 = \frac{2}{3} \times (144\ \text{ Pa})$$

$\Delta P_2 = 96$ Pa

SECTION 4 (Maximum Marks : 12)

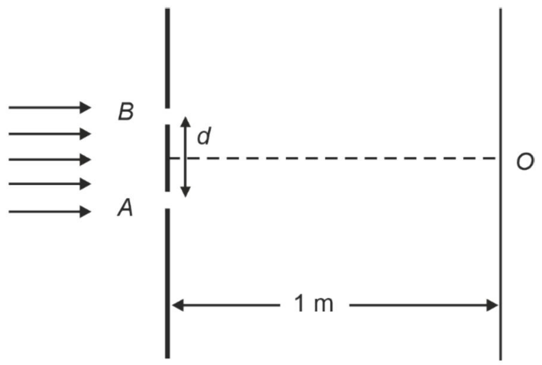
- This section contains **TWO (02)** paragraphs.
- Based on each paragraph, there are **TWO (02)** questions.
- The answer to each question is a **NUMERICAL VALUE**.
- For each question, enter the correct numerical value of the answer using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer.
- If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **TWO** decimal places.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:

Full Marks : +3 If **ONLY** the correct numerical value is entered in the designated place;

Zero Marks : 0 In all other cases.

PARAGRAPH I

In a Young's double slit experiment, each of the two slits *A* and *B*, as shown in the figure, are oscillating about their fixed center and with a mean separation of 0.8 mm. The distance between the slits at time t is given by $d = (0.8 + 0.04 \sin \omega t)$ mm, where $\omega = 0.08$ rad s^{-1}. The distance of the screen from the slits is 1 m and the wavelength of the light used to illuminate the slits is 6000 Å. The interference pattern on the screen changes with time, while the central bright fringe (zeroth fringe) remains fixed at point *O*.



14. The 8th bright fringe above the point *O* oscillates with time between two extreme positions. The separation between these two extreme positions, in micrometer (μm), is ______.

Answer (601.50)

Sol. As central bright fringe position is not changing, the two slits are oscillating with a phase diff of π.

For 8th bright fringe

$$y = \frac{8\lambda D}{(0.8 + 0.04\sin\omega t)} \times 10^3$$

$$= \frac{8 \times 6000 \times 10^{-10} \times 10^3}{(0.8 + 0.04\sin\omega t)}$$

$$y = \frac{48 \times 10^{-4}}{(0.8 + 0.04\sin\omega t)}$$

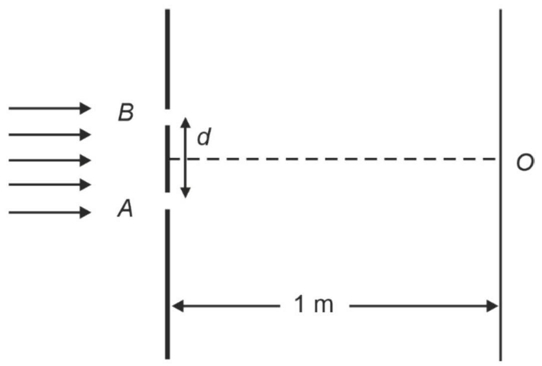
d varies from 0.84 mm to 0.76 mm

$\Delta y = 6.015 \times 10^{-4}$

$= 601.50\ \mu$m

PARAGRAPH I

In a Young's double slit experiment, each of the two slits *A* and *B*, as shown in the figure, are oscillating about their fixed center and with a mean separation of 0.8 mm. The distance between the slits at time *t* is given by $d = (0.8 + 0.04 \sin \omega t)$ mm, where $\omega = 0.08$ rad s^{-1}. The distance of the screen from the slits is 1 m and the wavelength of the light used to illuminate the slits is 6000 Å. The interference pattern on the screen changes with time, while the central bright fringe (zeroth fringe) remains fixed at point *O*.



15. The maximum speed in μ m/s at which the 8^{th} bright fringe will move is __________.

Answer (24.00)

Sol. Finding speed

$$\frac{\delta y}{\delta t} = \frac{\delta}{\delta t}\left(\frac{8\lambda D}{d}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{8\lambda D}{d^2}\frac{\delta d}{(\delta t)}$$

$$v = -\frac{8\lambda D}{d^2}(0.04\omega \cos\omega t)\times 10^{-3}$$

$$v_{max} = \frac{8\lambda D}{d^2}\times 4\omega \times 10^{-5}$$

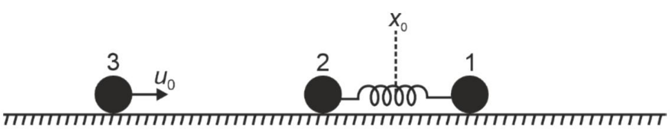
$$= \frac{8\times 6\times 10^{-7}\times 1\times 4\times 8\times 10^{-7}}{64\times 10^{-8}}$$

$$= 24 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$= 24\ \mu\text{m/s}$$

PARAGRAPH II

Two particles, 1 and 2, each of mass m, are connected by a massless spring, and are on a horizontal frictionless plane, as shown in the figure. Initially, the two particles, with their center of mass at x_0, are oscillating with amplitude a and angular frequency ω. Thus, their positions at time t are given by $x_1(t) = (x_0 + d) + a \sin \omega t$ and $x_2(t) = (x_0 - d) - a \sin \omega t$, respectively, where $d > 2a$. Particle 3 of mass m moves towards this system with speed $u_0 = a\omega/2$, and undergoes instantaneous elastic collision with particle 2, at time t_0. Finally, particles 1 and 2 acquire a center of mass speed v_{cm} and oscillate with amplitude b and the same angular frequency ω.



16. If the collision occurs at time $t_0 = 0$, the value of $v_{cm}/(a\omega)$ will be __________.

Answer (00.75)

Sol. At $t = 0$, 2 is at mean position

$\therefore$ $u_2 = a\omega$ towards left after collision, velocity will exchange

$\therefore$ $v_2 = \frac{a\omega}{2}$ towards right

$u_1 = a\omega$ towards right

$\therefore$ $v_{cm} = \frac{3a\omega}{4}$

$$\frac{v_{cm}}{a\omega} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

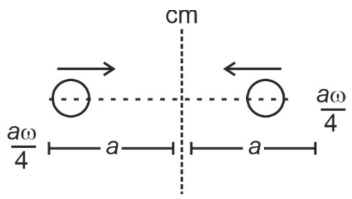
At $t = \frac{\pi}{2\omega}$, $u_2 = 0$

After collision, $v_2 = \frac{a\omega}{2}$ towards right

$u_1 = 0$

$\therefore$ $v_{cm} = \frac{a\omega}{4}$ towards right

w.r.t. centre of mass



$$v = \omega\sqrt{A^2 - x^2}$$

$$\frac{a\omega}{4} = \omega\sqrt{A^2 - a^2}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{16} + a^2 = A^2$$

$$\frac{17}{16}a^2 = A^2 = b^2$$

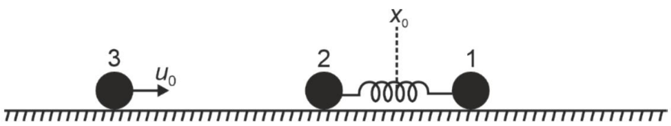
$\therefore \quad b^2 = \frac{17}{16}a^2$

$\frac{4b^2}{a^2} = \frac{17}{4}$

$= 4.25$

PARAGRAPH II

Two particles, 1 and 2, each of mass *m*, are connected by a massless spring, and are on a horizontal frictionless plane, as shown in the figure. Initially, the two particles, with their center of mass at x_0, are oscillating with amplitude *a* and angular frequency ω. Thus, their positions at time *t* are given by $x_1(t) = (x_0 + d) + a \sin \omega t$ and $x_2(t) = (x_0 - d) - a \sin \omega t$, respectively, where $d > 2a$. Particle 3 of mass *m* moves towards this system with speed $u_0 = a\omega/2$, and undergoes instantaneous elastic collision with particle 2, at time t_0. Finally, particles 1 and 2 acquire a center of mass speed v_{cm} and oscillate with amplitude *b* and the same angular frequency ω.



17. If the collision occurs at time $t_0 = \pi/(2\omega)$, then the value of $4b^2/a^2$ will be __________.

Answer (04.25)

Sol. At $t = 0$, 2 is at mean position

$\therefore \quad u_2 = a\omega$ towards left after collision, velocity will exchange

$\therefore \quad v_2 = \frac{a\omega}{2}$ towards right

$u_1 = a\omega$ towards right

$\therefore \quad v_{cm} = \frac{3a\omega}{4}$

$\frac{v_{cm}}{a\omega} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$

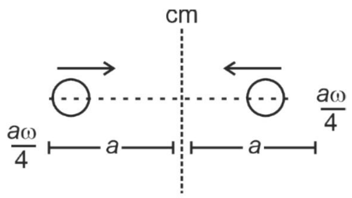
At $t = \frac{\pi}{2\omega}$, $u_2 = 0$

After collision, $v_2 = \frac{a\omega}{2}$ towards right

$u_1 = 0$

$\therefore \quad v_{cm} = \frac{a\omega}{4}$ towards right

w.r.t.



$$v = \omega\sqrt{A^2 - x^2}$$

$$\frac{a\omega}{4} = \omega\sqrt{A^2 - a^2}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{16} + a^2 = A^2$$

$$\frac{17}{16}a^2 = A^2 = b^2$$

$$\therefore \quad b^2 = \frac{17}{16}a^2$$

$$\frac{4b^2}{a^2} = \frac{17}{4}$$

$$= 4.25$$

PART-III : CHEMISTRY

SECTION 1 (Maximum Marks : 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 options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);

Negative Marks : −1 In all other cases.

1. According to Bohr's model, the highest kinetic energy is associated with the electron in the

(A) First orbit of H atom

(B) First orbit of He^+

(C) Second orbit of He^+

(D) Second orbit of Li^{2+}

Answer (B)

Sol. K.E. of electron in n^{th} Bohr's orbit,

$$K.E. = 13.6\ \frac{Z^2}{n^2}\ \text{eV/atom}$$

$$n = 1\ (\text{H-atom}) \rightarrow K.E. \propto \frac{1^2}{1^2} = 1$$

$$n = 1\ (He^+\ \text{ion}) \rightarrow K.E. \propto \frac{2^2}{1^2} = 4$$

$$n = 2\ (He^+\ \text{ion}) \rightarrow K.E. \propto \frac{2^2}{2^2} = 1$$

$$n = 2\ (Li^{2+}\ \text{ion}) \rightarrow K.E. \propto \frac{3^2}{2^2} = \frac{9}{4}$$

Highest for $\rightarrow$ n = 1 of He^+ ion.

2. In a metal deficient oxide sample, $\mathbf{M_XY_2O_4}$ (**M** and **Y** are metals), **M** is present in both +2 and +3 oxidation states and **Y** is in +3 oxidation state. If the fraction of $\mathbf{M^{2+}}$ ions present in **M** is $\frac{1}{3}$, the value of **X** is _____.

(A) 0.25
(B) 0.33
(C) 0.67
(D) 0.75

Answer (D)

Sol. $M_XY_2O_4$

$$M^{+2} = \frac{X}{3},\ M^{+3} = \frac{2X}{3}$$

So, total of O.N. of all atoms

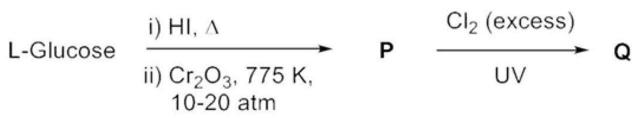
$$\frac{2X}{3} + 3\left(\frac{2X}{3}\right) + 2(+3) + 4(-2) = 0$$

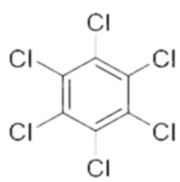
$$\frac{2X}{3} + 2X + 6 - 8 = 0$$

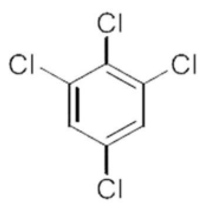
$$\frac{8X}{3} = 2$$

$$X = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

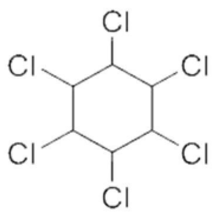
3. In the following reaction sequence, the major product **Q** is



(A) 

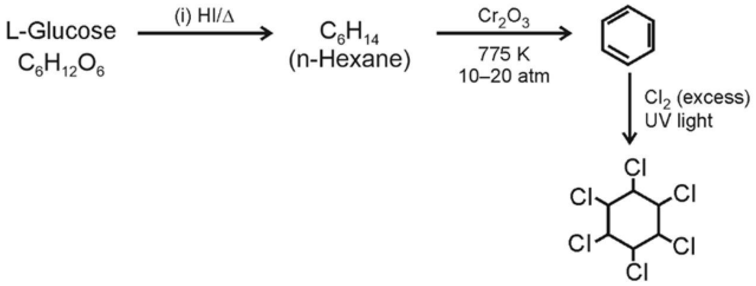
(B) 

(C) 

(D) 

Answer (D)

Sol.



(BHC)

4. The species formed on fluorination of phosphorus pentachloride in a polar organic solvent are

(A) $[PF_4]^+[PF_6]^-$ and $[PCl_4]^+[PF_6]^-$

(B) $[PCl_4]^+[PCl_4F_2]^-$ and $[PCl_4]^+[PF_6]^-$

(C) PF_3 and PCl_3

(D) PF_5 and PCl_3

Answer (B)

Sol. If PCl_5 is fluorinated in a polar solvent, ionic isomers are formed. e.g.:-

$[PCl_4]^+[PCl_4F_2]^-$ (colourless crystals)

and $[PCl_4]^+[PF_6]^-$ (white crystals)

SECTION 2 (Maximum Marks : 12)

- This section contains **THREE (03)** 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 unanswered;
Negative Marks	:	–2	In all other cases.

5. An aqueous solution of hydrazine (N_2H_4) is electrochemically oxidized by O_2, thereby releasing chemical energy in the form of electrical energy. One of the products generated from the electrochemical reaction is $N_2(g)$.

Choose the correct statement(s) about the above process

(A) OH^- ions react with N_2H_4 at the anode to form $N_2(g)$ and water, releasing 4 electrons to the anode.

(B) At the cathode, N_2H_4 breaks to $N_2(g)$ and nascent hydrogen released at the electrode reacts with oxygen to form water.

(C) At the cathode, molecular oxygen gets converted to OH^-.

(D) Oxides of nitrogen are major by-products of the electrochemical process.

Answer (A, C)

Sol. $\underset{\text{(Anode)}}{\underset{\text{Oxidation}}{\overset{-2}{N_2}H_4}} + \underset{\text{(Cathode)}}{\underset{\text{Reduction}}{\overset{0}{O_2}}} \longrightarrow \overset{0}{N_2} + H_2O^{-2}$

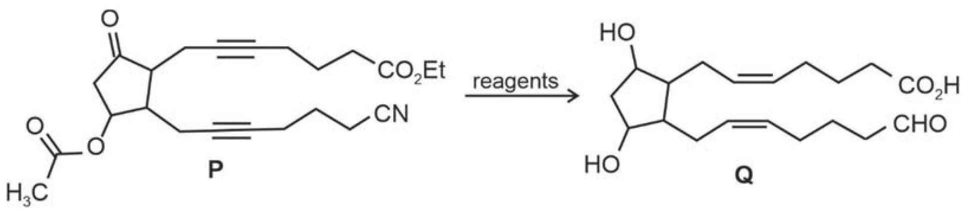
At anode: $N_2H_4 + 4OH^- \longrightarrow N_2 + 4H_2O + 4e^-$

At cathode: $O_2 + 2H_2O + 4e^- \longrightarrow 4OH^-$

Complete reaction: $N_2H_4 + O_2 \longrightarrow N_2 + 2H_2O$

Statements (A) and (C) are correct.

6. The option(s) with correct sequence of reagents for the conversion of **P** to **Q** is(are)



(A) i) Lindlar's catalyst, H_2; ii) $SnCl_2/HCl$; iii) $NaBH_4$; iv) H_3O^+

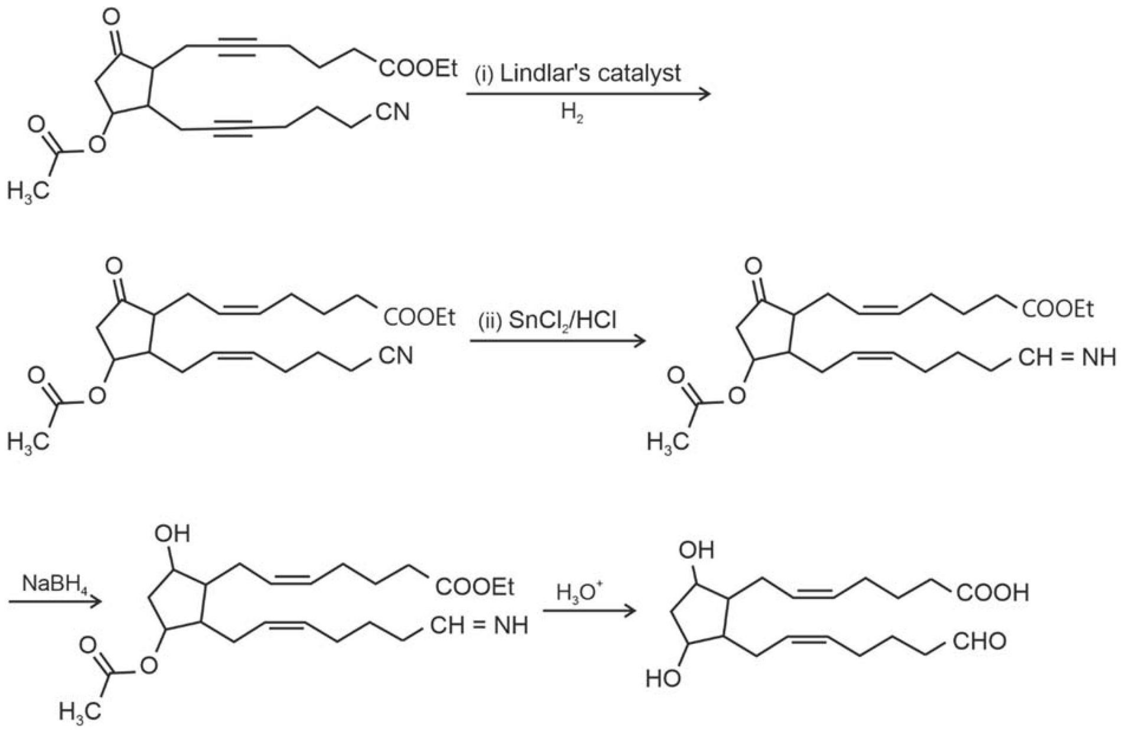
(B) i) Lindlar's catalyst, H_2; ii) H_3O^+; iii) $SnCl_2/HCl$; iv) $NaBH_4$

(C) i) $NaBH_4$; ii) $SnCl_2/HCl$; iii) H_3O^+; iv) Lindlar's catalyst, H_2

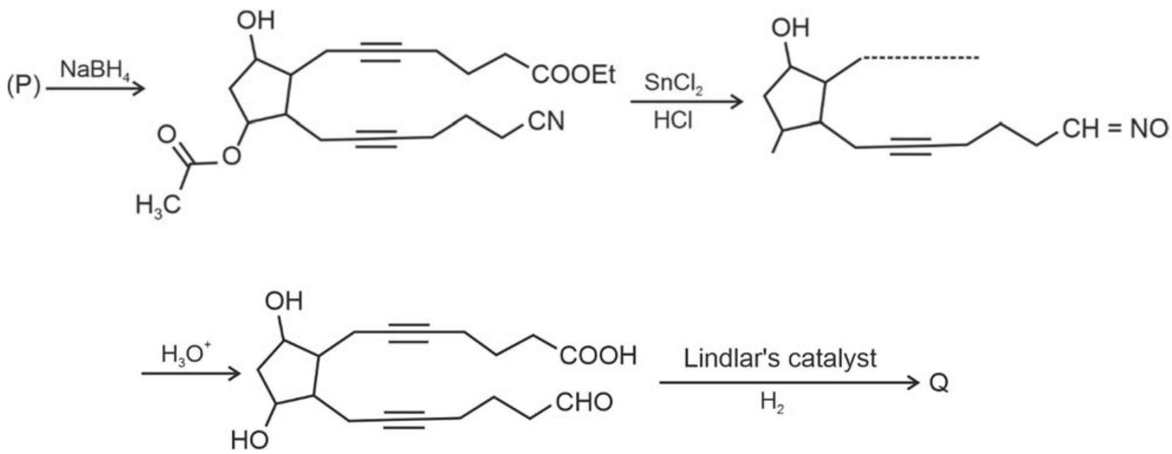
(D) i) Lindlar's catalyst, H_2; ii) $NaBH_4$; iii) $SnCl_2/HCl$; iv) H_3O^+

Answer (A, C, D)

Sol. (A)



(C)



(D) (P) $\xrightarrow{\text{(i) Lindlar's catalyst, } H_2;\ \text{(ii) } NaBH_4;\ \text{(iii) } SnCl_2/HCl;\ \text{(iv) } H_3O^+}$ (Q)

7. The compound(s) having peroxide linkage is(are)

(A) $H_2S_2O_7$

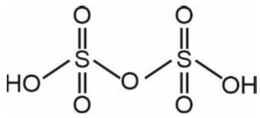
(B) $H_2S_2O_8$

(C) $H_2S_2O_5$

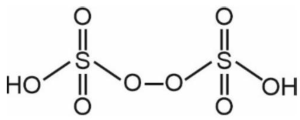
(D) H_2SO_5

Answer (B, D)

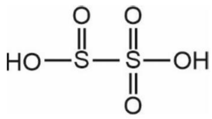
Sol. $H_2S_2O_7$



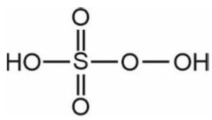
$H_2S_2O_8$



$H_2S_2O_5$



H_2SO_5



SECTION 3 (Maximum Marks : 24)

- This section contains **SIX (06)** questions.
- The answer to each question is a **NON-NEGATIVE INTEGER**.
- For each question, enter the correct integer corresponding to the answer using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:

Full Marks : +4 If **ONLY** the correct integer is entered;

Zero Marks : 0 In all other cases.

8. To form a complete monolayer of acetic acid on 1 g of charcoal, 100 mL of 0.5 M acetic acid was used. Some of the acetic acid remained unadsorbed. To neutralize the unadsorbed acetic acid, 40 mL of 1 M NaOH solution was required. If each molecule of acetic acid occupies $P \times 10^{-23}$ m^2 surface area on charcoal, the value of P is________.

[Use given data : Surface area of charcoal = 1.5×10^2 m^2g^{-1}; Avogadro's number (N_A) = 6.0×10^{23} mol^{-1}]

Answer (2500)

Sol. Number of moles of unadsorbed CH_3COOH = $\frac{40\times1}{1000}=4\times10^{-2}$ mol

Number of moles of adsorbed CH_3COOH = $\frac{100\times0.5}{1000}-4\times10^{-2}$

= 10^{-2} mol

Surface area occupied by one molecule of

$$CH_3COOH=\frac{1.5\times10^{2}}{10^{-2}\times6\times10^{23}}=\frac{150\times10^{2}\times10^{-23}}{6}$$

= $2500\times10^{-23}\ m^2$

∴ As per question P = 2500

9. Vessel-1 contains $\mathbf{w_2}$ g of a non-volatile solute **X** dissolved in $\mathbf{w_1}$ g of water. Vessel-2 contains $\mathbf{w_2}$ g of another non-volatile solute **Y** dissolved in $\mathbf{w_1}$ g of water. Both the vessels are at the same temperature and pressure. The molar mass of **X** is 80% of that of **Y**. The van't Hoff factor for **X** is 1.2 times of that of **Y** for their respective concentrations.

The elevation of boiling point for solution in Vessel-1 is _____ % of the solution in Vessel-2.

Answer (150)

Sol. Vessel-I

$$(\Delta T_B)_I=i_X\frac{w_2}{M_X}.\frac{1}{w_1}\times1000\times K_b$$

M_X = Molar mass of 'X'

Vessel-II

$$(\Delta T_B)_{II}=i_Y\frac{w_2}{M_Y}.\frac{1}{w_1}\times1000\times K_B$$

M_Y = Molar mass of 'Y'

$$\frac{(\Delta T_b)_I}{(\Delta T_b)_{II}}\times100=\frac{i_X}{i_Y}.\frac{M_Y}{M_X}\times100$$

$$=\ 1.2\times\frac{100}{80}\times100$$

= 150%

10. For a double strand DNA, one strand is given below:

5′ A G T C A C G T A A G T C 3′

The amount of energy required to split the double strand DNA into two single strands is _____ kcal mol^{-1}.

[Given: Average energy per H-bond for A-T base pair = 1.0 kcal mol^{-1}, G-C base pair = 1.5 kcal mol^{-1}, and A-U base pair = 1.25 kcal mol^{-1}. Ignore electrostatic repulsion between the phosphate groups.]

Answer (41)

Sol.

A	G	T	C	A	C	G	T	A	A	G	T	C
||	|||	||	|||	||	|||	|||	||	||	||	|||	||	|||
T	C	A	G	T	G	C	A	T	T	C	A	G
(1)	(i)	(2)	(ii)	(3)	(iii)	(iv)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(v)	(7)	(vi)

Total energy = [BE H-bond A – T × No. of A = T pair × 2] + [BE H-bond G – C × No. of G ≡ C pair × 3]

= [1 × 7 × 2] + [1.5 × 6 × 3]

= 14 + 27

= 41 kcal

11. A sample initially contains only U-238 isotope of uranium. With time, some of the U-238 radioactively decays into Pb-206 while the rest of it remains undisintegrated.

When the age of the sample is **P** × 10^8 years, the ratio of mass of Pb-206 to that of U-238 in the sample is found to be 7. The value of **P** is______.

[Given : Half-life of U-238 is 4.5 × 10^9 years; $\log_e 2$ = 0.693]

Answer (143)

Sol. Life of sample $\rightarrow$ t years

$[A]_0 \propto$ Initial mole of U-238

$[A]_t \propto$ Final mole of U-238

$$\frac{[A]_0}{[A]_t} = \frac{\frac{1}{238} + \frac{7}{206}}{\frac{1}{238}}$$

$$= \frac{0.0042 + 0.0340}{0.0042}$$

$= 9.1$

$$= \frac{2.303 \log 2 \times t}{4.5 \times 10^9} = 2.303 \log 9.1$$

$t = 14.27 \times 10^9$ years

$= 142.7 \times 10^9$ years

P = 142.7

P $\simeq$ 143

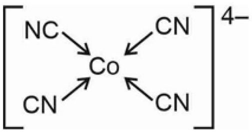
12. Among $[Co(CN)_4]^{4-}$, $[Co(CO)_3(NO)]$, XeF_4, $[PCl_4]^+$, $[PdCl_4]^{2-}$, $[ICl_4]^-$, $[Cu(CN)_4]^{3-}$ and P_4 the total number of species with tetrahedral geometry is ______.

Answer (3)

Sol. $[Co(CN)_4]^{4-} \Rightarrow Co^0 \Rightarrow 3d^7 4s^2$

Due to SFL, CN^- pairing and transference of electron takes place and hybridisation is dsp^2

Geometry $\Rightarrow$ Square planer

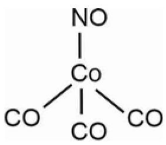


$[Co(CO)_3NO]$

$Co^{-1} \Rightarrow 3d^{10}$ due to SFL CO and NO

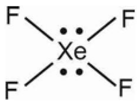
sp^3 hybridisation

Geometry = Tetrahedral



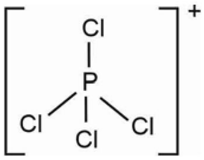
$XeF_4 \Rightarrow 4bp + 2lp \Rightarrow sp^3d^2$

Square planer



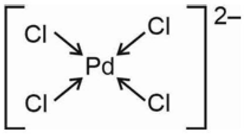
$PCl_4^+ \Rightarrow$ 4pb + 0lp

$sp^3 \Rightarrow$ tetrahedral



$[PdCl_4]^{2-} \Rightarrow Pd^{2+}$, Cl^- behaves as SFL

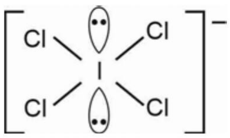
$Pd^{2+} \Rightarrow 4d^8 \Rightarrow dsp^2 \Rightarrow$ square planer



$ICl_4^- \Rightarrow$ 4bp + 2lp

sp^3d^2

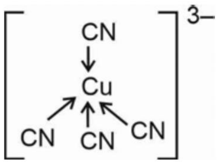
square planer



$[Cu(CN)_4]^{3-} \Rightarrow Cu^{+1} \Rightarrow 3d^{10}$

$\Rightarrow sp^3$

Tetrahedral

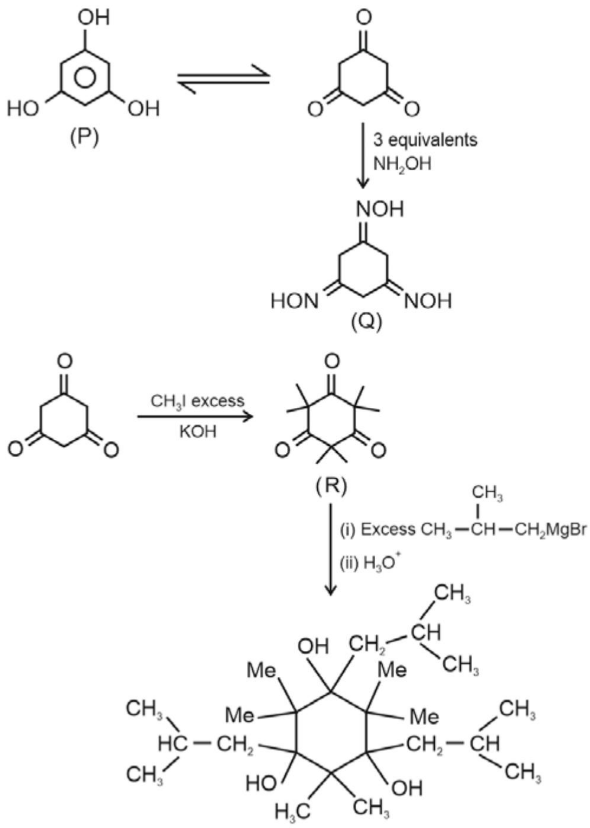


13. An organic compound **P** having molecular formula $C_6H_6O_3$ gives ferric chloride test and does not have intramolecular hydrogen bond. The compound **P** reacts with 3 equivalents of NH_2OH to produce oxime **Q**. Treatment of **P** with excess methyl iodide in the presence of KOH produces compound **R** as the major product. Reaction of **R** with excess *iso*-butylmagnesium bromide followed by treatment with H_3O^+ gives compound **S** as the major product.

The total number of methyl ($-CH_3$) group(s) in compound **S** is ______.

Answer (12)

Sol.



Number of CH_3 groups = 12

SECTION 4 (Maximum Marks : 12)

- This section contains **TWO (02)** paragraphs.
- Based on each paragraph, there are **TWO (02)** questions.
- The answer to each question is a **NUMERICAL VALUE**.
- For each question, enter the correct numerical value of the answer using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer.
- If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **TWO** decimal places.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:

Full Marks	:	+3	If **ONLY** the correct numerical value is entered in the designated place;
Zero Marks	:	0	In all other cases.

PARAGRAPH I

An organic compound **P** with molecular formula $C_9H_{18}O_2$ decolorizes bromine water and also shows positive iodoform test. **P** on ozonolysis followed by treatment with H_2O_2 gives **Q** and **R**. While compound **Q** shows positive iodoform test, compound **R** does not give positive iodoform test. **Q** and **R** on oxidation with pyridinium chlorochromate (PCC) followed by heating give **S** and **T**, respectively. Both **S** and **T** show positive iodoform test.

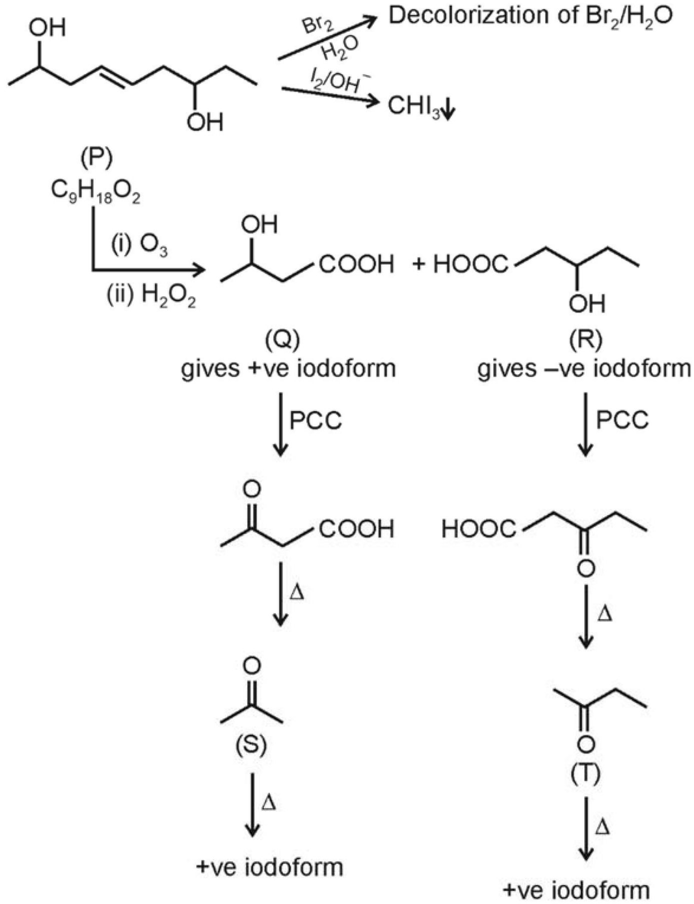
Complete copolymerization of 500 moles of **Q** and 500 moles of **R** gives one mole of a single acyclic copolymer **U**.

[Given, atomic mass: H =1, C = 12, O =16]

14. Sum of number of oxygen atoms in **S** and **T** is _____.

Answer (2)

Sol.



Sum of number of O-atoms in **S** and **T** = 1 + 1 = 2

PARAGRAPH I

An organic compound **P** with molecular formula $C_9H_{18}O_2$ decolorizes bromine water and also shows positive iodoform test. **P** on ozonolysis followed by treatment with H_2O_2 gives **Q** and **R**. While compound **Q** shows positive iodoform test, compound **R** does not give positive iodoform test. **Q** and **R** on oxidation with pyridinium chlorochromate (PCC) followed by heating give **S** and **T**, respectively. Both **S** and **T** show positive iodoform test.

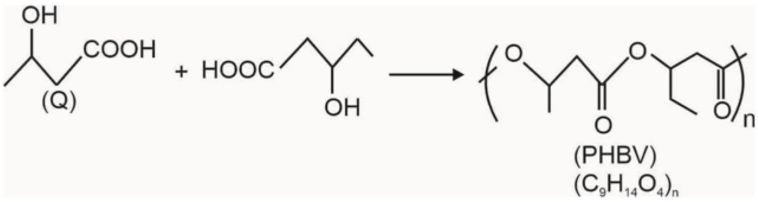
Complete copolymerization of 500 moles of **Q** and 500 moles of **R** gives one mole of a single acyclic copolymer **U**.

[Given, atomic mass: H = 1, C = 12, O = 16]

15. The molecular weight of **U** is _____.

Answer (102018)

Sol.



Mol. wt. of polymer = (104 × 500) + (118 × 500) – 18 × 499

= 52000 + 59000 – 8982

= 102018 g

PARAGRAPH II

When potassium iodide is added to an aqueous solution of potassium ferricyanide, a reversible reaction is observed in which a complex **P** is formed. In a strong acidic medium, the equilibrium shifts completely towards **P**. Addition of zinc chloride to **P** in a slightly acidic medium results in a sparingly soluble complex **Q**.

16. The number of moles of potassium iodide required to produce two moles of **P** is ______.

Answer (2)

Sol. From this equation we need 2 mol of KI

$2KI + 2K_3[Fe(CN)_6] \rightarrow I_2 + 2K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$

$2K_4[Fe(CN)_6] + 3ZnCl_2 \rightarrow K_2Zn_3[Fe(CN)_6]_2 + 6KCl$

PARAGRAPH II

When potassium iodide is added to an aqueous solution of potassium ferricyanide, a reversible reaction is observed in which a complex **P** is formed. In a strong acidic medium, the equilibrium shifts completely towards **P**. Addition of zinc chloride to **P** in a slightly acidic medium results in a sparingly soluble complex **Q**.

17. The number of zinc ions present in the molecular formula of **Q** is _____.

Answer (3)

Sol. From this equation we need 2 mol of KI

$$2KI + 2K_3[Fe(CN)_6] \rightarrow I_2 + 2K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$$

$$2K_4[Fe(CN)_6] + 3ZnCl_2 \rightarrow K_2Zn_3[Fe(CN)_6]_2 + 6KCl$$