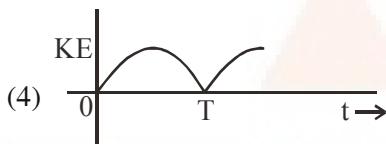
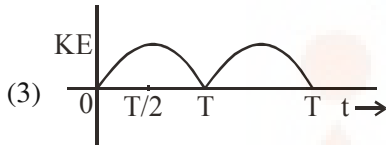
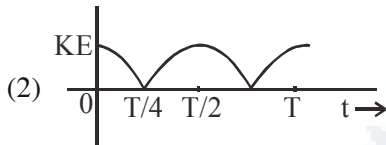
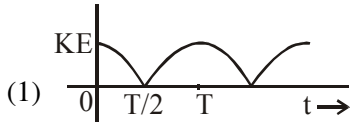


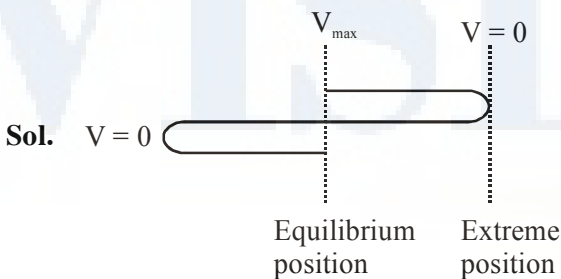
**JEE(MAIN) – 2017 TEST PAPER WITH SOLUTION  
(HELD ON SUNDAY 02<sup>nd</sup> APRIL, 2017)**

**PART A – PHYSICS**

1. A particle is executing simple harmonic motion with a time period T. At time t = 0, it is at its position of equilibrium. The kinetic energy-time graph of the particle will look like



**Ans. (2)**



Time taken to reach the extreme position from equilibrium position is  $\frac{T}{4}$ . Velocity is maximum at equilibrium position and zero at extreme position.

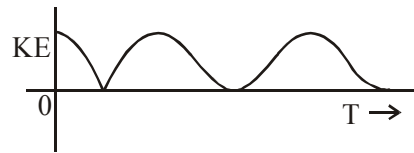
$$V = A \omega \cos \omega t$$

$$\text{K.E.} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

(m is the mass of particle and v is the velocity of particle)

$$\text{K.E.} = \frac{1}{2} m A^2 \omega^2 \cos^2 \omega t$$

Hence graph of K.E. v/s time is square cos function



2. The temperature of an open room of volume 30 m<sup>3</sup> increases from 17°C to 27°C due to sunshine. The atmospheric pressure in the room remains 1 × 10<sup>5</sup> Pa. If n<sub>i</sub> and n<sub>f</sub> are the number of molecules in the room before and after heating, then n<sub>f</sub> – n<sub>i</sub> will be :-

- (1) 2.5 × 10<sup>25</sup>                      (2) -2.5 × 10<sup>25</sup>  
(3) -1.61 × 10<sup>23</sup>                  (4) 1.38 × 10<sup>23</sup>

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** Using ideal gas equation

$$PV = NRT$$

(N is number of moles)

$$P_0 V_0 = N_i R \times 290 \quad \dots\dots (1)$$

[T<sub>i</sub> = 273 + 17 = 290 K]

After heating

$$P_0 V_0 = N_f R \times 300 \quad \dots\dots (2)$$

[T<sub>f</sub> = 273 + 27 = 300 K]

from equation (1) and (2)

$$N_f - N_i = \frac{P_0 V_0}{R \times 300} - \frac{P_0 V_0}{R \times 290}$$

difference in number of moles  $= \frac{P_0 V_0}{R} \left[ \frac{10}{290 \times 300} \right]$

Hence n<sub>f</sub> – n<sub>i</sub> is

$$= - \frac{P_0 V_0}{R} \times \left[ \frac{10}{290 \times 300} \right] \times 6.023 \times 10^{23}$$

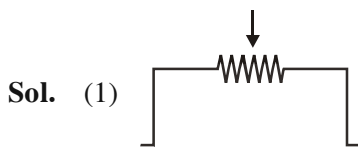
putting P<sub>0</sub> = 10<sup>5</sup> Pa and V<sub>0</sub> = 30 m<sup>3</sup>

Number of molecules n<sub>f</sub> – n<sub>i</sub> = - 2.5 × 10<sup>25</sup>

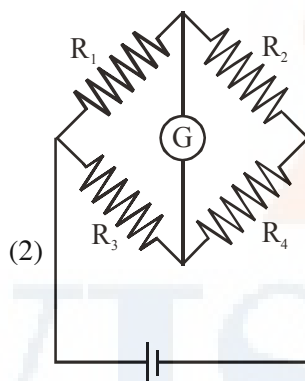
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3. Which of the following statements is false ?  
 (1) A rheostat can be used as a potential divider  
 (2) Kirchhoff's second law represents energy conservation  
 (3) Wheatstone bridge is the most sensitive when all the four resistances are of the same order of magnitude.  
 (4) In a balanced wheatstone bridge if the cell and the galvanometer are exchanged, the null point is disturbed.

Ans. (4)

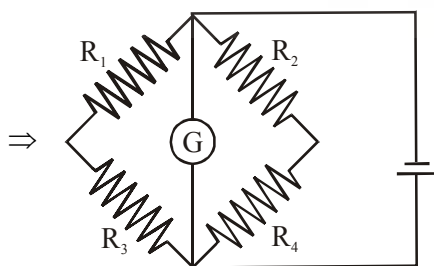


On interchanging Cell & Galvanometer.



On balancing condition

$$\frac{R_1}{R_3} = \frac{R_2}{R_4} \quad \dots(1)$$



On balancing condition

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_3}{R_4} \quad \dots(2)$$

As we see both equation (1) & (2) are same. So 4<sup>th</sup> statement is false.

4. The following observations were taken for determining surface tension T of water by capillary method :

Diameter of capillary,  $D = 1.25 \times 10^{-2}$  m

rise of water,  $h = 1.45 \times 10^{-2}$  m

Using  $g = 9.80$  m/s<sup>2</sup> and the simplified relation

$T = \frac{r h g}{2} \times 10^3$  N/m, the possible error in surface tension is closest to :

- (1) 2.4% (2) 10% (3) 0.15% (4) 1.5%

Ans. (4)

Sol.  $T = \frac{r h g}{2} \times 10^3$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} = \frac{\Delta r}{r} + \frac{\Delta h}{h} + 0$$

$$100 \times \frac{\Delta T}{T} = \left( \frac{10^{-2} \times 0.01}{1.25 \times 10^{-2}} + \frac{10^{-2} \times 0.01}{1.45 \times 10^{-2}} \right) 100$$

$$= (0.8 + 0.689)$$

$$= (1.489)$$

$$100 \times \frac{\Delta T}{T} = 1.489 \%$$

$$\approx 1.5\%$$

5. In amplitude modulation, sinusoidal carrier frequency used is denoted by  $\omega_c$  and the signal frequency is denoted by  $\omega_m$ . The bandwidth ( $\Delta\omega_m$ ) of the signal is such that  $\Delta\omega_m \ll \omega_c$ . Which of the following frequencies is not contained in the modulated wave ?

- (1)  $\omega_m + \omega_c$  (2)  $\omega_c - \omega_m$   
 (3)  $\omega_m$  (4)  $\omega_c$

Ans. (3)

Sol. Refer NCERT Page No. 526

Three frequencies are contained

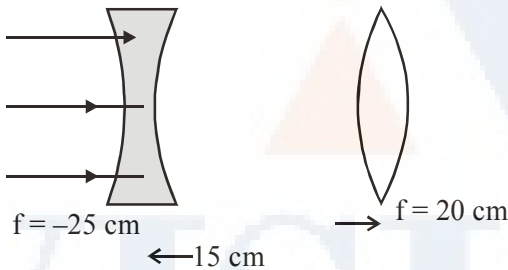
$$\omega_m + \omega_c, \omega_c - \omega_m \text{ \& } \omega_c$$

6. A diverging lens with magnitude of focal length 25 cm is placed at a distance of 15 cm from a converging lens of magnitude of focal length 20 cm. A beam of parallel light falls on the diverging lens. The final image formed is :

- (1) real and at a distance of 40 cm from the divergent lens
- (2) real and at a distance of 6 cm from the convergent lens
- (3) real and at a distance of 40 cm from convergent lens
- (4) virtual and at a distance of 40 cm from convergent lens.

Ans. (3)

Sol. As parallel beam incident on diverging lens if forms virtual image at  $v_1 = -25$  cm from the diverging lens which works as a object for the converging lens ( $f = 20$  cm)



So for converging lens  $u = -40$  cm,  $f = 20$  cm

∴ Final image

$$\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{-40} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$v = 40$  cm from converging lenses.

7. The moment of inertia of a uniform cylinder of length  $\ell$  and radius  $R$  about its perpendicular bisector is  $I$ . What is the ratio  $\ell/R$  such that the moment of inertia is minimum ?

- (1) 1
- (2)  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$
- (3)  $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$
- (4)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Ans. (3)

Sol.  $I = \frac{m\ell^2}{12} + \frac{mR^2}{4}$

or  $I = \frac{m}{4} \left( \frac{\ell^2}{3} + R^2 \right)$  ....(1)]

Also  $m = \pi R^2 \ell \rho$

⇒  $R^2 = \frac{m}{\pi \ell \rho}$  Put in equation (1)

$$I = \frac{m}{4} \left( \frac{\ell^2}{3} + \frac{m}{\pi \ell \rho} \right)$$

For maxima & minima

$$\frac{dI}{d\ell} = \frac{m}{4} \left( \frac{2\ell}{3} - \frac{m}{\pi \ell^2 \rho} \right) = 0$$

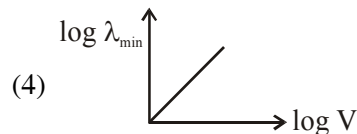
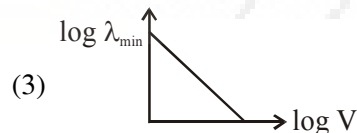
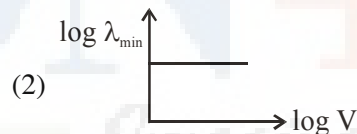
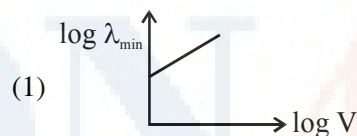
$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\ell}{3} = \frac{m}{\pi \ell^2 \rho} \Rightarrow \frac{2\ell}{3} = \frac{\pi R^2 \ell \rho}{\pi \ell^2 \rho}$$

or  $\frac{2\ell}{3} = \frac{R^2}{\ell}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\ell^2}{R^2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

or  $\frac{\ell}{R} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$

8. An electron beam is accelerated by a potential difference  $V$  to hit a metallic target to produce X-rays. It produces continuous as well as characteristic X-rays. If  $\lambda_{\min}$  is the smallest possible wavelength of X-ray in the spectrum, the variation of  $\log \lambda_{\min}$  with  $\log V$  is correctly represented in :



Ans. (3)

Sol.  $\frac{hc}{\lambda_{\min}} = eV$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{\min}} = \frac{eV}{hc}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_{\min}}\right) = \ln V + \ln \frac{e}{hc}$$

$$-\ln(\lambda_{\min}) = \ln V + \ln \frac{e}{hc}$$

$$\ln(\lambda_{\min}) = -\ln V - \ln\left(\frac{e}{hc}\right)$$

It is a straight line with -ve slope.

9. A radioactive nucleus A with a half life T, decays into a nucleus B. At t = 0, there is no nucleus B. At sometime t, the ratio of the number of B to that of A is 0.3. Then, t is given by :

(1)  $t = T \log(1.3)$       (2)  $t = \frac{T}{\log(1.3)}$

(3)  $t = \frac{T \log 2}{2 \log 1.3}$       (4)  $t = T \frac{\log 1.3}{\log 2}$

Ans. (4)

Sol. At time t

$$\frac{N_B}{N_A} = .3 \Rightarrow N_B = .3 N_A$$

also let initially there are total  $N_0$  number of nuclei  
 $N_A + N_B = N_0$

$$N_A = \frac{N_0}{1.3}$$

Also as we know

$$N_A = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\frac{N_0}{1.3} = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\frac{1}{1.3} = e^{-\lambda t} \Rightarrow \ln(1.3) = \lambda t \text{ or } t = \frac{\ln(1.3)}{\lambda}$$

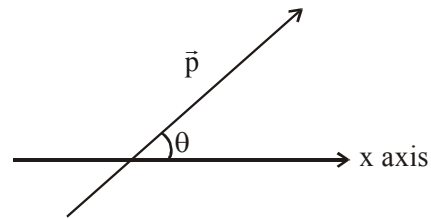
$$t = \frac{\ln(1.3)}{\ln(2)} = \frac{\ln(1.3)}{\ln(2)} T$$

10. An electric dipole has a fixed dipole moment  $\vec{p}$ , which makes angle  $\theta$  with respect to x-axis. When subjected to an electric field  $\vec{E}_1 = E\hat{i}$ , it experiences a torque  $\vec{T}_1 = \tau\hat{k}$ . When subjected to another electric field  $\vec{E}_2 = \sqrt{3}E\hat{j}$  it experiences torque  $\vec{T}_2 = -\vec{T}_1$ . The angle  $\theta$  is :

- (1)  $60^\circ$       (2)  $90^\circ$       (3)  $30^\circ$       (4)  $45^\circ$

Ans. (1)

Sol. So from  $\vec{\tau} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$



$$\tau\hat{k} - \tau\hat{k} = (p_x\hat{i} + p_y\hat{j}) \times (E\hat{i} + \sqrt{3}E\hat{j})$$

$$= p_x \times \sqrt{3}E \hat{k} + p_y E (-\hat{k})$$

$$0 = E\hat{k}(\sqrt{3}p_x - p_y)$$

$$\frac{p_y}{p_x} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore \tan \theta = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\theta = 60^\circ$$

11. In a common emitter amplifier circuit using an n-p-n transistor, the phase difference between the input and the output voltages will be :

- (1)  $135^\circ$       (2)  $180^\circ$       (3)  $45^\circ$       (4)  $90^\circ$

Ans. (2)

Sol. In common emitter amplifier circuit input and output voltage are out of phase. When input voltage is increased then  $i_b$  is increased,  $i_c$  also increases so voltage drop across  $R_c$  is increased. However increase in voltage across  $R_c$  is in opposite sense.

12.  $C_p$  and  $C_v$  are specific heats at constant pressure and constant volume respectively. It is observed that

$$C_p - C_v = a \text{ for hydrogen gas}$$

$$C_p - C_v = b \text{ for nitrogen gas}$$

The correct relation between a and b is :

(1)  $a = 14 b$       (2)  $a = 28 b$

(3)  $a = \frac{1}{14} b$       (4)  $a = b$

Ans. (1)

Sol.  $C_p - C_v = R$

where  $C_p$  and  $C_v$  are molar specific heat capacities

As per the question

$$a = \frac{R}{2} \qquad b = \frac{R}{28}$$

$$a = 14 b$$

13. A copper ball of mass 100 gm is at a temperature T. It is dropped in a copper calorimeter of mass 100 gm, filled with 170 gm of water at room temperature. Subsequently, the temperature of the system is found to be 75°C. T is given by :  
(Given : room temperature = 30°C, specific heat of copper = 0.1 cal/gm°C)

- (1) 1250°C                      (2) 825°C  
(3) 800°C                      (4) 885°C

Ans. (4)

Sol. Heat given = Heat taken

$$(100)(0.1)(T - 75) = (100)(0.1)(45) + (170)(1)(45)$$

$$10(T - 75) = 450 + 7650 = 8100$$

$$T - 75 = 810$$

$$T = 885^\circ\text{C}$$

14. A body of mass  $m = 10^{-2}$  kg is moving in a medium and experiences a frictional force  $F = -kv^2$ . Its initial speed is  $v_0 = 10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . If, after 10 s, its energy is

$\frac{1}{8}mv_0^2$ , the value of k will be:-

- (1)  $10^{-4} \text{ kg m}^{-1}$                       (2)  $10^{-1} \text{ kg m}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$   
(3)  $10^{-3} \text{ kg m}^{-1}$                       (4)  $10^{-3} \text{ kg s}^{-1}$

Ans. (1)

Sol.  $\frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 = \frac{1}{8}mv_0^2$

$$v_f = \frac{v_0}{2} = 5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$(10^{-2}) \frac{dv}{dt} = -kv^2$$

$$\int_{10}^5 \frac{dv}{v^2} = -100k \int_0^{10} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{10} = 100k(10)$$

$$k = 10^{-4}$$

15. When a current of 5 mA is passed through a galvanometer having a coil of resistance 15 Ω, it shows full scale deflection. The value of the resistance to be put in series with the galvanometer to convert it into voltmeter of range 0 – 10 V is:

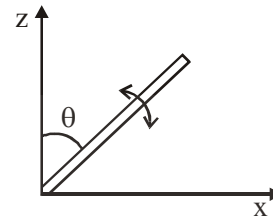
- (1)  $2.535 \times 10^3 \Omega$                       (2)  $4.005 \times 10^3 \Omega$   
(3)  $1.985 \times 10^3 \Omega$                       (4)  $2.045 \times 10^3 \Omega$

Ans. (3)

Sol.  $10 = (5 \times 10^{-3})(15 + R)$

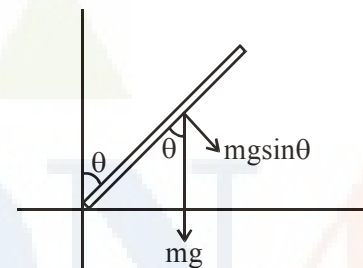
$$r = 1985 \Omega$$

16. A slender uniform rod of mass M and length  $\ell$  is pivoted at one end so that it can rotate in a vertical plane (see figure). There is negligible friction at the pivot. The free end is held vertically above the pivot and then released. The angular acceleration of the rod when it makes an angle  $\theta$  with the vertical is :



- (1)  $\frac{3g}{2\ell} \cos \theta$                       (2)  $\frac{2g}{3\ell} \cos \theta$   
(3)  $\frac{3g}{2\ell} \sin \theta$                       (4)  $\frac{2g}{3\ell} \sin \theta$

Ans. (3)



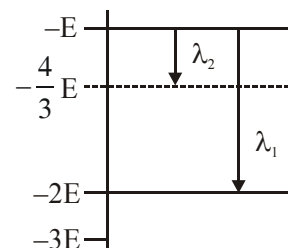
Sol.

Taking torque about pivot  $\tau = I\alpha$

$$mg \sin \theta \frac{\ell}{2} = \frac{m\ell^2}{3} \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{3g}{2\ell} \sin \theta$$

17. Some energy levels of a molecule are shown in the figure. The ratio of the wavelengths  $r = \lambda_1/\lambda_2$ , is given by :



- (1)  $r = \frac{3}{4}$                       (2)  $r = \frac{1}{3}$   
(3)  $r = \frac{4}{3}$                       (4)  $r = \frac{2}{3}$

Ans. (2)

Sol. using  $\Delta E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$

for  $\lambda_1$   $-E - (-2E) = \frac{hc}{\lambda_1}$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{hc}{E}$$

for  $\lambda_2$   $-E - \left(-\frac{4E}{3}\right) = \frac{hc}{\lambda_2}$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{3hc}{E}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = r = \frac{1}{3}$$

18. A man grows into a giant such that his linear dimensions increase by a factor of 9. Assuming that his density remains same, the stress in the leg will change by a factor of :

- (1) 81      (2)  $\frac{1}{81}$       (3) 9      (4)  $\frac{1}{9}$

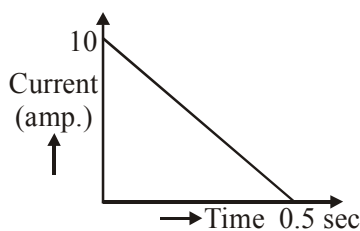
Ans. (3)

Sol. Stress =  $\frac{\text{Force}}{\text{area}} = \frac{mg}{A} = \frac{\text{volume} \times \text{density} \times g}{\text{Area}}$

$$\text{Stress} = \frac{L^3 \rho g}{L^2}$$

Stress  $\propto L$

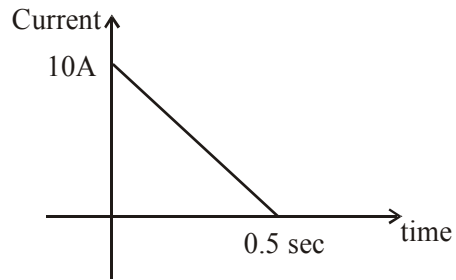
19. In a coil of resistance  $100 \Omega$ , a current is induced by changing the magnetic flux through it as shown in the figure. The magnitude of change in flux through the coil is :



- (1) 250 Wb      (2) 275 Wb  
 (3) 200 Wb      (4) 225 Wb

Ans. (1)

Sol.



$$q = \frac{\Delta\phi}{R}$$

$\Delta\phi$  = change in flux

$$q = \int I dt$$

= Area of current-time graph

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 0.5 = 2.5 \text{ coulomb}$$

$$q = \frac{\Delta\phi}{R}$$

$$\Delta\phi = 2.5 \times 100 = 250 \text{ wb}$$

20. In a Young's double slit experiment, slits are separated by  $0.5 \text{ mm}$ , and the screen is placed  $150 \text{ cm}$  away. A beam of light consisting of two wavelengths,  $650 \text{ nm}$  and  $520 \text{ nm}$ , is used to obtain interference fringes on the screen. The least distance from the common central maximum to the point where the bright fringes due to both the wavelengths coincide is :

- (1)  $9.75 \text{ mm}$       (2)  $15.6 \text{ mm}$   
 (3)  $1.56 \text{ mm}$       (4)  $7.8 \text{ mm}$

Ans. (4)

Sol. For common maxima

$$n_1 \lambda_1 = n_2 \lambda_2$$

$$n_1 \times 650 = n_2 \times 520$$

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{y d}{D} = n \lambda$$

$$y = \frac{4 \times 650 \times 10^{-9} \times 1.5}{0.5 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$y = 7.8 \text{ mm}$$

21. A magnetic needle of magnetic moment  $6.7 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Am}^2$  and moment of inertia  $7.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg m}^2$  is performing simple harmonic oscillations in a magnetic field of 0.01 T. Time taken for 10 complete oscillations is :

- (1) 6.98 s                      (2) 8.76 s  
 (3) 6.65 s                      (4) 8.89 s

Ans. (3)

Sol.  $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I}{MB}}$

$I = 7.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg - m}^2$

$M = 6.7 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Am}^2$

By substituting value in the formula

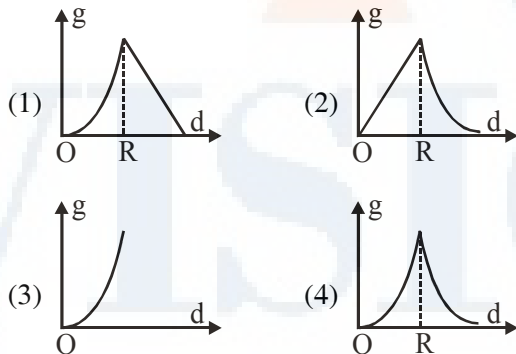
$T = .665 \text{ sec}$

for 10 oscillation, time taken will be

Time = 10 T = 6.65 sec

Answer option 3

22. The variation of acceleration due to gravity  $g$  with distance  $d$  from centre of the earth is best represented by (R = Earth's radius):

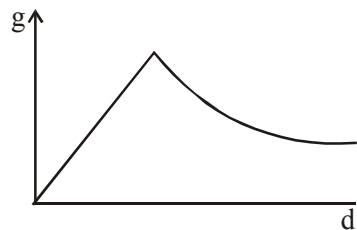


Ans. (2)

Sol.  $g = \frac{GMx}{R^3}$  inside the Earth (straight line)

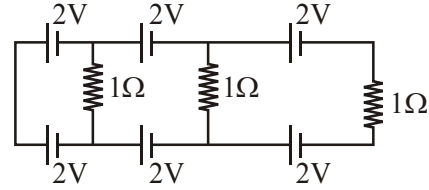
$g = \frac{GM}{r^2}$  outside the Earth

where M is Mass of Earth



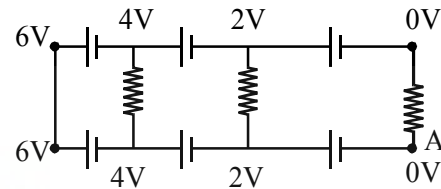
option (2)

23. In the above circuit the current in each resistance is :



- (1) 0.5 A    (2) 0 A    (3) 1 A    (4) 0.25 A

Ans. (2)



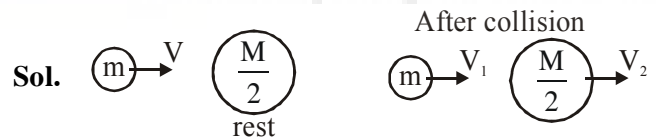
Sol.

Taking voltage of point A as = 0  
 Then voltage at other points can be written as shown in figure  
 Hence voltage across all resistance is zero.  
 Hence current = 0

24. A particle A of mass  $m$  and initial velocity  $v$  collides with a particle B of mass  $\frac{m}{2}$  which is at rest. The collision is head on, and elastic. The ratio of the de-Broglie wavelengths  $\lambda_A$  to  $\lambda_B$  after the collision is :

- (1)  $\frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda_B} = \frac{2}{3}$                       (2)  $\frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda_B} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 (3)  $\frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda_B} = \frac{1}{3}$                       (4)  $\frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda_B} = 2$

Ans. (4)



By conservation of linear momentum

$mv = mv_1 + \frac{m}{2}v_2$

$2v = 2v_1 + v_2$                       ....(1)

by law of collision

$e = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{u_1 - u_2}$

$u = v_2 - v_1$                       ....(2)

By equation (1) and (2)

$$v_1 = \frac{v}{3} ; \quad v_2 = \frac{4v}{3}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{h}{p_1} ; \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{h}{p_2}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{2}{1}$$

Option (4)

25. An external pressure P is applied on a cube at 0°C so that it is equally compressed from all sides. K is the bulk modulus of the material of the cube and  $\alpha$  is its coefficient of linear expansion. Suppose we want to bring the cube to its original size by heating. The temperature should be raised by :

- (1)  $\frac{3\alpha}{PK}$  (2)  $3PK\alpha$   
 (3)  $\frac{P}{3\alpha K}$  (4)  $\frac{P}{\alpha K}$

Ans. (3)

Sol. Due to thermal expansion

$$\frac{\Delta v}{v} = 3\alpha\Delta T$$

Due to External pressure

$$\frac{\Delta v}{v} = \frac{P}{K}$$

Equating both  $w_1$  get

$$3\alpha\Delta T = \frac{P}{K}$$

$$\Delta T = \frac{P}{3\alpha K}$$

26. A time dependent force  $F = 6t$  acts on a particle of mass 1 kg. If the particle starts from rest, the work done by the force during the first 1 sec. will be :

- (1) 9 J (2) 18 J (3) 4.5 J (4) 22 J

Ans. (3)

Sol.  $F = 6t = ma$

$$\Rightarrow a = 6t$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = 6t$$

$$\int_0^v dv = \int_0^1 6t dt$$

$$v = (3t^2)_0^1 = 3 \text{ m/s}$$

From work energy theorem

$$W_F = \Delta K.E = \frac{1}{2}m(v^2 - u^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(1)(9 - 0) = 4.5 \text{ J}$$

27. An observer is moving with half the speed of light towards a stationary microwave source emitting waves at frequency 10 GHz. What is the frequency of the microwave measured by the observer?

(speed of light =  $3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ )

- (1) 17.3 GHz (2) 15.3 GHz  
 (3) 10.1 GHz (4) 12.1 GHz

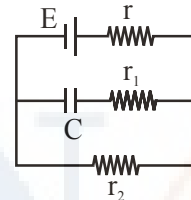
Ans. (1)

Sol. Doppler effect in light (speed of observer is not very small compare to speed of light)

$$f' = \sqrt{\frac{1+V/C}{1-V/C}} f_{\text{source}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+1/2}{1-1/2}} (10 \text{ GHz})$$

$$= 17.3 \text{ GHz}$$

28. In the given circuit diagram when the current reaches steady state in the circuit, the charge on the capacitor of capacitance C will be :

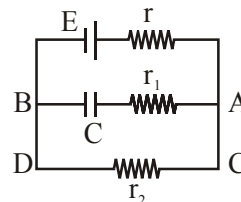


- (1)  $CE \frac{r_2}{(r+r_2)}$  (2)  $CE \frac{r_1}{(r_1+r)}$

- (3) CE (4)  $CE \frac{r_1}{(r_2+r)}$

Ans. (1)

Sol. It steady state, current through AB = 0



$$\Rightarrow V_{AB} = V_{CD}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{AB} = \left( \frac{\epsilon}{r+r_2} \times r_2 \right) - V_{CD}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_C = CV_{AB}$$

$$= CE \left( \frac{r_2}{r+r_2} \right)$$



29. A capacitance of  $2 \mu\text{F}$  is required in an electrical circuit across a potential difference of  $1.0 \text{ kV}$ . A large number of  $1 \mu\text{F}$  capacitors are available which can withstand a potential difference of not more than  $300 \text{ V}$ .

The minimum number of capacitors required to achieve this is :

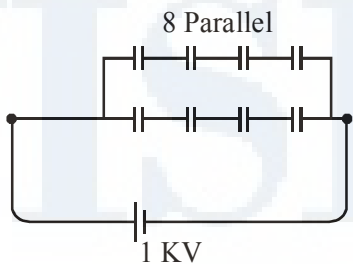
- (1) 24
- (2) 32
- (3) 2
- (4) 16

Ans. (2)

Sol. To hold  $1 \text{ KV}$  potential difference minimum four capacitors are required in series

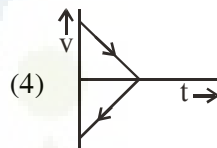
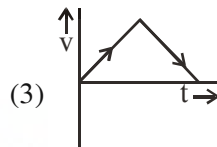
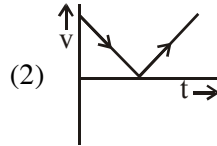
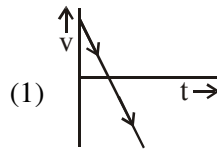
$$\Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ for one series.}$$

So for  $C_{eq}$  to be  $2\mu\text{F}$ , 8 parallel combinations are required.



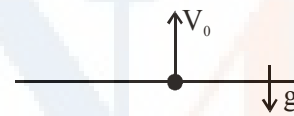
$$\Rightarrow \text{Minimum no. of capacitors} = 8 \times 4 = 32$$

30. A body is thrown vertically upwards. Which one of the following graphs correctly represent the velocity vs time?



Ans. (1)

Sol. Velocity at any time  $t$  is given by

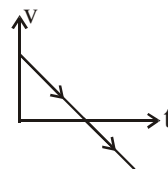


$$v = u + at$$

$$v = v_0 + (-g)t$$

$$v = v_0 - gt$$

$\Rightarrow$  straight line with negative slope



PART B - MATHEMATICS

31. Let k be an integer such that triangle with vertices (k, -3k), (5, k) and (-k, 2) has area 28 sq. units. Then the orthocentre of this triangle is at the point :

(1)  $(2, \frac{1}{2})$                       (2)  $(2, -\frac{1}{2})$

(3)  $(1, \frac{3}{4})$                       (4)  $(1, -\frac{3}{4})$

Ans. (1)

Sol. We have

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} k & -3k & 1 \\ 5 & k & 1 \\ -k & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 28$$

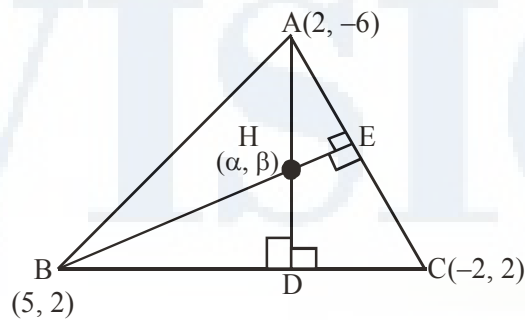
$$\Rightarrow 5k^2 + 13k - 46 = 0$$

or

$$5k^2 + 13k + 66 = 0 \text{ (no real solution exist)}$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{-23}{5} \text{ or } k = 2$$

As k is an integer, so k = 2



$$\Rightarrow \text{orthocentre is } (2, \frac{1}{2})$$

32. If, for a positive integer n, the quadratic equation,

$$x(x + 1) + (x + 1)(x + 2) + \dots$$

$$+ (x + n - 1)(x + n) = 10n$$

has two consecutive integral solutions, then n is equal to :

(1) 11                                      (2) 12

(3) 9                                        (4) 10

Ans. (1)

Sol. We have

$$\sum_{r=1}^n (x+r-1)(x+r) = 10n$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{r=1}^n (x^2 + (2r-1)x + (r^2 - r)) = 10n$$

∴ On solving, we get

$$\alpha \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ x^2 + nx + \left(\frac{n^2 - 31}{3}\right) = 0 \\ \searrow \\ \alpha + 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\therefore (2\alpha + 1) = -n \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-(n+1)}{2} \quad \dots(1)$$

and  $\alpha(\alpha+1) = \frac{n^2 - 31}{3} \quad \dots(2)$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 = 121 \text{ (using (1) in (2))}$$

or n = 11

33. The function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$  defined as

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}, \text{ is :}$$

(1) neither injective nor surjective.

(2) invertible.

(3) injective but not surjective.

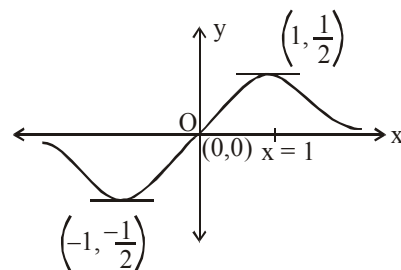
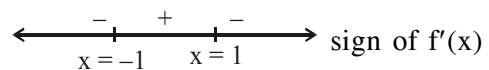
(4) surjective but not injective

Ans. (4)

Sol.  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$ ,

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2} \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(1+x^2) \cdot 1 - x \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{-(x+1)(x-1)}{(1+x^2)^2}$$



∴ From above diagram of f(x), f(x) is surjective but not injective.

34. The following statement  
 $(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow [(\sim p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow q]$  is :  
 (1) a fallacy  
 (2) a tautology  
 (3) equivalent to  $\sim p \rightarrow q$   
 (4) equivalent to  $p \rightarrow \sim q$

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.**  $(p \rightarrow q) [(\sim p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow q]$

p	q	$\sim p$	$p \rightarrow q$	$\sim p \rightarrow q$	$(\sim p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow q$	$(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow ((\sim p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow q)$
T	F	F	F	T	F	T
T	T	F	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	F	T	T
F	T	T	T	T	T	T

$\therefore$  It is tautology

35. If S is the set of distinct values of 'b' for which the following system of linear equations

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 1 \\ x + ay + z &= 1 \\ ax + by + z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

has no solution, then S is :

- (1) a singleton  
 (2) an empty set  
 (3) an infinite set  
 (4) a finite set containing two or more elements

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ a & b & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1$

and at  $a = 1$   $D_1 = D_2 = D_3 = 0$

but at  $a = 1$  and  $b = 1$

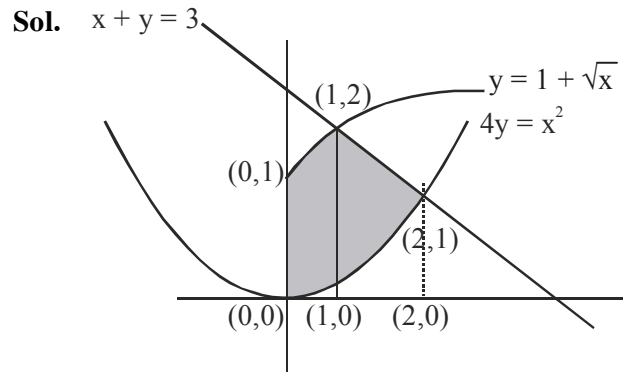
First two equations are  $x + y + z = 1$   
 and third equation is  $x + y + z = 0 \Rightarrow$  There is no solution.

$\therefore b = \{1\} \Rightarrow$  it is a singleton set

36. The area (in sq. units) of the region  
 $\{(x, y) : x \geq 0, x + y \leq 3, x^2 \leq 4y \text{ and } y \leq 1 + \sqrt{x}\}$   
 is :

- (1)  $\frac{5}{2}$       (2)  $\frac{59}{12}$       (3)  $\frac{3}{2}$       (4)  $\frac{7}{3}$

**Ans. (1)**



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \int_0^1 (1 + \sqrt{x}) dx + \int_1^2 (3 - x) dx - \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{4} dx \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

37. For any three positive real numbers a, b and c,  
 $9(25a^2 + b^2) + 25(c^2 - 3ac) = 15b(3a + c)$ .

Then :

- (1) a, b and c are in G.P.  
 (2) b, c and a are in G.P.  
 (3) b, c and a are in A.P.  
 (4) a, b and c are in A.P.

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.**  $(15a)^2 + (3b)^2 + (5c)^2 - (15a)(5c) - (15a)(3b) - (3b)(5c) = 0$

$$\frac{1}{2} [(15a - 3b)^2 + (3b - 5c)^2 + (5c - 15a)^2] = 0$$

it is possible when  $15a = 3b = 5c$

$$\therefore b = \frac{5c}{3}, a = \frac{c}{3}$$

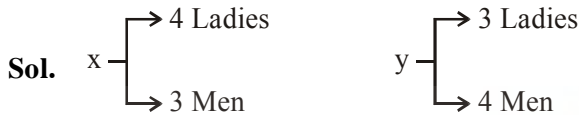
$$a + b = 2c$$

$\Rightarrow b, c, a$  in A.P.

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38. A man X has 7 friends, 4 of them are ladies and 3 are men. His wife Y also has 7 friends, 3 of them are ladies and 4 are men. Assume X and Y have no common friends. Then the total number of ways in which X and Y together can throw a party inviting 3 ladies and 3 men, so that 3 friends of each of X and Y are in this party, is :  
 (1) 484 (2) 485 (3) 468 (4) 469

Ans. (2)



Total number of ways

$${}^4C_0 \cdot {}^3C_3 \cdot {}^3C_3 \cdot {}^4C_0 + {}^4C_1 \cdot {}^3C_2 \cdot {}^3C_2 \cdot {}^4C_1 + {}^4C_2 \cdot {}^3C_1 \cdot {}^3C_1 \cdot {}^4C_2 + {}^4C_3 \cdot {}^3C_0 \cdot {}^3C_0 \cdot {}^4C_3 = 485$$

39. The normal to the curve  $y(x-2)(x-3) = x+6$  at the point where the curve intersects the y-axis passes through the point :

- (1)  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3})$  (2)  $(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$   
 (3)  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  (4)  $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{3})$

Ans. (3)

Sol.  $y = \frac{x+6}{(x-2)(x-3)}$

Point of intersection with y-axis (0, 1)

$$y' = \frac{(x^2 - 5x + 6)(1) - (x+6)(2x-5)}{(x^2 - 5x + 6)^2}$$

$y' = 1$  at point (0, 1)

$\therefore$  Slope of normal is -1

Hence equation of normal is  $x + y = 1$

$\therefore (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  satisfy it.

40. A hyperbola passes through the point  $P(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$  and has foci at  $(\pm 2, 0)$ . Then the tangent to this hyperbola at P also passes through the point :

- (1)  $(-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{3})$  (2)  $(3\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{3})$   
 (3)  $(2\sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{3})$  (4)  $(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{2})$

Ans. (3)

Sol. Equation of hyperbola is  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

foci is  $(\pm 2, 0)$  hence  $ae = 2, \Rightarrow a^2e^2 = 4$   
 $b^2 = a^2(e^2 - 1)$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = 4 \quad \dots(1)$$

Hyperbola passes through  $(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{a^2} - \frac{3}{b^2} = 1 \quad \dots(2)$$

On solving (1) and (2)

$a^2 = 8$  (is rejected) and  $a^2 = 1$  and  $b^2 = 3$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2}{1} - \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$$

Equation of tangent is  $\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{1} - \frac{\sqrt{3}y}{3} = 1$

Hence  $(2\sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{3})$  satisfy it.

41. Let  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ . If  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  is such that  $a + b + c = 3$  and  $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) + xy, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

then  $\sum_{n=1}^{10} f(n)$  is equal to :

- (1) 255 (2) 330 (3) 165 (4) 190

Ans. (2)

Sol.  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$f(1) = a + b + c = 3$$

Now  $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) + xy$

put  $y = 1$

$$f(x+1) = f(x) + f(1) + x$$

$$f(x+1) = f(x) + x + 3$$

Now

$$f(2) = 7$$

$$f(3) = 12$$

Now

$$S_n = 3 + 7 + 12 + \dots + t_n \quad \dots(1)$$

$$S_n = 3 + 7 + \dots + t_{n-1} + t_n \quad \dots(2)$$

On subtracting (2) from (1)

$$t_n = 3 + 4 + 5 + \dots \text{ upto } n \text{ terms}$$

$$t_n = \frac{(n^2 + 5n)}{2}$$

$$S_n = \sum t_n = \sum \frac{(n^2 + 5n)}{2}$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{5n(n+1)}{2} \right]$$

$$S_{10} = 330$$

42. Let  $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$  and  $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}$ . Let  $\vec{c}$  be a vector such that  $|\vec{c} - \vec{a}| = 3$ ,  $|(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c}| = 3$  and the angle between  $\vec{c}$  and  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$  be  $30^\circ$ . Then  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$  is equal to :

- (1)  $\frac{1}{8}$       (2)  $\frac{25}{8}$       (3) 2      (4) 5

Ans. (3)

Sol.  $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ ,  $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + \hat{j}$  and  $|\vec{a}| = 3$

$$\therefore \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = 3$$

$$\text{Now : } (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| |\vec{c}| \sin 30 \hat{n}$$

$$|(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c}| = 3 \cdot |\vec{c}| \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3 = 3|\vec{c}| \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore |\vec{c}| = 2$$

$$\text{Now : } |\vec{c} - \vec{a}| = 3$$

$$c^2 + a^2 - 2\vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = 9$$

$$4 + 9 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 9$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 2$$

43. Let a vertical tower AB have its end A on the level ground. Let C be the mid-point of AB and P be a point on the ground such that  $AP = 2AB$ . If  $\angle BPC = \beta$ , then  $\tan \beta$  is equal to :-

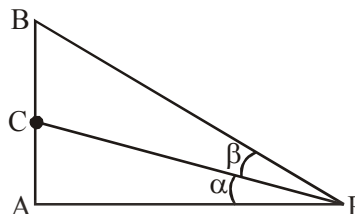
- (1)  $\frac{4}{9}$       (2)  $\frac{6}{7}$       (3)  $\frac{1}{4}$       (4)  $\frac{2}{9}$

Ans. (4)

Sol.  $\frac{AB}{AP} = \frac{1}{2}$

Let  $\angle APC = \alpha$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{AC}{AP} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{AB}{AP} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \left( AC = \frac{1}{2} AB \right)$$



Now

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{AB}{AP} \\ \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

on solving  $\tan \beta = \frac{2}{9}$

44. Twenty meters of wire is available for fencing off a flower-bed in the form of a circular sector. Then the maximum area (in sq. m) of the flower-bed, is :-

- (1) 30      (2) 12.5      (3) 10      (4) 25

Ans. (4)

Sol. Total length =  $r + r + r\theta = 20$

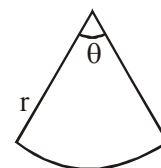
$$\theta = \frac{20 - 2r}{r}$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \left( \frac{20 - 2r}{r} \right)$$

$$A = 10r - r^2$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = 0 \quad 10 - 2r = 0, r = 5$$

$$A = 50 - 25 = 25$$



45. The integral  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1+\cos x}$  is equal to :-

- (1) -1      (2) -2      (3) 2      (4) 4

Ans. (3)

Sol.  $I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1+\cos x} \dots(1)$

$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1-\cos x} \dots(2)$

Adding (1) and (2)

$2I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{2}{\sin^2 x} dx$

$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx$

$I = -(\cot x)_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} = 2$

46. If  $(2 + \sin x) \frac{dy}{dx} + (y+1)\cos x = 0$  and  $y(0) = 1$ , then  $y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  is equal to :-

- (1)  $\frac{4}{3}$       (2)  $\frac{1}{3}$       (3)  $-\frac{2}{3}$       (4)  $-\frac{1}{3}$

Ans. (2)

Sol.  $(2 + \sin x) \frac{dy}{dx} + (y+1)\cos x = 0$

$\frac{d}{dx}(2 + \sin x)(y+1) = 0$

$(2 + \sin x)(y + 1) = c$

$x = 0, y = 1 \Rightarrow c = 4$

$y+1 = \frac{4}{2+\sin x}$

$y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{4}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3}$

47. Let  $I_n = \int \tan^n x dx, (n > 1)$ .  $I_4 + I_6 = a \tan^5 x + bx^5 + C$ , where C is a constant of integration, then the ordered pair (a, b) is equal to :-

- (1)  $\left(-\frac{1}{5}, 0\right)$  (2)  $\left(-\frac{1}{5}, 1\right)$  (3)  $\left(\frac{1}{5}, 0\right)$  (4)  $\left(\frac{1}{5}, -1\right)$

Ans. (3)

Sol.  $I_4 + I_6 = \int (\tan^4 x + \tan^6 x) dx = \int \tan^4 x \sec^2 x dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x + c \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{5}, b = 0$

48. Let  $\omega$  be a complex number such that  $2\omega + 1 = z$  where  $z = \sqrt{-3}$ . If

$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\omega^2 - 1 & \omega^2 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega^7 \end{vmatrix} = 3k,$

then k is equal to :-

- (1) 1      (2) -z      (3) z      (4) -1

Ans. (2)

Sol. Here  $\omega$  is complex cube root of unity  
 $R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_2 + R_3$

$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -\omega^2 - 1 & \omega^2 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega \end{vmatrix}$

$= 3(-1 - \omega - \omega) = -3z \Rightarrow k = -z$

49. The value of

$({}^{21}C_1 - {}^{10}C_1) + ({}^{21}C_2 - {}^{10}C_2) + ({}^{21}C_3 - {}^{10}C_3) + ({}^{21}C_4 - {}^{10}C_4) + \dots + ({}^{21}C_{10} - {}^{10}C_{10})$  is :-  
 (1)  $2^{20} - 2^{10}$       (2)  $2^{21} - 2^{11}$   
 (3)  $2^{21} - 2^{10}$       (4)  $2^{20} - 2^9$

Ans. (1)

Sol.  $({}^{21}C_1 + {}^{21}C_2 + \dots + {}^{21}C_{10}) - ({}^{10}C_1 + {}^{10}C_2 + \dots + {}^{10}C_{10})$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} [({}^{21}C_1 + \dots + {}^{21}C_{10}) + ({}^{21}C_{11} + \dots + {}^{21}C_{20})]$   
 $- (2^{10} - 1)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} [2^{21} - 2] - (2^{10} - 1)$   
 $= (2^{20} - 1) - (2^{10} - 1) = 2^{20} - 2^{10}$

50.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot x - \cos x}{(\pi - 2x)^3}$  equals :-  
 (1)  $\frac{1}{4}$       (2)  $\frac{1}{24}$       (3)  $\frac{1}{16}$       (4)  $\frac{1}{8}$

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cot x(1 - \sin x)}{-8\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3}$   

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{8\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} \cdot \frac{\left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)\right)}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)^2}$$
  

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

51. If  $5(\tan^2 x - \cos^2 x) = 2\cos 2x + 9$ , then the value of  $\cos 4x$  is :-  
 (1)  $-\frac{7}{9}$       (2)  $-\frac{3}{5}$       (3)  $\frac{1}{3}$       (4)  $\frac{2}{9}$

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**  $5\left[\frac{1-t}{t} - t\right] = 2(2t - 1) + 9$  {Let  $\cos^2 x = t$ }  
 $\Rightarrow 5(1 - t - t^2) = t(4t + 7)$   
 $\Rightarrow 9t^2 + 12t - 5 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow 9t^2 + 15t - 3t - 5 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow (3t - 1)(3t + 5) = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{3}$  as  $t \neq -\frac{5}{3}$ .

$$\cos 2x = 2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - 1 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\cos 4x = 2\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - 1 = -\frac{7}{9}$$

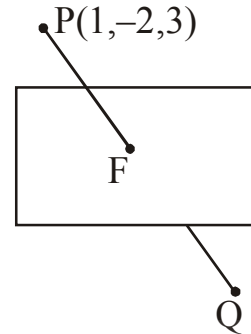
52. If the image of the point  $P(1, -2, 3)$  in the plane,  $2x + 3y - 4z + 22 = 0$  measured parallel to line,  $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{4} = \frac{z}{5}$  is  $Q$ , then  $PQ$  is equal to :-

- (1)  $6\sqrt{5}$                       (2)  $3\sqrt{5}$   
 (3)  $2\sqrt{42}$                     (4)  $\sqrt{42}$

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.** Line  $PQ$  ;  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{4} = \frac{z-3}{5}$

Let  $F(\lambda + 1, 4\lambda - 2, 5\lambda + 3)$



$F$  lies on the plane

$$2(\lambda + 1) + 3(4\lambda - 2) - 4(5\lambda + 3) + 22 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -6\lambda + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$$

$F(2, 2, 8)$

$PQ = 2$      $PF = 2\sqrt{42}$ .

53. The distance of the point  $(1, 3, -7)$  from the plane passing through the point  $(1, -1, -1)$ , having normal perpendicular to both the lines

$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+2}{-2} = \frac{z-4}{3}$  and  $\frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y+1}{-1} = \frac{z+7}{-1}$ , is :-

- (1)  $\frac{10}{\sqrt{74}}$                       (2)  $\frac{20}{\sqrt{74}}$   
 (3)  $\frac{10}{\sqrt{83}}$                       (4)  $\frac{5}{\sqrt{83}}$

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.** Normal vector

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 5\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

So plane is  $5(x - 1) + 7(y + 1) + 3(z + 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow 5x + 7y + 3z + 5 = 0$

Distance  $= \frac{5+21-21+5}{\sqrt{25+49+9}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{83}}$

**JEE(MAIN)-2017**

54. If for  $x \in \left(0, \frac{1}{4}\right)$ , the derivative of

$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{6x\sqrt{x}}{1-9x^3}\right)$  is  $\sqrt{x} \cdot g(x)$ , then  $g(x)$  equals :-

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

Ans. (2)

Sol. Let  $y = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{6x\sqrt{x}}{1-9x^3}\right)$  where  $x \in \left(0, \frac{1}{4}\right)$

$$= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2 \cdot (3x^{3/2})}{1-(3x^{3/2})^2}\right) = 2 \tan^{-1}(3x^{3/2})$$

As  $3x^{3/2} \in \left(0, \frac{3}{8}\right)$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \times \frac{1}{1+9x^3} \times 3 \times \frac{3}{2} \times x^{1/2}$$

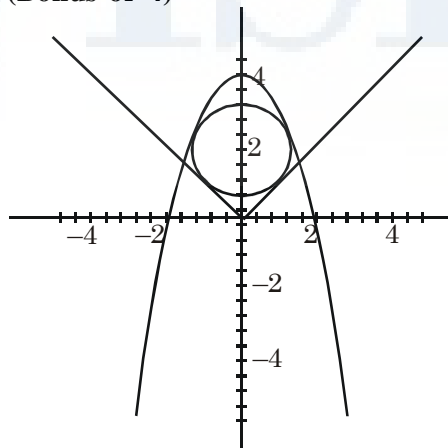
$$= \frac{9}{1+9x^3} \sqrt{x}$$

$$\therefore g(x) = \frac{9}{1+9x^3}$$

55. The radius of a circle, having minimum area, which touches the curve  $y = 4 - x^2$  and the lines,  $y = |x|$  is :-

- (1)  $4(\sqrt{2}+1)$  (2)  $2(\sqrt{2}+1)$   
 (3)  $2(\sqrt{2}-1)$  (4)  $4(\sqrt{2}-1)$

Ans. (Bonus or 4)



Sol.

$$x^2 + (y - \beta)^2 = r^2$$

$$x - y = 0$$

$$\left|\frac{0-\beta}{\sqrt{2}}\right| = r \Rightarrow \beta = r\sqrt{2}$$

$$x^2 + (y - \beta)^2 = \frac{\beta^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 - y + (y - \beta)^2 = \frac{\beta^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - y(2\beta + 1) + \frac{\beta^2}{2} + 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2\beta + 1)^2 - 4\left(\frac{\beta^2}{2} + 4\right) = 0$$

$$4\beta^2 + 4\beta + 1 - 2\beta^2 - 16 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\beta^2 + 4\beta - 15 = 0$$

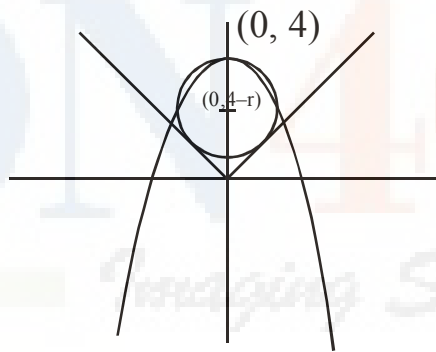
$$\beta = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 120}}{4} = \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{34}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{34}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{34} - 2}{2}$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{34} - 2}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

which is not in options therefore it must be bonus. But according to history of JEE-Mains it seems they had following line of thinking.

Given curves are  $y = 4 - x^2$  and  $y = |x|$



There are two circles satisfying the given conditions. The circle shown is of least area. Let radius of circle is 'r'

$$\therefore \text{co-ordinates of centre} = (0, 4 - r)$$

$\therefore$  circle touches the line  $y = x$  in first quadrant

$$\therefore \left|\frac{0-(4-r)}{\sqrt{2}}\right| = r \Rightarrow r - 4 = \pm r\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}+1} = 4(\sqrt{2}-1)$$

which is given in option 4.



56. A box contains 15 green and 10 yellow balls. If 10 balls are randomly drawn, one-by-one, with replacement, then the variance of the number of green balls drawn is :-

- (1)  $\frac{6}{25}$       (2)  $\frac{12}{5}$       (3) 6      (4) 4

Ans. (2)

Sol. We can apply binomial probability distribution  
Variance = npq

$$= 10 \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{12}{5}$$

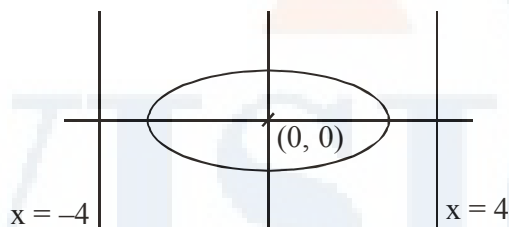
57. The eccentricity of an ellipse whose centre is at the origin is  $\frac{1}{2}$ . If one of its directrices is  $x = -4$ , then the equation of the normal to it at

$\left(1, \frac{3}{2}\right)$  is :-

- (1)  $x + 2y = 4$                       (2)  $2y - x = 2$   
(3)  $4x - 2y = 1$                       (4)  $4x + 2y = 7$

Ans. (3)

Sol. Eccentricity of ellipse =  $\frac{1}{2}$



Now,  $-\frac{a}{e} = -4 \Rightarrow a = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

$\therefore b^2 = a^2(1 - e^2) = a^2\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) = 3$

$\therefore$  Equation of ellipse

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2y}{3} \times y' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{3x}{4y}$$

$$y' \Big|_{(1, 3/2)} = -\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore$  Equation of normal at  $\left(1, \frac{3}{2}\right)$

$$y - \frac{3}{2} = 2(x - 1) \Rightarrow 2y - 3 = 4x - 4$$

$\therefore 4x - 2y = 1$

58. If two different numbers are taken from the set  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\}$ , then the probability that their sum as well as absolute difference are both multiple of 4, is :-

- (1)  $\frac{7}{55}$                                       (2)  $\frac{6}{55}$   
(3)  $\frac{12}{55}$                                       (4)  $\frac{14}{45}$

Ans. (2)

Sol. Let  $A \equiv \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 10\}$

$n(S) = {}^{11}C_2$  (where 'S' denotes sample space)

Let E be the given event

$$\therefore E \equiv \{(0, 4), (0, 8), (2, 6), (2, 10), (4, 8), (6, 10)\}$$

$$n(E) = 6$$

$$\therefore P(E) = \frac{6}{55}$$

59. For three events A, B and C,

$P(\text{Exactly one of A or B occurs})$

$= P(\text{Exactly one of B or C occurs})$

$= P(\text{Exactly one of C or A occurs}) = \frac{1}{4}$  and

$P(\text{All the three events occur simultaneously}) = \frac{1}{16}$ .

Then the probability that at least one of the events occurs, is :-

- (1)  $\frac{3}{16}$       (2)  $\frac{7}{32}$       (3)  $\frac{7}{16}$       (4)  $\frac{7}{64}$

Ans. (3)

$P(\text{exactly one of A or B occurs})$

$$= P(A) + P(B) - 2P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$P(\text{Exactly one of B or C occurs})$

$$= P(B) + P(C) - 2P(B \cap C) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$P(\text{Exactly one of C or A occurs})$

$$= P(C) + P(A) - 2P(C \cap A) = \frac{1}{4}$$

Adding all, we get

$$2\Sigma P(A) - 2\Sigma P(A \cap B) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore \Sigma P(A) - \Sigma P(A \cap B) = \frac{3}{8}$$

Now,  $P(A \cap B \cap C) = \frac{1}{16}$  (Given)

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(A \cup B \cup C) &= \Sigma P(A) - \Sigma P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap B \cap C) \\ &= \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{7}{16} \end{aligned}$$

60. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , then  $\text{adj}(3A^2 + 12A)$  is equal

to :-

(1)  $\begin{bmatrix} 72 & -63 \\ -84 & 51 \end{bmatrix}$       (2)  $\begin{bmatrix} 72 & -84 \\ -63 & 51 \end{bmatrix}$

(3)  $\begin{bmatrix} 51 & 63 \\ 84 & 72 \end{bmatrix}$       (4)  $\begin{bmatrix} 51 & 84 \\ 63 & 72 \end{bmatrix}$

Ans. (3)

Sol. Given  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$3A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & -9 \\ -12 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

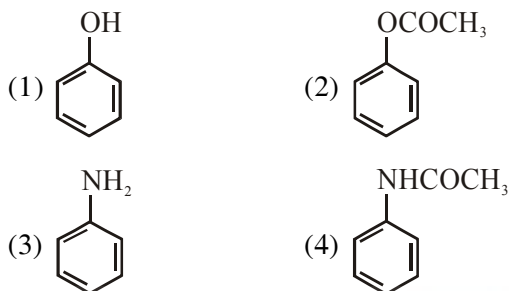
$$12A = \begin{bmatrix} 24 & -36 \\ -48 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore 3A^2 + 12A = \begin{bmatrix} 72 & -63 \\ -84 & 51 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj}(3A^2 + 12A) = \begin{bmatrix} 51 & 63 \\ 84 & 72 \end{bmatrix}$$

PART C - CHEMISTRY

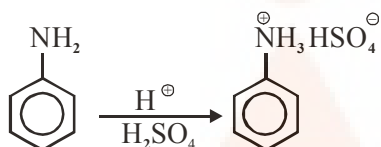
61. Which of the following compounds will significant amount of meta product during mono-nitration reaction ?



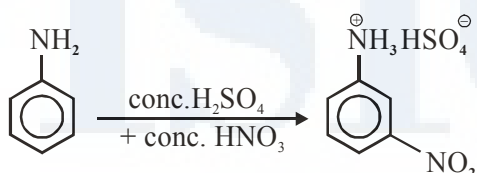
Ans. (3)

Sol. (i) Nitration is carried out in presence of concentrated  $\text{HNO}_3$  + concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ .

(ii) Aniline acts as base. In presence of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  its protonation takes place and anilinium ion is formed



(iii) Anilinium ion is strongly deactivating group and meta directing in nature so it give meta nitration product in significant amount.



62.  $\Delta U$  is equal to

- (1) Isochoric work (2) Isobaric work  
(3) Adiabatic work (4) Isothermal work

Ans. (3)

Sol. From 1<sup>st</sup> law :

$$\Delta U = q + w$$

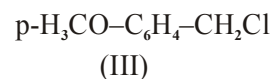
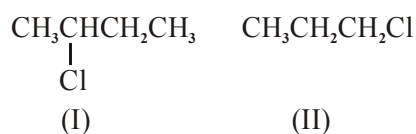
For adiabatic process :

$$q = 0$$

$$\therefore \Delta U = w$$

$\therefore$  Work involve in adiabatic process is at the expense of change in internal energy of the system.

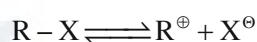
63. The increasing order of the reactivity of the following halides for the  $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$  reaction is



- (1) (III) < (II) < (I) (2) (II) < (I) < (III)  
(3) (I) < (III) < (II) (4) (II) < (III) < (I)

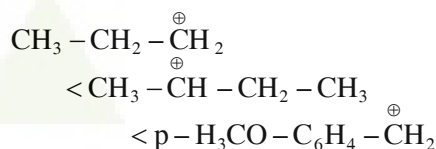
Ans. (2)

Sol. For any  $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$  reaction reactivity is decided by ease of dissociation of alkyl halide



Higher the stability of  $\text{R}^{\oplus}$  (carbocation) higher would be reactivity of  $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$  reaction.

Since stability of cation follows order.



Hence correct order is



64. The radius of the second Bohr orbit for hydrogen atom is :

(Plank's const.  $h = 6.6262 \times 10^{-34}$  Js ; mass of electron =  $9.1091 \times 10^{-31}$  kg ; charge of electron  $e = 1.60210 \times 10^{-19}$  C ; permittivity of vaccum

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.854185 \times 10^{-12} \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-3} \text{ A}^2$$

$$(1) 1.65 \text{ \AA} \quad (2) 4.76 \text{ \AA}$$

$$(3) 0.529 \text{ \AA} \quad (4) 212 \text{ \AA}$$

Ans. (4)

Sol. Radius of  $n^{\text{th}}$  Bohr orbit in H-atom

$$= 0.53 n^2 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\text{Radius of II Bohr orbit} = 0.53 \times (2)^2$$

$$= 2.12 \text{ \AA}$$

JEE(MAIN)-2017

65.  $pK_a$  of a weak acid (HA) and  $pK_b$  of a weak base (BOH) are 3.2 and 3.4, respectively. The pH of their salt (AB) solution is  
 (1) 7.2 (2) 6.9  
 (3) 7.0 (4) 1.0

Ans. (2)

Sol. Given

$$pK_a(\text{HA}) = 3.2$$

$$pK_b(\text{BOH}) = 3.4$$

As given salt is of weak acid and weak bas

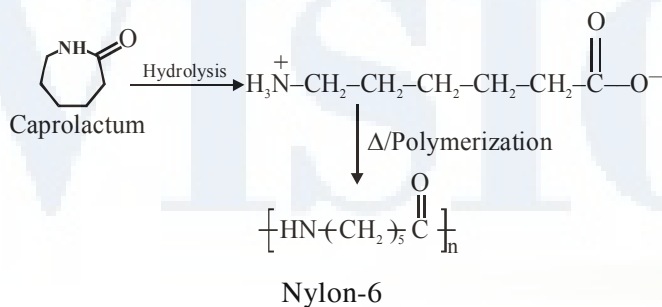
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{pH} &= 7 + \frac{1}{2}pK_a - \frac{1}{2}pK_b \\ &= 7 + \frac{1}{2}(3.2) - \frac{1}{2}(3.4) \\ &= 6.9 \end{aligned}$$

66. The formation of which of the following polymers involves hydrolysis reaction ?

- (1) Nylon 6 (2) Bakelite  
 (3) Nylon 6, 6 (4) Terylene

Ans. (1)

Sol. Formation of Nylon-6 involves hydrolysis of its monomer (caprolactum) in initial state.



67. The most abundant elements by mass in the body of a healthy human adult are :  
 Oxygen (61.4%) ; Carbon (22.9%), Hydrogen (10.0%) ; and Nitrogen (2.6%). The weight which a 75 kg person would gain if all  $^1\text{H}$  atoms are replaced by  $^2\text{H}$  atoms is  
 (1) 15 kg (2) 37.5 kg  
 (3) 7.5 kg (4) 10 kg

Ans. (3)

Sol. Mass in the body of a healthy human adult has :-

Oxygen = 61.4%, Carbon = 22.9%,  
 Hydrogen = 10.0% and Nitrogen = 2.6%

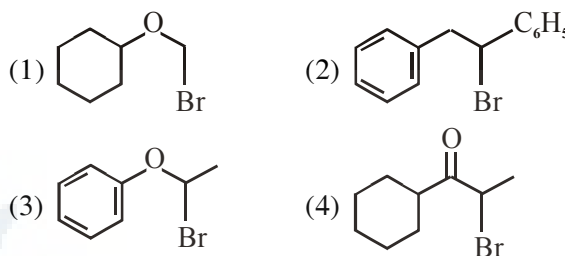
Total weight of person = 75 kg

$$\text{Mass due to } ^1\text{H is} = 75 \times \frac{10}{100} = 7.5\text{kg}$$

$^1\text{H}$  atoms are replaced by  $^2\text{H}$  atoms.

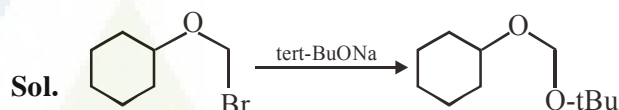
So mass gain by person = 7.5 kg

68. Which of the following, upon treatment with tert-BuONa followed by addition of bromine water, fails to decolourize the colour of bromine ?

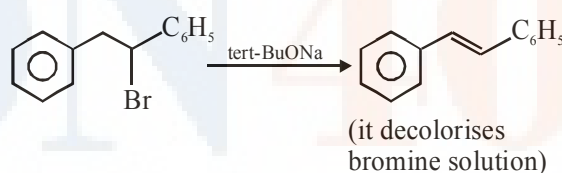


Ans. (1)

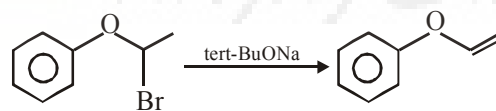
68. Ans.(1)



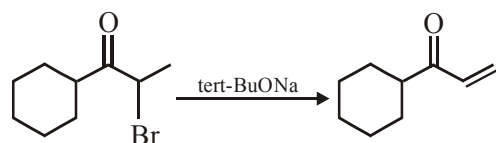
(fails to decolorise the colour of bromine)



(it decolorises bromine solution)



(it decolorises bromine solution due to unsaturation)



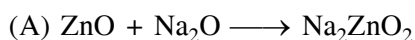
(it decolorises bromine solution due to unsaturation).

69. In the following reactions, ZnO is respectively acting as a/an :

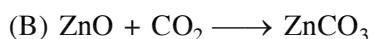
- (a)  $\text{ZnO} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{ZnO}_2$   
 (b)  $\text{ZnO} + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{ZnCO}_3$   
 (1) base and acid      (2) base and base  
 (3) acid and acid      (4) acid and base

Ans. (4)

Sol. Although ZnO is an amphoteric oxide but in given reaction.



acid      base      salt



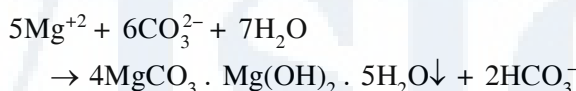
base      acid      salt

70. Both lithium and magnesium display several similar properties due to the diagonal relationship ; however, the one which is incorrect is :

- (1) Both form basic carbonates  
 (2) Both form soluble bicarbonates  
 (3) Both form nitrides  
 (4) Nitrates of both Li and Mg yield  $\text{NO}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2$  on heating

Ans. (1)

Sol. Mg can form basic carbonate like



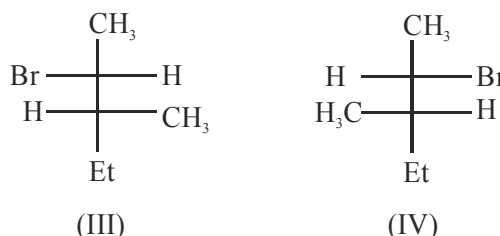
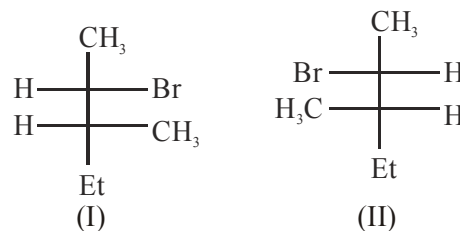
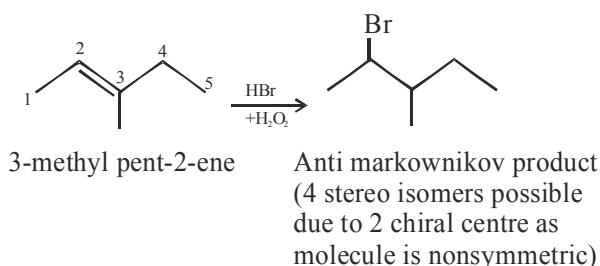
While Li can form only carbonate ( $\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) not basic carbonate.

71. 3-Methyl-pent-2-ene on reaction with HBr in presence of peroxide forms an addition product. The number of possible stereoisomers for the product is :-

- (1) Six      (2) Zero  
 (3) Two      (4) Four

Ans. (4)

Sol.



72. A metal crystallises in a face centred cubic structure. If the edge length of its unit cell is 'a', the closest approach between two atoms in metallic crystal will be :-

- (1) 2a      (2)  $2\sqrt{2}a$   
 (3)  $\sqrt{2}a$       (4)  $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$

Ans. (4)

Sol. In FCC unit cell atoms are in contact along face diagonal

So,  $\sqrt{2}a = 4R$

$\therefore$  closest distance (2R) =  $\frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$

73. Two reactions  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  have identical pre-exponential factors. Activation energy of  $R_1$  exceeds that of  $R_2$  by  $10 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ . If  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  are rate constants for reactions  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  respectively at 300 K, then  $\ln(k_2/k_1)$  is equal to :- ( $R = 8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$ )

- (1) 8      (2) 12  
 (3) 6      (4) 4

Ans. (4)

Sol. From arrhenius equation,

$$K = A.e^{\frac{-E_a}{RT}}$$

so,  $K_1 = A.e^{-E_{a1}/RT}$  .....(1)

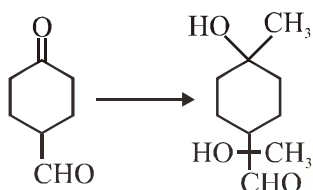
$K_2 = A.e^{-E_{a2}/RT}$  .....(2)

so, equation (2)/(1)  $\Rightarrow \frac{K_2}{K_1} = e^{\frac{(E_{a_1} - E_{a_2})}{RT}}$

(As pre-exponential factors of both reactions is same)

$$\ln\left(\frac{K_2}{K_1}\right) = \frac{E_{a_1} - E_{a_2}}{RT} = \frac{10,000}{8.314 \times 300} = 4$$

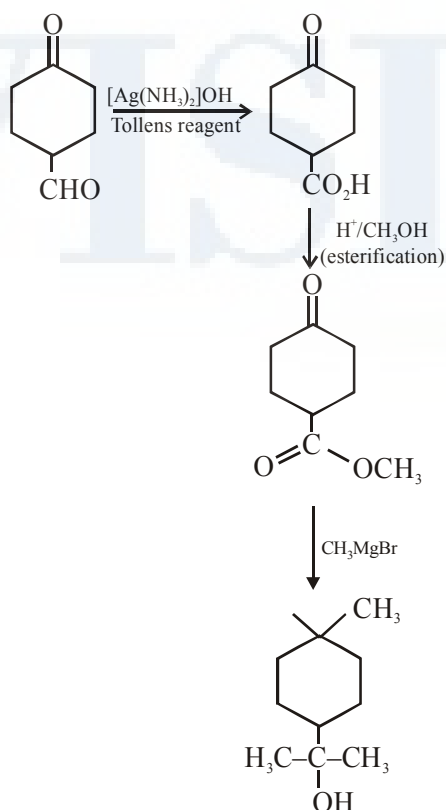
74. The correct sequence of reagents for the following conversion will be :-



- (1)  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+ \text{OH}^-$ ,  $\text{H}^+/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{MgBr}$
- (2)  $\text{CH}_3\text{MgBr}$ ,  $\text{H}^+/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ ,  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+ \text{OH}^-$
- (3)  $\text{CH}_3\text{MgBr}$ ,  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+ \text{OH}^-$ ,  $\text{H}^+/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$
- (4)  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+ \text{OH}^-$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{MgBr}$ ,  $\text{H}^+/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$

Ans. (1)

Sol.



75. The Tyndall effect is observed only when following conditions are satisfied :-

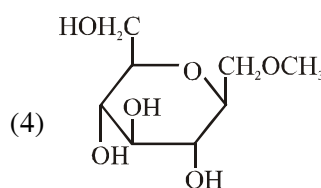
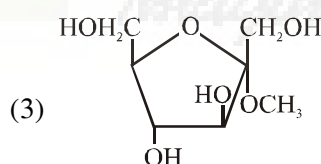
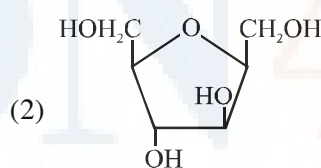
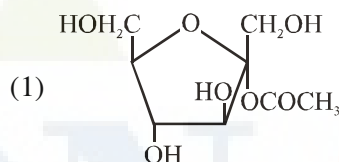
- (a) The diameter of the dispersed particles is much smaller than the wavelength of the light used.
- (b) The diameter of the dispersed particle is not much smaller than the wavelength of the light used.
- (c) The refractive indices of the dispersed phase and dispersion medium are almost similar in magnitude.
- (d) The refractive indices of the dispersed phase and dispersion medium differ greatly in magnitude.

- (1) (a) and (d)
- (2) (b) and (d)
- (3) (a) and (c)
- (4) (b) and (c)

Ans. (2)

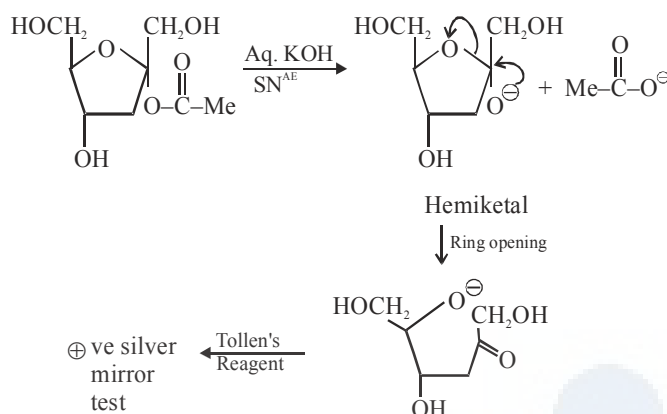
As per NCERT book (fact)

76. Which of the following compounds will behave as a reducing sugar in an aqueous KOH solution ?



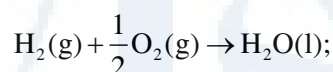
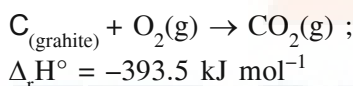
Ans. (1)

**Sol.** (1) Ester in presence of Aqueous KOH solution give  $S_N^{AE}$  reaction so following reaction takes place

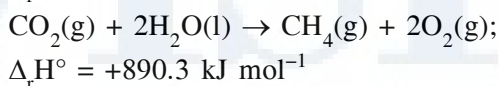


(2) In above compound in presence of Aq. KOH ( $S_N^{AE}$ ) reaction takes place &  $\alpha$ -Hydroxy carbonyl compound is formed which give  $\oplus$ ve Tollen's test So this compound behave as reducing sugar in an aqueous KOH solution.

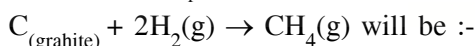
**77.** Given



$$\Delta_f H^\circ = -285.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

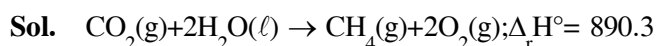


Based on the above thermochemical equations, the value of  $\Delta_f H^\circ$  at 298 K for the reaction



- (1) +74.8 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>      (2) +144.0 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>  
 (3) -74.8 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>      (4) -144.0 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>

**Ans. (3)**



$$\Delta_f H^\circ \quad -393.5 \quad -285.8 \quad ? \quad 0$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ = \sum (\Delta_f H^\circ)_{\text{products}} - \sum (\Delta_f H^\circ)_{\text{Reactants}}$$

$$890.3 = [1 \times (\Delta_f H^\circ)_{CH_4} + 2 \times 0] - [1 \times (-393.5) + 2(-285.8)]$$

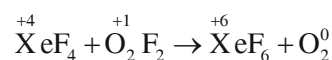
$$(\Delta_f H^\circ)_{CH_4} = 890.3 - 965.1 = -74.8 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

**78.** Which of the following reactions is an example of a redox reaction ?

- (1)  $XeF_4 + O_2F_2 \rightarrow XeF_6 + O_2$   
 (2)  $XeF_2 + PF_5 \rightarrow [XeF]^+PF_6^-$   
 (3)  $XeF_6 + H_2O \rightarrow XeOF_4 + 2HF$   
 (4)  $XeF_6 + 2H_2O \rightarrow XeO_2F_2 + 4HF$

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.** In the reaction

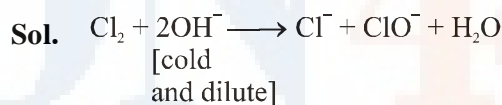


Xenon undergoes oxidation while oxygen undergoes reduction.

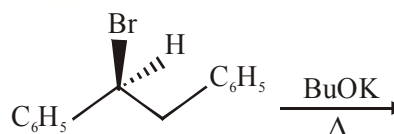
**79.** The products obtained when chlorine gas reacts with cold and dilute aqueous NaOH are :-

- (1)  $ClO^-$  and  $ClO_3^-$   
 (2)  $ClO_2^-$  and  $ClO_3^-$   
 (3)  $Cl^-$  and  $ClO^-$   
 (4)  $Cl^-$  and  $ClO_2^-$

**Ans. (3)**



**80.** The major product obtained in the following reaction is :-



- (1)  $(\pm)C_6H_5CH(O^tBu)CH_2CH_6H_5$   
 (2)  $C_6H_5CH=CHC_6H_5$   
 (3)  $(+)C_6H_5CH(O^tBu)CH_2H_5$   
 (4)  $(-)C_6H_5CH(O^tBu)CH_2C_6H_5$

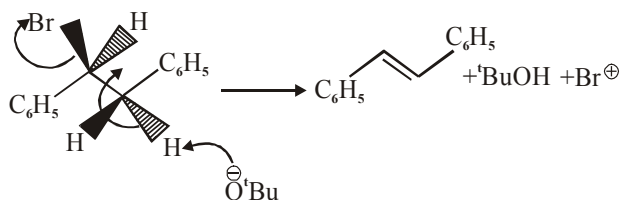
**Ans. (2)**

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**Sol.** Elimination reaction is highly favoured if

- (a) Bulkier base is used
- (b) Higher temperature is used

Hence in given reaction bimolecular elimination reaction provides major product.

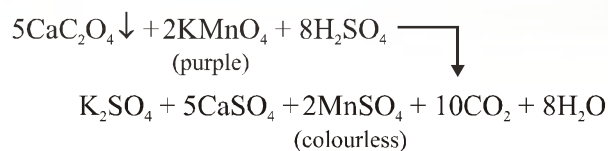
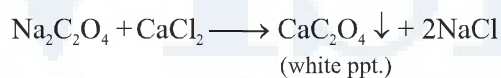
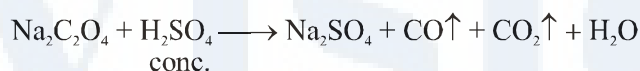


**81.** Sodium salt of an organic acid 'X' produces effervescence with conc.  $H_2SO_4$ . 'X' reacts with the acidified aqueous  $CaCl_2$  solution to give a white precipitate which decolourises acidic solution of  $KMnO_4$ . 'X' is :-

- (1)  $C_6H_5COONa$
- (2)  $HCOONa$
- (3)  $CH_3COONa$
- (4)  $Na_2C_2O_4$

**Ans.** (4)

**Sol.**



**82.** Which of the following species is not paramagnetic :-

- (1) NO
- (2) CO
- (3)  $O_2$
- (4)  $B_2$

**Ans.** (2)

**Sol.**  $NO \Rightarrow$  One unpaired electron is present in  $\pi^*$  molecular orbital.

$CO \Rightarrow$  No unpaired electron is present

$O_2 \Rightarrow$  Two unpaired electrons are present in  $\pi^*$  molecular orbitals.

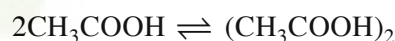
$B_2 \Rightarrow$  Two unpaired electrons are present in  $\pi$  bonding molecular orbitals.

**83.** The freezing point of benzene decreases by  $0.45^\circ C$  when 0.2 g of acetic acid is added to 20 g of benzene. If acetic acid associates to form a dimer in benzene, percentage association of acetic acid in benzene will be :- ( $K_f$  for benzene =  $5.12 \text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$ )

- (1) 64.6%
- (2) 80.4%
- (3) 74.6%
- (4) 94.6%

**Ans.** (4)

**Sol.** In benzene



$$i = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right)\alpha$$

$$i = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ Here } \alpha \text{ is degree of association}$$

$$\Delta T_f = iK_f m$$

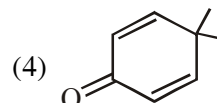
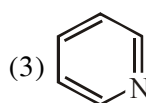
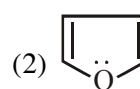
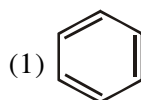
$$0.45 = \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)(5.12) \frac{\left(\frac{0.2}{60}\right)}{\frac{20}{1000}}$$

$$1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0.527$$

$$\alpha = 0.945$$

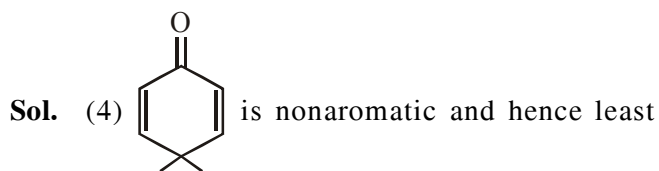
$$\% \text{ degree of association} = 94.5\%$$

**84.** Which of the following molecules is least resonance stabilized ?

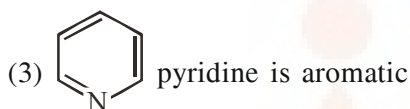
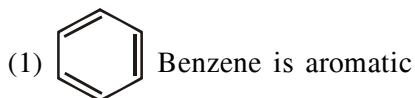


**Ans.** (4)





resonance stabilized



**85.** On treatment of 100 mL of 0.1 M solution of  $\text{CoCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  with excess  $\text{AgNO}_3$ ;  $1.2 \times 10^{22}$  ions are precipitated. The complex is :-

- (1)  $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\text{Cl}_2]\text{Cl} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (2)  $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3\text{Cl}_3] \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (3)  $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]\text{Cl}_3$
- (4)  $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

**Ans.** (4)

**Sol.** Moles of complex =  $\frac{\text{Molarity} \times \text{volume (ml)}}{1000}$

$$= \frac{100 \times 0.1}{1000} = 0.01 \text{ mole}$$

Moles of ions precipitated with excess of

$$\text{AgNO}_3 = \frac{1.2 \times 10^{22}}{6.02 \times 10^{23}}$$

$$= 0.02 \text{ moles}$$

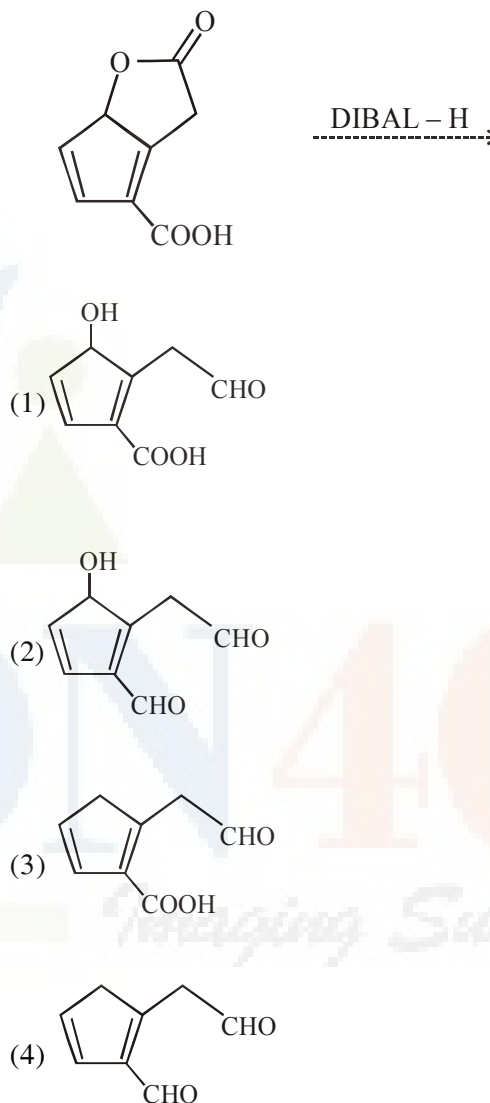
Number of  $\text{Cl}^-$  present in ionization sphere =

$$\frac{\text{Mole of ion precipitated with excess AgNO}_3}{\text{mole of complex}} = \frac{0.02}{0.01} = 2$$

It means  $2\text{Cl}^-$  ions present in ionization sphere

$\therefore$  complex is  $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

**86.** The major product obtained in the following reaction is :-



**Ans.** (2)

**Sol.** DIBAL - H is electrophilic reducing agent reduces cyanide, esters, lactone, amide, carboxylic acid into corresponding Aldehyde (partial reduction)

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87. A water sample has ppm level concentration of following anions

$$F^- = 10; SO_4^{2-} = 100; NO_3^- = 50$$

the anion/anions that make / makes the water sample unsuitable for drinking is / are :

- (1) only  $NO_3^-$                       (2) both  $SO_4^{2-}$  and  $NO_3^-$   
 (3) only  $F^-$                             (4) only  $SO_4^{2-}$

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.**  $NO_3^-$ : The maximum limit of nitrate in drinking water is 50 ppm. Excess nitrate in drinking water can cause disease. Such as methemoglobinemia.

$SO_4^{2-}$ : above 500 ppm of  $SO_4^{2-}$  ion in drinking water causes laxative effect otherwise at moderate levels it is harmless

$F^-$ : Above 2ppm concentration of  $F^-$  in drinking water cause brown mottling of teeth.

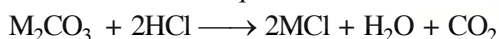
∴ The concentration given in question of  $SO_4^{2-}$  &  $NO_3^-$  in water is suitable for drinking but the concentration of  $F^-$  (i.e 10 ppm) make water unsuitable for drinking purpose :

88. 1 gram of a carbonate ( $M_2CO_3$ ) on treatment with excess HCl produces 0.01186 mole of  $CO_2$ . the molar mass of  $M_2CO_3$  in  $g\ mol^{-1}$  is :-

- (1) 1186                                  (2) 84.3  
 (3) 118.6                                (4) 11.86

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** Given chemical eq<sup>n</sup>



$$1\text{gm} \quad \quad \quad 0.01186\text{mol}$$

⇒ from the balanced chemical eq<sup>n</sup>.

$$\frac{1}{M} = 0.01186$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{M=84.3} \text{ gm/mol}$$

89. Given

$$E_{Cl_2/Cl^-}^{\circ} = 1.36\text{V}, E_{Cr^{3+}/Cr}^{\circ} = -0.74\text{V}$$

$$E_{Cr_2O_7^{2-}/Cr^{3+}}^{\circ} = 1.33\text{V}, E_{MnO_4^-/Mn^{2+}}^{\circ} = 1.51\text{V}.$$

Among the following, the strongest reducing agent is

- (1) Cr                                      (2)  $Mn^{2+}$   
 (3)  $Cr^{3+}$                                 (4)  $Cl^-$

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**  $E_{MnO_4^-/Mn^{2+}}^{\circ} = 1.51\text{V}$  ..(i)

$$E_{Cl_2/Cl^-}^{\circ} = 1.36\text{V}$$
 ..(ii)

$$E_{Cr_2O_7^{2-}/Cr^{3+}}^{\circ} = 1.33\text{V}$$
 ..(iii)

$$E_{Cr^{3+}/Cr}^{\circ} = -0.74$$
 ..(iv)

Since  $Cr^{3+}$  is having least reducing potential, so Cr is the best Reducing agent.

90. The group having isoelectronic species is :-

- (1)  $O^{2-}, F^-, Na^+, Mg^{2+}$   
 (2)  $O^-, F^-, Na, Mg^+$   
 (3)  $O^{2-}, F^-, Na, Mg^{2+}$   
 (4)  $O^-, F^-, Na^+, Mg^{2+}$

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**

ions	$O^{2-}$	$F^-$	$Na^+$	$Mg^{2+}$
------	----------	-------	--------	-----------

Atomic number =	8	9	11	12
-----------------	---	---	----	----

No. of $e^-$ =	10	10	10	10
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therefore  $O^{2-}, F^-, Na^+, Mg^{2+}$  are isoelectronic