# JEE MAIN 2014 Solutions- Math (CODE-G)

1. **If $x = -1$ and $x = 2$ are extreme points of $f(x) = a\log|x| + Bx^2 + x$ then :**
   a. $\propto = -6, \beta = -\frac{1}{2}$
   b. $\propto = -2, \beta = -\frac{1}{2}$
   c. $\propto = -6, \beta - \frac{1}{2}$
   d. $\propto = -6, \beta = \frac{1}{2}$

Sol. X = -1 x = 2

Are maxima & minima

$\Rightarrow \alpha \log|x| + \beta x^2 + x = f(x)$

Taking x> 0

$F(x) = \alpha \log x + \beta x^2 + x$

$F'(x) = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + 2\beta x + 1 = 0$

$2\beta x2 + x + \alpha = 0$

Now x = -1 & 2

Must satisfy this as these are critical points

X = -1

$2\beta - 1 + \alpha = 0$

X = 2

$2\beta + 2 + \alpha = 0$

Solving $\beta = -1/2$

$\alpha = 2$

2. **The locus of the foot of perpendicular drawn from the centre of the ellipse $x^2 + 3y^2 = 6$ on any tangent to it is:**
   a. $(x^2 - y^2)^2 = 6x^2 - 2y^2$
   b. $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 6x^2 + 2y^2$
   c. $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 6x^2 - 2y^2$

d. $(x^2 - y^2)^2 = 6x^2 + 2y^2$

Sol. Foot of perpendicular is given by :

$$\frac{h-x}{x} = \frac{k-y}{b} = -\frac{[ax+by+c]}{a^2 + b^2}$$

X, y = 0, 0 eqn tangent:

$$\frac{x\,cos\theta}{a} + \frac{ysin\theta}{b} = 1$$

Putting values:

$$\frac{ah}{cos\theta} = \frac{bk}{sin\theta} = \frac{1}{\frac{cos\theta}{a^2} + \frac{sin^2\theta}{b^2}}$$

$\Rightarrow$ h = $\frac{ab^2cos\theta}{b^2cos^2\theta + a^2sin^2\theta}$

K = $\frac{a^2b\,sin\theta}{b^2cos^2\theta + a^2sin^2\theta}$

Now it is difficult to eliminate θ so we check option.

Answer = $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 6x^2 + 2y^2$

**3. Let $f_k(x) = \frac{1}{k}(sin^k x + cos^k x)$ where $\in$ and $k \geq 1$. Then $f_4(x) - f_6(x)$ equals :**

**a.** $\frac{1}{3}$

**b.** $\frac{1}{4}$

**c.** $\frac{1}{12}$

**d.** $\frac{1}{6}$

Sol. $f_4$ = $\frac{sin^4x+cos^4x}{4}$

= 1- $\frac{2sin^2\ xcos^2x}{6}$

$f_6$ = $\frac{sin^6\ x+cos^6x}{6}$

= 1.($\frac{sin^4\ x-sin^2x\,cos^2x+cos^4x}{6}$)

By formula $a^3$+ $b^3$ = (a+b) ($a^2$-ab+$b^2$

= $[\frac{1-3sin^2x\ cos^2x}{6}]$

$f_{4}-f_6$ = $\frac{1-2sin^2x\ cos^2x}{4}$ - $\frac{(1-3sin^2 x\ cos^2 x}{6}$

6 - $\frac{12sin^2\ cos^2x-4+12sin^2cos^2x}{24}$

= $\frac{2}{24}$ = $\frac{1}{12}$ Ans.

**4. If $X = \{4^n - 3n - 1 : n \in N\}$ and $Y = \{9(n-1): n \in N\}$, where N is the set of natural, then $X \cup Y$ is equal :**

**a. Y – X**

**b. X**

**c. Y**

**d. N**

Sol. X = 4n – 3n – 1

Rewriting:

X = (3+1)$^n$ – 3n – 1

Expanding (1 + 3)$^n$

X = (1 + 3n + $\frac{3.n.(n-1)}{1.2}$ … … $3^{n.n}$ $n)$ $3^{n-1}$

= $\frac{3.n(n-1)}{1.2}$ … … . $3^{n.n}c_n$

⇒ All the multiple of 9 are in x which is represented by y as well but y will exceed x at some point.

So X UY has to be Y & not X.

**5.) If A is a × non – singular matrix such that $AA' = A'A$ and $B = A^{-1}A'$, then $BB'$ equals:**

**a. 1**

**b. $B^{-1}$**

**c. $(B^{-1}y$**

**d. $1 + B$**

Sol. $BB^1$ = $(A^{-1}A^1)$ $(A^{-1}A^1)$ $^1$

$(A^{-1}A^1)$ { $(A^1)1$ $(A^{-1})1$ }

$=A^{-1}$ $(A^{1}$ A) $(A^{1}$ -)

= $A^{-1}$ (A$A^{1}$) $(A^{1})$-1

= $A^{-1}$A $A^{-1}A^{1}$

I . I = I Ans.

**6.) The integral $\int\left(1+x-\frac{1}{x}\right)e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}dx$ is equal to :**

e. $x\,e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}+c$

f. $(x+1)\,e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}+c$

g. $-x\,e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}+c$

h. $(x-1)\,e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}+c$

Sol. $\int\left(1+x-\frac{1}{x}\right)e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}.dx$

= $\int(e^{x+\frac{b}{x}}.dx + \int(x-\frac{1}{x})\,e^{x+\frac{1}{x.dx}}$

By pasts

= x$e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}$- $\int e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}(1-\frac{1}{x^2})$ x.dx + $\int(x-\frac{1}{x})\,e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}.dx$

= x$e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}$ Ans.

**7) The area of the region described by $A=\{(x,y): x^2+y^2\le 1$ $and$ $y^2\le 1-x\}$ is :**

i. $\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{4}{3}$

j. $\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{2}{3}$

k. $\frac{\pi}{2}+\frac{2}{3}$

l. $\frac{\pi}{2}+\frac{4}{3}$

Sol. Req. Area = Area ACB + Area BCD

= $\int_0^1 1-y^2$.dy + $\frac{\pi r^2}{2}$

= 2( y- $\frac{y^3}{3}$) + $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{4}{3}$ Ans.

**8) The image of the line $\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z-4}{-5}$ in the plane $2x - y + z + 3 = 0$ is the line :**

a. $\frac{x+3}{-3} = \frac{y-5}{-1} = \frac{z+2}{5}$

b. $\frac{x-3}{3} = \frac{y+5}{1} = \frac{z-2}{-5}$

c. $\frac{x-3}{-3} = \frac{y+5}{-1} = \frac{z-2}{5}$

d. $\frac{x+3}{3} = \frac{y-5}{1} = \frac{z-2}{-5}$

Sol. Plane and line are parallel.

Eqn of normal to plane

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{-1} = \frac{z-4}{1}$$

Point ⟶2K+1 ,3-K, 4 + K

$\Rightarrow \frac{2K+2}{2}, \frac{6-K}{2}, \frac{8+K}{2}$

Lies on plane

$2(K + 1) - \frac{(6-k)}{2} + \frac{8+K}{2} + 3 = 0$

K = -2

Point through which image passes (-3, 5, 2)

Hence, $\frac{x+3}{3} = \frac{Y-5}{1} = \frac{z-2}{-5}$

**9) The variance of first 50 even natural numbers is :**

a. **833**

b. **437**

c. $\frac{437}{4}$

d. $\frac{833}{4}$

Sol. Even Natural No.

= 2, 4, 6, 8----------- 100

Variance = $\sum \frac{(x-\overline{x})^2}{n}$\

$\overline{x}$= mean = 5

n = 50

x = 2, 4, 6, -------- 100

= $\frac{(2-51)^2 + (4-51)^2 \text{---------} (100-51)^2}{50}$

= 833 Ans.

**10) If z is a complex number such that $|z| \geq 2$, then the minimum value of $\left|z+\frac{1}{2}\right|$ :**

Sol. |Z| ⩾ 2 represents a circle with

Radius ⩾ 2

|z + ½| represent distance

From point)-1/2, 0)

[image]

|2 – ½| = 3/2

**11) Three positive numbers form an increasing G.P. If the middle term in this G.P. is doubled, the new number is in A.P. Then the common ratio of the G.P> is :**

Sol. Let GP be:

a ,ar , $ar^2$

also a 2ar $ar^2$ (are in ap)

⇒ 4ar = a + $ar^2$

4r = 1 + $r^2$

r = $\frac{4\pm\sqrt{-12}}{2}$

= 2±$\sqrt{3}$

r = 2 − $\sqrt{3}$ doesn't satisfy A.P condition

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{r} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ Ans.

**12) If the coefficients of $x^3$ and $x^4$ in the expansion of $(1 + ax + bx^2)(1 - 2x)^{18}$ in powers of $x$are both zero, then (a, b) is equal to :**

Sol. (1 + ax + b$x^2$) ($1 - 2x^{18}$)

$x^3$terms:

= $18_{c_3}$ + $(-2x)^3$ + $18_{c_2}(-2x)^2$. ax + $18_{c_1}$ (-2x).b$x^2$ = 0

$-18_{c_3}$ . 8 + $18_{c_2}$ . 4a - $18_{c_1}$ . 2b = 0--------- (1)

$x^4$terms :

$18_{c_4}(-2x)^4$ + $18_{c_3}$ + $(-2x)^3$ . ax + $18_{c_2}(-2x)^2$ . b$x^2$ = 0

-16 .$18_{c_4}$ -8a .$18_{c_3}$ + $18_{c_2}$ . 4b = 0------------(2)

Solving (1) & (2) for

a& b :

a = 16 b = $\frac{272}{3}$

-

**13) Let a, b, and d be non-zero numbers. If the point of intersection of the lines $4ax + 2ay + c = 0$ $and$ $5bx +$ $y +$ $= 0$ lies in the fourth quadrant and is equidistant from the two axes then:**

Sol. Putting the condition

Solving: 4ax – 2ax + c = 0

2ax +c = 0 _____________ (1)

5bx – 2bx +d = 0

3bx d = 0_____________(2)

Putting value of x

2a. $(\frac{-d}{3b})$ + c = 0

3bc – 2ab = 0

**14) If $\left[\vec{a} \times \vec{b}\vec{b} \ \times \vec{c}\vec{c} \times \vec{a}\right] = \lambda\left[\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c}\right]^2$ then λ is equal to :**

Sol. $[\vec{a} \times \vec{b}\vec{b} \times \vec{c}\vec{c} \times \vec{a}]$ = $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}).\left[(\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{a})\right]$

= $\left[(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}\,.(\vec{p} \ \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{a})\right]$

Let $\vec{p} = (\vec{b} \ \times \vec{c})$

= $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})\,.\,((p.a)\vec{c} - (p.c)\vec{c}$

= $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})\ (\left((\vec{b} \times \vec{c}).\vec{a}\vec{c}\right) - (\left((\vec{b} \times \vec{c}).\vec{c}\right)\vec{a})$

= (a × v) [(bca) $\vec{c}$) – 0

$\because (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}).\vec{c} = 0$

⇒ $(\vec{o} \times \vec{b}).\vec{c}[\overrightarrow{b}\,\vec{c}\,\vec{a}]$

= $[\vec{a}\,\overrightarrow{b}\,\vec{c}]$ = 1

**15) Let A and B be two events such that $(\overline{A \cup B}) = \frac{1}{6}$, $P(A \cup B) = \frac{1}{4}$ and $P(\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{6}$, where $\bar{A}$ stands for the complement of the event A. Then the events A and B are :**

Sol. P $(\overline{A \cup B})$ = $\frac{1}{6}$

P $(A \cap$ B) = $\frac{5}{6}$

P $(\bar{A})$ = $\frac{1}{4}$

P (A) = $\frac{3}{4}$

P (B) = P (A ∪ ) – P (A) + P ($A$ ∩ B )

= $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

P (B) = $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$

Also P (A). (PB) = (A ∩ $B$)

= Independent events

P (A) $\neq$P(B)  Unlikely

**16) Let PS be the median of the triangle with vertices $P(2,2), Q(6,-1)$ and $R(7,3)$, The equation of the line passing through $(1,-1)$ and parallel to PS is :**

Sol.  Coordinate of  S = $(\frac{13}{2}, 1)$ by mid point formula

Slope  PS = $\frac{2-1}{2-\frac{13}{2}} = \frac{-2}{9}$

y = $\frac{-2}{9}$x + C

Putting (1, -1)

-1 = $\frac{-2}{9}$- C

C = $\frac{-7}{9}$

2x + 9y  - 7 = 0

**17) $\lim_{x\to 0.} \frac{sin(\pi cos^2 x)}{x^2}$ is equal to :**

Sol.  Applying Hospitals Rules

= $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos(\pi\, cos^2 x)\,\pi 2\cos x\,(-\sin x)}{2x}$

= $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos(\pi\, cos^2 x)}{2}$ π 2cos x $\frac{(-\sin x)}{x}$

= $\pi\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{sinx}{x} = 1$

**18) Let ∝ and β be the roots of equation $px^2+qx+r=0, p\neq 0$. If p, q, r are in A.P. and $\frac{1}{\propto}+\frac{1}{\beta}=4$, then the value of $|\propto-\beta|$ is:**

Sol.  A – β = $\sqrt{(\alpha+\ \beta^2\ \ -4\alpha\beta}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{q^2}{p} \quad - 4.\ \frac{r}{p}}$

$= \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = 4$

$= -\frac{\frac{q}{p}}{\frac{r}{p}} = \frac{-q}{r} = 4$ ------ (1)

2q = r + p

$2 = \frac{r}{q} + \frac{p}{q}$

$2 = \frac{-1}{4} + \frac{p}{q}$

$= \frac{p}{q} - \frac{9}{4}$------ (2)

From (1) & (2)

$= \frac{r}{p} = \frac{-1}{9}$---------- (3)

Putting the values from (2) & (3)

$(\alpha - \beta) = \sqrt{\frac{4^2}{9} \quad + 4\ .\ \frac{1}{9}}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{52}{81}} = \frac{2\ \sqrt{13}}{9}$ Ans.

**19) A bird is sitting on the top of a vertical pole 20 m high and its elevation from a point O on the ground is 45°.** It flies off horizontally straight away from the point O. After one second, the elevation of the bird from O is reduced to 30°. Then the speed (in m/s) of the bird is :

Sol. In Δ AOB

$= \frac{AB}{OB} = \frac{20}{OB}$= tan 45 = 1

OB = 20

Similarly in $\Delta A^1OB^1$

$OB^1$= $20\sqrt{3}$

Distance moved:

$OB^1$ – OB = 20 ($\sqrt{3}$ – 1 )

Velocity = $\frac{20\ (\sqrt{3}-1)}{1}$

= 20 ($\sqrt{3}$ – 1 )

**20) If a ϵ R and the equation $-3(x-[x])^2+2(x+a^2=0$ (where [ ] denotes the greatest integer $\leq x$) has no integral solution, then all possible values of a lie in the interval :**

Sol -3 (x – [x]) $^2$ + 2(x – [x]) + $a^2$

(x – [x]) = {x}

R = [0, 1 ]

for {x} = 0

$a^2$ = 0

for {x} = 1

-1 + $a^2$ = 0

for the eqn. not to hold:

a * (0, 1) u (-1, 0)

(-1, 0) u (0, 1)

**21) The integral $\int_0^{\pi}\sqrt{1+4sin^2\frac{x}{2}-4sin\frac{x}{2}\ dx}$ equals :**

Sol.$\int_0^{\pi}\sqrt{1+4\ \ {}^2\frac{x}{2}-4sin\frac{x}{2}\ dx}$

= $\int_0^{\pi}\sqrt{(1-2sin\frac{x}{2})^2}$ . dx

= $\int_0^{\pi}(\ (1-2sin\frac{x}{2})$ . dx

X + 2 cos$\frac{x}{2}$ . 2

= (π - 4)

**22) If $f$ and $g$ are differentiable functions in $[o, 1]$ satisfying $f(0) = g(1), g(0) = 0$ and $f(1) = 6$, then for some $C\epsilon]0, 1[$:**

Sol. x = 0 1

f(x) 2 6

g(x) 2 6

By Rolles theorem:

$f^1$ (x) = $\frac{6-2}{1}$= 4

$g^1$ (x) = $\frac{2-0}{1}$ = 2

$f^1$ (x) = $2g^1$ (x)

**23) If $g$ is the inverse of a function $f$ and $f'$ $= \frac{1}{1+x^5}$, then $'($ is equal to :**

Sol. $f^1$ (x) = $\frac{1}{1+ x^5}$

f(x) = $\int_0^x \frac{1}{1+ x^5}$ . dx

→ Inverse fun:

X = $\int_0^{g(x)} \frac{1}{1+ xg^{5(x)}}$ . d($d_{(x)}$)

Differentiating:

1 = $\frac{1}{1+ xg^{5(x)}}$ . g(x)

G(x) = 1 + $^5$x

**24) If $(10)^9 + 2(11)^1(10)^8 + 3(11)^2(10)^7 + \ldots + 10(11)^9 = k(10)^9$, then k is equal to :**

Sol. $(10)^9 + 2(11)^1(10)^8 + 3(11)^2(10)^7 + \ldots + 10(11)^9 = k(10)^9$

1 = 2 ($\frac{11}{10}$) + 3($\frac{11}{10}$)$^2$ ---- 10 .$\frac{11^9}{10^9}$ = K

Subtracting:

$1 + \frac{11}{10} + (\frac{11}{10})^2 - - - - (\frac{11}{10})^9 - 10 .(\frac{11}{10})^{10} = \frac{-K}{10}$

$= \frac{(\frac{11}{10})^{10} - 1}{\frac{1}{10}} - 10 .(\frac{11}{10})^{10} = \frac{K}{10}$

$10 .(\frac{11}{10})^{10}$ - $10\ 10 .(\frac{11}{10})^{10} = \frac{-K}{10}$

K = 100 Ans.

**25) If ∝, β≠0, and $f(n0 = \propto^n + \beta^n$ and $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1+f(1) & 1+f(2) \\ 1+f(1) & 1+f(2) & 1+f(3) \\ 1+f(2) & 1+f(3) & 1+f(4) \end{vmatrix} = -\propto^2(1-\beta)^2(\propto - \beta)^2$, then K is equal to**

Sol. $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1+\alpha+\beta) & 1+\alpha(2)+\beta(2) \\ 1+\alpha+\beta) & 1+\alpha(2)+\beta(2) & 1+\alpha(3)+\beta(3) \\ 1+\alpha(2)+\beta(2) & 1+\alpha(3)+\ (3) & 1+\ 4\ +\beta(3) \end{vmatrix}$

$$\begin{matrix} 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 & 8 \\ 6 & 8 & 18 \end{matrix}$$

Solving we get K = 1

**26) The slope of the line touching both the parabolas $y^2 = 4x$ and $x^2 = -32y$ is**

Sol. $y^2$= 4x

Tangent y = mx + $\frac{1}{m}$

Touches $x^2$= -32y

= $x^2$ = -32 (mx + $\frac{1}{m}$)

= $x^2$ + 32 mx + $\frac{32}{m}$ = 0

D = 0 → $(32m)^2 - 4.\frac{32}{m}$ = 0

= $m^3 = \frac{1}{8}$

m = $\frac{1}{2}$ Ans.

**27) The statement $\sim(P \leftrightarrow \sim q)$ is :**

Sol.

| P | Q | ~P | ~q | P⟷q | P↔~q | ~P⟷q | ~(P↔~q) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T | F | F | T | F | T | T | F |
| F | T | T | F | F | T | T | F |
| T | T | F | F | T | F | F | T |
| F | F | T | T | T | F | F | T |

**28) Let the population of rabbits surviving at a time t be governed by the differential equation $\frac{dp(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}p(t) - 200$. If $P(0) = 100$, then $P(t)$ equals :**

Sol. $\frac{dp(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}$p(t) – 200

= $\int_{100}^{p} \frac{dp(t)}{\frac{1}{2}p(t)-200} = \int_0^t dt$

2 [ log ($\frac{1}{2}\ p(t) - 200$) – log (-150)]

Log $\frac{\frac{1}{2\ p\ (t)-200}}{-150} = \frac{t}{2}$

= $\frac{1}{2}$ p (t) – 200 = -150 $e^{\frac{t}{2}}$

P (t) = 400 – 300 $e^{\frac{t}{2}}$ Ans.

**29) Let C be the circle with centre at (1, 1) and radius = 1. If T is the circle centred at (0, y), passing through origin and touching the circle C externally, then the radius of T is equal to :**

Sol. (Image)

= $r_1 + r_2 = \sqrt{(1-0)^2}\,(1-y)^2$

1 + $\sqrt{(y-0)^2 + (0-0)^2} = \sqrt{1 + (1-y)^2}$

= $(1+y)^2$ = 2 + $y^2$ – 2y

1 + $y^2$ + 2y = 2 + $y^2$ – 2p

4y = 1

Y = $\frac{1}{4}$ Ans.

**30) The angle between the lines whose direction cosine satisfy the equations $\boldsymbol{l + m + n = 0}$ $\boldsymbol{and\ l^2 = m^2 + n^2}$ is :**

Sol. (l + n) = -m

$l^2$ = $(\mathrm{l} + \mathrm{n})^2$ + $n^2$

$l^2$= $l^2$+ $n^2$ 2ln + $n^2$

2$n^2$ +2ln = 0

2n (n + l) = 0

N = 0

N = -l

L = -m

M = o

dr's$l, -l, o$

l, 0, -l.

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

$\theta$ = $\frac{\pi}{3}$ Ans.