

# Answers & Solutions JEE MAIN- 2015

(Code-C)

Time Duration: 3 hrs.

Maximum Marks : 360

## (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry)

### Important Instructions :

1. The test is of 3 hours duration.
2. The Test Booklet consists of 90 questions. The maximum marks are 360.
3. There are three parts in the question paper A, B, C consisting of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry having 30 questions in each part of equal weightage. Each question is allotted 4 (four) marks for each correct response.
4. Candidates will be awarded marks as stated above in Instructions No. 3 for correct response of each question.  $\frac{1}{4}$  (one-fourth) marks will be deducted for indicating incorrect response of each question. No deduction from the total score will be made if no response is indicated for an item in the answer sheet.
5. There is only one correct response for each question. Filling up more than one response in each question will be treated as wrong response and marks for wrong response will be deducted accordingly as per instruction 4 above.
6. Use Blue/Black Ball Point Pen only for writing particulars/markings responses on Side-1 and Side-2 of the Answer Sheet. Use of pencil is strictly prohibited.
7. No candidate is allowed to carry any textual material, printed or written, bits of papers, pager, mobile phone, any electronic device, etc. except the Admit Card inside the examination room/hall.
8. The CODE for this Booklet is C. Make sure that the CODE printed on Side-2 of the Answer Sheet and also tally the serial number of the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet are the same as that on this booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the Invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

## PART-A : MATHEMATICS

1. A complex number  $z$  is said to be unimodular if  $|z| = 1$ . Suppose  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  are complex numbers such that  $\frac{z_1 - 2z_2}{2 - z_1\bar{z}_2}$  is unimodular and  $z_2$  is not unimodular. Then the point  $z_1$  lies on a
- (1) Circle of radius  $\sqrt{2}$
  - (2) Straight line parallel to  $x$ -axis
  - (3) Straight line parallel to  $y$ -axis
  - (4) Circle of radius 2

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.**  $\left(\frac{z_1 - 2z_2}{2 - z_1\bar{z}_2}\right) = 1$

$$\left(\frac{z_1 - 2z_2}{2 - z_1\bar{z}_2}\right)\left(\frac{\bar{z}_1 - 2\bar{z}_2}{2 - \bar{z}_1z_2}\right) = 1$$

$$z_1\bar{z}_1 - 2z_1\bar{z}_2 - 2z_2\bar{z}_1 + 4z_2\bar{z}_2 = 4 - 2\bar{z}_1z_2 - 2z_1\bar{z}_2 + z_1\bar{z}_1z_2\bar{z}_2$$

$$z_1\bar{z}_1 + 4z_2\bar{z}_2 = 4 + z_1\bar{z}_1z_2\bar{z}_2$$

$$z\bar{z}_1(1 - z_2\bar{z}_2) - 4(1 - z_2\bar{z}_2) = 0$$

$$(z_1\bar{z}_1 - 4)(1 - z_2\bar{z}_2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z_1\bar{z}_1 = 4$$

$|z| = 2$ , i.e.  $z$  lies on circle of radius 2.

2. The normal to the curve,  $x^2 + 2xy - 3y^2 = 0$  at  $(1, 1)$  :
- (1) Meets the curve again in the fourth quadrant
  - (2) Does not meet the curve again
  - (3) Meets the curve again in the second quadrant
  - (4) Meets the curve again in the third quadrant

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** Curve is  $x^2 + 2xy - 3y^2 = 0$

Differentiate wr.t.  $x$ ,  $2x + 2\left[x\frac{dy}{dx} + y\right] - 6y\cdot\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{(1,1)} = 1$$

So equation of normal at  $(1, 1)$  is

$$y - 1 = -1(x - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2 - x$$

Solving it with the curve, we get

$$x^2 + 2x(2 - x) - 3(2 - x)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -4x^2 + 16x - 12 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1, 3$$

So points of intersections are  $(1, 1)$  &  $(3, -1)$  i.e. normal cuts the curve again in fourth quadrant.

3. The sum of first 9 terms of the series

$$\frac{1^3}{1} + \frac{1^3 + 2^3}{1 + 3} + \frac{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3}{1 + 3 + 5} + \dots$$

(1) 192

(2) 71

(3) 96

(4) 142

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.**  $t_n = \frac{\left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right]^2}{n^2}$

$$= \frac{(n+1)^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}[n^2 + 2n + 1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{2(n)(n+1)}{2} + 1\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{9 \times 10 \times 19}{6} + 9 \times 10 + 9\right]$$

$$= 96$$

4. Let  $f(x)$  be a polynomial of degree four having extreme values at  $x = 1$  and  $x = 2$ . If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{x^2}\right] = 3$ , then

$f(2)$  is equal to

(1) 4

(2) -8

(3) -4

(4) 0

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** Let  $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4$

Using  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{x^2}\right] = 3$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4}{x^2} = 2$$

So,  $a_0 = 0, a_1 = 0, a_2 = 2$

i.e.,  $f(x) = 2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4$

Now,  $f'(x) = 4x + 3a_3x^2 + 4a_4x^3$   
 $= x[4 + 3a_3x + 4a_4x^2]$

Given,  $f'(1) = 0$  and  $f'(2) = 0$

$\Rightarrow 3a_3 + 4a_4 + 4 = 0$  ... (i)

and  $6a_3 + 16a_4 + 4 = 0$  ... (ii)

Solving,  $a_4 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $a_3 = -2$

i.e.,  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 2x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^4$

i.e.,  $f(2) = 0$

5. The negation of  $\sim s \vee (\sim r \wedge s)$  is equivalent to

(1)  $s \wedge r$

(2)  $s \wedge \sim r$

(3)  $s \wedge (r \wedge \sim s)$

(4)  $s \vee (r \vee \sim s)$

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.**  $\sim(\sim s \vee (\sim r \wedge s))$

$= s \wedge (r \vee \sim s)$

$= (s \wedge r) \vee (s \wedge \sim s)$

$= s \wedge r$

6. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ a & 2 & b \end{bmatrix}$  is a matrix satisfying the

equation  $AA^T = 9I$ , where  $I$  is  $3 \times 3$  identity matrix, then the ordered pair  $(a, b)$  is equal to

(1)  $(-2, -1)$  (2)  $(2, -1)$

(3)  $(-2, 1)$  (4)  $(2, 1)$

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.**  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ a & 2 & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$

$a + 4 + 2b = 0$

$2a + 2 - 2b = 0$

$a + 1 - b = 0$

$2a - 2b = -2$

$a + 2b = -4$

$3a = -6$

$a = -2$

$-2 + 1 - b = 0$

$b = -1$

$a = -2$

$(-2, -1)$

7. The integral  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2(x^4+1)^{3/4}}$  equals

(1)  $-\left(\frac{x^4+1}{x^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$

(2)  $\left(\frac{x^4+1}{x^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$

(3)  $(x^4+1)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$

(4)  $-(x^4+1)^{\frac{1}{4}} + c$

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.**  $I = \int \frac{dx}{x^2(x^4+1)^{3/4}} = \int \frac{dx}{x^5\left(1+\frac{1}{x^4}\right)^{3/4}}$

Let  $1 + \frac{1}{x^4} = t \Rightarrow \frac{-4}{x^5} dx = dt$

So,  $I = \frac{-1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{t^{3/4}} = \frac{-1}{4} \int t^{-3/4} dt$

$= \frac{-1}{4} \left(\frac{t^{1/4}}{1/4}\right) + c$

$= -\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^4}\right)^{1/4} + c$

So, option (1).

8. If  $m$  is the A.M. of two distinct real numbers  $l$  and  $n$  ( $l, n > 1$ ) and  $G_1, G_2$  and  $G_3$  are three geometric means between  $l$  and  $n$ , then  $G_1^4 + 2G_2^4 + G_3^4$  equals.

(1)  $4l^2m^2n^2$

(2)  $4l^2mn$

(3)  $4lm^2n$

(4)  $4lmn^2$

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.**  $\frac{l+n}{2} = m$

$l + n = 2m$  ... (i)

$G_1 = l\left(\frac{n}{l}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$

$G_2 = l\left(\frac{n}{l}\right)^{\frac{2}{4}}$

$G_3 = l\left(\frac{n}{l}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}}$

Now  $G_1^4 + 2G_2^4 + G_3^3$

$$l^4 \cdot \frac{n}{l} + 2 \cdot (l^2) \left(\frac{n}{l}\right)^2 + l^4 \left(\frac{n}{l}\right)^3$$

$$= nl^3 + 2n^2l^2 + n^3l$$

$$= 2n^2l^2 + nl(n^2 + l^2)$$

$$= 2n^2l^2 + nl((n+l)^2 - 2nl)$$

$$= nl(n+l)^2$$

$$= nl \cdot (2m)^2$$

$$= 4nlm^2$$

9. Let  $y(x)$  be the solution of the differential equation

$$(x \log x) \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2x \log x, (x \geq 1).$$

Then  $y(e)$  is equal to

- (1)  $2e$  (2)  $e$   
 (3)  $0$  (4)  $2$

**Answer (4)\***

**Sol.** It is best option. Theoretically question is wrong, because initial condition is not given.

$$x \log x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2x \log x \quad \text{If } x = 1 \text{ then } y = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x \log x} = 2$$

$$\text{I.F.} = e^{\int \frac{1}{x \log x} dx} = e^{\log \log x} = \log x$$

$$\text{Solution is } y \cdot \log x = \int 2 \log x dx + c$$

$$y \log x = 2(x \log x - x) + c$$

$$x = 1, y = 0$$

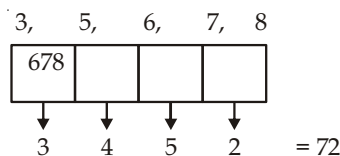
$$\text{Then, } c = 2, y(e) = 2$$

10. The number of integers greater than 6,000 that can be formed, using the digits 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8, without repetition, is

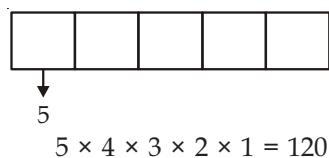
- (1) 72 (2) 216  
 (3) 192 (4) 120

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.** 4 digit numbers



5 digit numbers



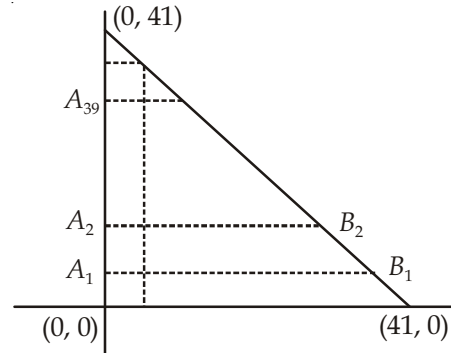
$$\text{Total number of integers} = 72 + 120 = 192$$

11. The number of points, having both co-ordinates as integers, that lie in the interior of the triangle with vertices  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 41)$  and  $(41, 0)$ , is

- (1) 780 (2) 901  
 (3) 861 (4) 820

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.**



Total number of integral coordinates as required

$$= 39 + 38 + 37 + \dots + 1$$

$$= \frac{39 \times 40}{2} = 780$$

12. Let  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  be the roots of equation  $x^2 - 6x - 2 = 0$ .

If  $a_n = \alpha^n - \beta^n$ , for  $n \geq 1$ , then the value of  $\frac{a_{10} - 2a_8}{2a_9}$  is equal to

- (1)  $-3$  (2)  $6$   
 (3)  $-6$  (4)  $3$

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** From equation,

$$\alpha + \beta = 6$$

$$\alpha\beta = -2$$

$$\text{The value of } \frac{a_{10} - 2a_8}{2a_9} = \frac{\alpha^{10} + \beta^{10} + \alpha\beta(\alpha^8 + \beta^8)}{2(\alpha^9 + \beta^9)}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^9(\alpha + \beta) + \beta^9(\alpha + \beta)}{2(\alpha^9 + \beta^9)}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

13. Let  $\tan^{-1} y = \tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2x}{1-x^2} \right)$

where  $|x| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ . Then a value of  $y$  is

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

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.**  $\tan^{-1} y = \tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2x}{1-x^2} \right)$

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

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

14. The distance of the point (1, 0, 2) from the point of intersection of the line  $\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y+1}{4} = \frac{z-2}{12}$  and the plane  $x - y + z = 16$ , is

- (1) 13                                      (2)  $2\sqrt{14}$   
 (3) 8                                        (4)  $3\sqrt{21}$

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.**  $\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y+1}{4} = \frac{z-2}{12} = \lambda$

$$P(3\lambda+2, 4\lambda-1, 12\lambda+2)$$

Lies on plane  $x - y + z = 16$

Then,

$$3\lambda + 2 - 4\lambda + 1 + 12\lambda + 2 = 16$$

$$11\lambda + 5 = 16$$

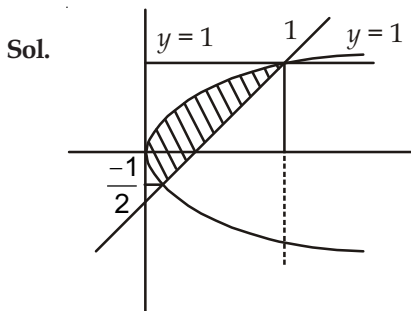
$$\lambda = 1 \quad P(5, 3, 14)$$

$$\text{Distance} = \sqrt{16+9+144} = \sqrt{169} = 13$$

15. The area (in sq. units) of the region described by  $\{(x, y) : y^2 \leq 2x \text{ and } y \geq 4x - 1\}$  is

- (1)  $\frac{9}{32}$                                       (2)  $\frac{7}{32}$   
 (3)  $\frac{5}{64}$                                       (4)  $\frac{15}{64}$

**Answer (1)**



After solving  $y = 4x - 1$  and  $y^2 = 2x$

$$y = 4 \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} - 1$$

$$2y^2 - y - 1 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4} \quad y = 1, \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$A = \int_{-1/2}^1 \left( \frac{y+1}{4} \right) dy - \int_{-1/2}^1 \frac{y^2}{2} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} + y \right]_{-1/2}^1 - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{-1/2}^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{4+8-1+4}{8} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{8+1}{24} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{15}{8} \right] - \frac{9}{48}$$

$$= \frac{15}{32} - \frac{6}{32} = \frac{9}{32}$$

16. Let  $O$  be the vertex and  $Q$  be any point on the parabola,  $x^2 = 8y$ . If the point  $P$  divides the line segment  $OQ$  internally in the ratio 1 : 3, then the locus of  $P$  is

- (1)  $x^2 = 2y$                               (2)  $x^2 = y$   
 (3)  $y^2 = x$                                 (4)  $y^2 = 2x$

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.**  $x^2 = 8y$

Let  $Q$  be  $(4t, 2t^2)$

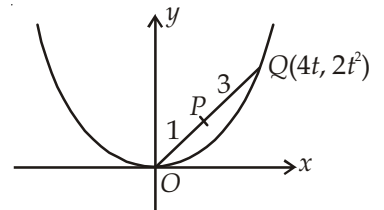
$$\therefore P = \left( t, \frac{t^2}{2} \right)$$

Let  $P$  be  $(h, k)$

$$\therefore h = t, k = \frac{t^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore 2k = h^2$$

$\therefore$  Locus of  $(h, k)$  is  $x^2 = 2y$ .



17. The mean of the data set comprising of 16 observations is 16. If one of the observation valued 16 is deleted and three new observations valued 3, 4 and 5 are added to the data, then the mean of the resultant data, is

- (1) 14.0                                      (2) 16.8  
 (3) 16.0                                      (4) 15.8

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** Mean = 16

$$\text{Sum} = 16 \times 16 = 256$$

$$\text{New sum} = 256 - 16 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 252$$

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{252}{18} = 14$$



**Answer (2)\***

**Sol.** Question is wrong but the best suitable option is (2).

$$\text{Required probability} = {}^{12}C_3 \frac{2^9}{3^{12}} = \frac{55}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{11}$$

23. The sum of coefficients of integral powers of  $x$  in the binomial expansion of  $(1-2\sqrt{x})^{50}$  is

- (1)  $\frac{1}{2}(2^{50} + 1)$                       (2)  $\frac{1}{2}(3^{50} + 1)$   
 (3)  $\frac{1}{2}(3^{50})$                           (4)  $\frac{1}{2}(3^{50} - 1)$

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.**  $(1-2\sqrt{x})^{50} = {}^{50}C_0 - {}^{50}C_1(2\sqrt{x})^1 + {}^{50}C_2(2\sqrt{x})^2 + \dots + {}^{50}C_{50}(-2\sqrt{x})^{50}$

Sum of coefficient of integral power of  $x$   
 $= {}^{50}C_0 2^0 + {}^{50}C_2 \cdot 2^2 + {}^{50}C_4 \cdot 2^4 + \dots + {}^{50}C_{50} \cdot 2^{50}$

We know that

$$(1+2)^{50} = {}^{50}C_0 + {}^{50}C_1 \cdot 2 + \dots + {}^{50}C_{50} \cdot 2^{50}$$

Then,

$${}^{50}C_0 + {}^{50}C_2 \cdot 2^2 + \dots + {}^{50}C_{50} \cdot 2^{50} = \frac{3^{50} + 1}{2}$$

24. The integral  $\int_2^4 \frac{\log x^2}{2 \log x^2 + \log(36-12x+x^2)} dx$  is equal

- to  
 (1) 6                                      (2) 2  
 (3) 4                                      (4) 1

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.**  $I = \int_2^4 \frac{\log x^2 dx}{2 \log x^2 + \log(36-12x+x^2)}$

$$I = \int_2^4 \frac{\log(6-x)^2 dx}{2 \log x^2 + \log(6-x)^2}$$

$$2I = \int_2^4 1 dx$$

$$2I = 2$$

$$I = 1$$

25. If the function.

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} k\sqrt{x+1} & , 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ mx+2 & , 3 < x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

is differentiable, the value of  $k+m$  is

- (1) 4                                      (2) 2  
 (3)  $\frac{16}{5}$                                       (4)  $\frac{10}{3}$

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.**  $g(x) = \begin{cases} k\sqrt{x+1} & , 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ mx+2 & , 3 < x \leq 5 \end{cases}$

R.H.D.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(3+h) - g(3)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{m(3+h) + 2 - 2k}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3m-2k) + mh + 2}{h} = m \end{aligned}$$

and  $3m - 2k + 2 = 0$

L.H.D.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{k\sqrt{(3-h)+1} - 2k}{-h} \\ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-k[\sqrt{4-h} - 2]}{h} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -k \times \frac{4-h-4}{h(\sqrt{4-h}+2)} = \frac{k}{4}$$

From above,

$$\frac{k}{4} = m \quad \text{and} \quad 3m - 2k + 2 = 0$$

$$m = \frac{2}{5} \quad \text{and} \quad k = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$k+m = \frac{8}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{10}{5} = 2$$

**Alternative Answer**

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} k\sqrt{x+1} & , 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ mx+2 & , 3 < x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

$g$  is constant at  $x = 3$

$$k\sqrt{4} = 3m + 2$$

$$2k = 3m + 2 \quad \dots(i)$$

Also  $\left(\frac{k}{2\sqrt{x+1}}\right)_{x=3} = m$

$$\frac{k}{4} = m$$

$$k = 4m \quad \dots(ii)$$

$$8m = 3m + 2$$

$$m = \frac{2}{5}, k = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$m+k = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{8}{5} = 2$$

26. Locus of the image of the point  $(2, 3)$  in the line  $(2x - 3y + 4) + k(x - 2y + 3) = 0, k \in R$ , is a

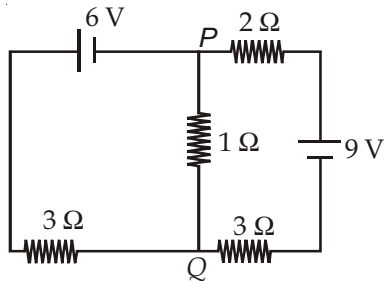
- (1) Circle of radius  $\sqrt{3}$   
 (2) Straight line parallel to  $x$ -axis  
 (3) Straight line parallel to  $y$ -axis  
 (4) Circle of radius  $\sqrt{2}$





## PART-B : PHYSICS

31. In the circuit shown, the current in the  $1\ \Omega$  resistor is



- (1) 0.13 A, from P to Q
- (2) 1.3 A, from P to Q
- (3) 0 A
- (4) 0.13 A, from Q to P

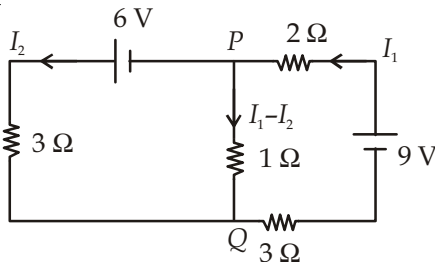
**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** From KVL,

$$9 = 6I_1 - I_2 \dots(1)$$

$$6 = 4I_2 - I_1 \dots(2)$$

Solving,  $I_1 - I_2 = -0.13\text{ A}$

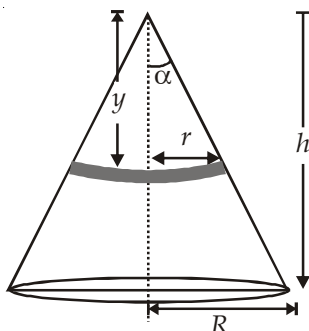


32. Distance of the centre of mass of a solid uniform cone from its vertex is  $z_0$ . If the radius of its base is  $R$  and its height is  $h$  then  $z_0$  is equal to

- (1)  $\frac{3h^2}{8R}$
- (2)  $\frac{h^2}{4R}$
- (3)  $\frac{3h}{4}$
- (4)  $\frac{5h}{8}$

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.**  $dm = \pi r^2 \cdot dy \cdot \rho$



$$y_{CM} = \frac{\int y dm}{\int dm} = \frac{\int_0^h \pi r^2 dy \times \rho \times y}{\frac{1}{3} \pi R^2 h \rho}$$

$$= \frac{3h}{4}$$

33. Match List-I (Fundamental Experiment) with List-II (its conclusion) and select the correct option from the choices given below the list:

	List-I		List-II
(A)	Franck-Hertz experiment	(i)	Particle nature of light
(B)	Photo-electric experiment	(ii)	Discrete energy levels of atom
(C)	Davison-Germer experiment	(iii)	Wave nature of electron
		(iv)	Structure of atom

- (1) (A) - (iv)      (B) - (iii)      (C) - (ii)
- (2) (A) - (i)      (B) - (iv)      (C) - (iii)
- (3) (A) - (ii)      (B) - (iv)      (C) - (iii)
- (4) (A) - (ii)      (B) - (i)      (C) - (iii)

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** Franck-Hertz exp.- Discrete energy level.

Photo-electric effect- Particle nature of light

Davison-Germer exp.- Diffraction of electron beam.

34. The period of oscillation of a simple pendulum is

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

Measured value of  $L$  is 20.0 cm known

to 1 mm accuracy and time for 100 oscillations of the pendulum is found to be 90 s using a wrist watch of 1 s resolution. The accuracy in the determination of  $g$  is

- (1) 5%
- (2) 2%
- (3) 3%
- (4) 1%

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.**  $g = 4\pi^2 \cdot \frac{l}{T^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta g}{g} \times 100 = \frac{\Delta l}{l} \times 100 + 2 \frac{\Delta T}{T} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{\Delta l}{l} \times 100 + 2 \cdot \frac{\Delta t}{t} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{0.1}{20.0} \times 100 + 2 \times \frac{1}{90} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{100}{200} + \frac{200}{90} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{20}{9} \cong 3\%$$

35. A red LED emits light at 0.1 watt uniformly around it. The amplitude of the electric field of the light at a distance of 1 m from the diode is

- (1) 7.75 V/m                      (2) 1.73 V/m  
 (3) 2.45 V/m                      (4) 5.48 V/m

**Answer (3)**

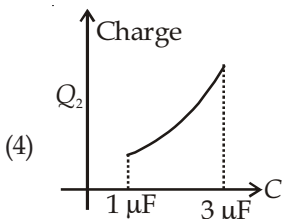
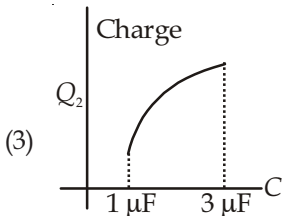
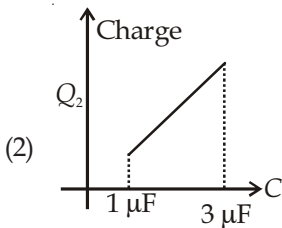
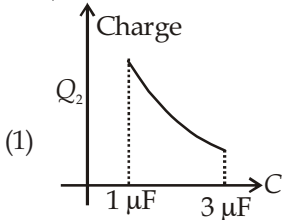
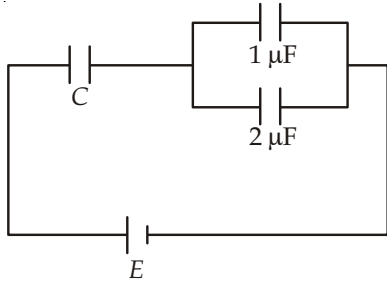
**Sol.**  $I = \frac{P}{4\pi r^2} = U_{av} \times c \quad \dots(1)$

$U_{av} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_0^2 \quad \dots(2)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{P}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_0^2 \times c$

$\Rightarrow E_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2P}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0 c}} = 2.45 \text{ V/m}$

36. In the given circuit, charge  $Q_2$  on the  $2 \mu\text{F}$  capacitor changes as  $C$  is varied from  $1 \mu\text{F}$  to  $3 \mu\text{F}$ .  $Q_2$  as a function of  $C$  is given properly by : (Figures are drawn schematically and are not to scale)



**Answer (3)**

**Sol.**  $C_{eq} = \frac{3C}{3+C} \quad \dots(i)$

Total charges  $q = \left(\frac{3C}{3+C}\right)E \quad \dots(ii)$

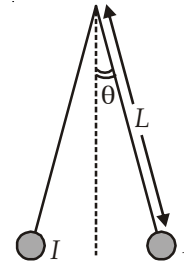
Charge upon capacitor  $2 \mu\text{F}$ ,

$q' = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3CE}{(3+C)} = \frac{2CE}{3+C} = \frac{2E}{1+\frac{3}{C}}$

Now,  $\frac{dQ}{dC} > 0, \frac{dQ^2}{dC^2} < 0$

37. Two long current carrying thin wires, both with current  $I$ , are held by insulating threads of length  $L$  and are in equilibrium as shown in the figure, with threads making an angle  $\theta$  with the vertical. If wires have mass  $\lambda$  per unit length then the value of  $I$  is

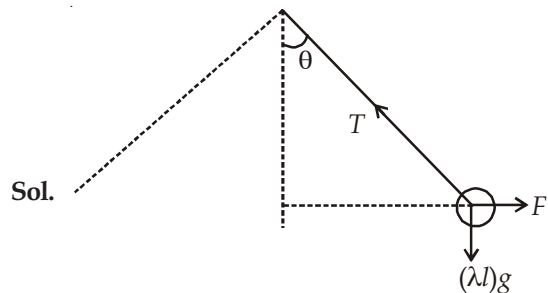
( $g$  = gravitational acceleration)



(1)  $\sqrt{\frac{\pi\lambda gL}{\mu_0}} \tan \theta$                       (2)  $\sin \theta \sqrt{\frac{\pi\lambda gL}{\mu_0 \cos \theta}}$

(3)  $2 \sin \theta \sqrt{\frac{\pi\lambda gL}{\mu_0 \cos \theta}}$                       (4)  $2 \sqrt{\frac{\pi\lambda gL}{\mu_0}} \tan \theta$

**Answer (3)**



$T \cos \theta = \lambda g l \quad \dots(1)$

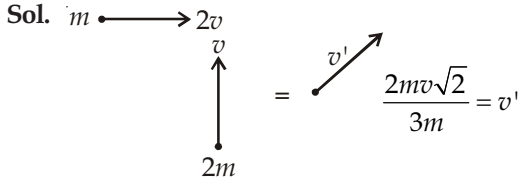
$T \sin \theta = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{I \times I l}{(2L \sin \theta)} \quad \dots(2)$

$\Rightarrow I = 2 \sin \theta \sqrt{\frac{\pi\lambda gL}{\mu_0 \cos \theta}}$

38. A particle of mass  $m$  moving in the  $x$  direction with speed  $2v$  is hit by another particle of mass  $2m$  moving in the  $y$  direction with speed  $v$ . If the collision is perfectly inelastic, the percentage loss in the energy during the collision is close to

- (1) 62% (2) 44%  
 (3) 50% (4) 56%

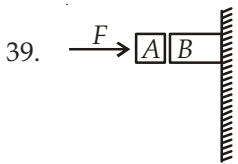
**Answer (4)**



$$\text{KE loss} = \frac{1}{2}m(2v)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(2m)v^2$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \times (3m) \left( \frac{2mv\sqrt{2}}{3m} \right)^2 = \frac{5}{3}mv^2$$

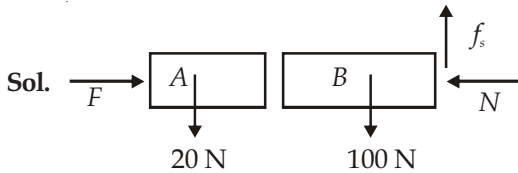
$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{\frac{5}{3}mv^2}{2mv^2 + mv^2} \times 100 = 56\%$$



Given in the figure are two blocks A and B of weight 20 N and 100 N, respectively. These are being pressed against a wall by a force  $F$  as shown. If the coefficient of friction between the blocks is 0.1 and between block B and the wall is 0.15, the frictional force applied by the wall on block B is

- (1) 150 N (2) 100 N  
 (3) 80 N (4) 120 N

**Answer (4)**



Clearly  $f_s = 120$  N (for vertical equilibrium of the system)

40. Consider an ideal gas confined in an isolated closed chamber. As the gas undergoes an adiabatic expansion, the average time of collision between molecules increases as  $V^q$ , where  $V$  is the volume of the gas. The value of  $q$  is

$$\left( \gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} \right)$$

- (1)  $\frac{\gamma-1}{2}$  (2)  $\frac{3\gamma+5}{6}$   
 (3)  $\frac{3\gamma-5}{6}$  (4)  $\frac{\gamma+1}{2}$

**Answer (4)**

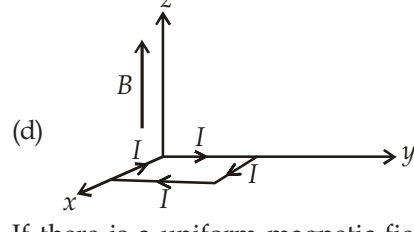
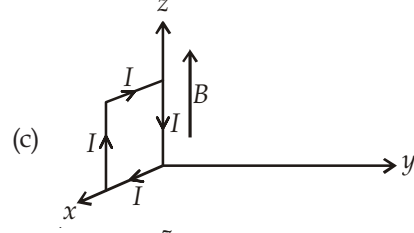
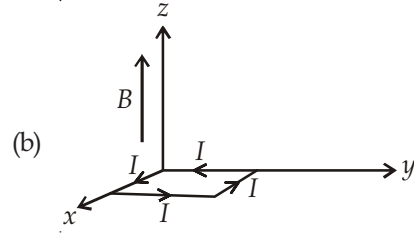
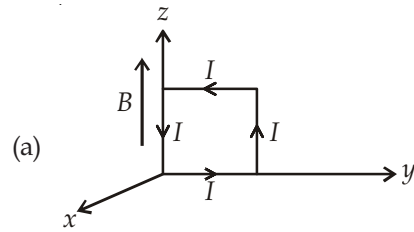
**Sol.**  $\tau = \frac{\lambda}{v_{\text{rms}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}d^2 \left( \frac{N}{V} \right) \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}}} \dots(i)$

$$\tau \propto \frac{V}{\sqrt{T}} \dots(ii)$$

$$TV^{\gamma-1} = k \dots(iii)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau \propto V^{\frac{\gamma+1}{2}}$$

41. A rectangular loop of sides 10 cm and 5 cm carrying a current  $I$  of 12 A is placed in different orientations as shown in the figures below:

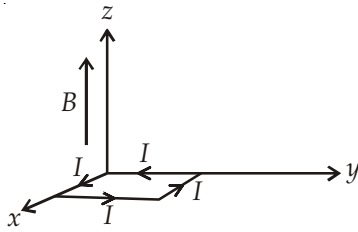


If there is a uniform magnetic field of 0.3 T in the positive  $z$  direction, in which orientations the loop would be in (i) stable equilibrium and (ii) unstable equilibrium?

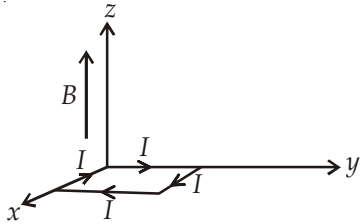
- (1) (b) and (c), respectively  
 (2) (a) and (b), respectively  
 (3) (a) and (c), respectively  
 (4) (b) and (d), respectively

**Answer (4)**

Stable equilibrium  $\vec{M} \parallel \vec{B}$



Unstable equilibrium  $\vec{M} \parallel (-\vec{B})$



42. Consider a spherical shell of radius  $R$  at temperature  $T$ . The black body radiation inside it can be considered as an ideal gas of photons with internal energy per unit volume  $u = \frac{U}{V} \propto T^4$  and pressure  $P = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{U}{V} \right)$ . If the shell now undergoes an adiabatic expansion the relation between  $T$  and  $R$  is

- (1)  $T \propto \frac{1}{R^3}$                       (2)  $T \propto e^{-R}$   
 (3)  $T \propto e^{-3R}$                       (4)  $T \propto \frac{1}{R}$

**Answer (4)**

Sol.  $P = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{U}{V} \right) = \frac{1}{3} kT^4$  ... (i)

$PV = \mu RT$  ... (ii)

$\frac{\mu RT}{V} = \frac{1}{3} kT^4$

$\Rightarrow V \propto T^{-3}$

$R \propto \frac{1}{T}$

43. As an electron makes a transition from an excited state to the ground state of a hydrogen-like atom/ion
- (1) Kinetic energy and total energy decrease but potential energy increases
  - (2) Its kinetic energy increases but potential energy and total energy decrease
  - (3) Kinetic energy, potential energy and total energy decrease
  - (4) Kinetic energy decreases, potential energy increases but total energy remains same

**Answer (2)**

Sol.  $PE = -27.2 \frac{z^2}{n^2} eV$

$TE = -\frac{13.6z^2}{n^2} eV$

$KE = \frac{13.6 z^2}{n^2} eV$

$KE = \frac{13.6}{n^2} eV$ , As  $n$  decreases,  $KE \uparrow$

$PE = -\frac{27.2}{n^2} eV$ , as  $n$  decreases,  $PE \downarrow$

$TE = -\frac{13.6}{n^2} eV$ , as  $n$  decreases,  $TE \downarrow$

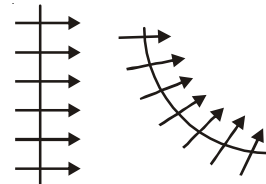
44. On a hot summer night, the refractive index of air is smallest near the ground and increases with height from the ground. When a light beam is directed horizontally, the Huygen's principle leads us to conclude that as it travels, the light beam

- (1) Bends upwards
- (2) Becomes narrower
- (3) Goes horizontally without any deflection
- (4) Bends downwards

**Answer (1)**

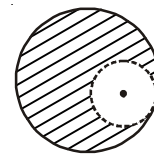
Sol. Consider a plane wavefront travelling horizontally. As it moves, its different parts move with different speeds. So, its shape will change as shown

$\Rightarrow$  Light bends upward



45. From a solid sphere of mass  $M$  and radius  $R$ , a spherical portion of radius  $\frac{R}{2}$  is removed, as shown in the figure. Taking gravitational potential  $V = 0$  at  $r = \infty$ , the potential at the centre of the cavity thus formed is

( $G = \text{gravitational constant}$ )



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

**Answer (3)**

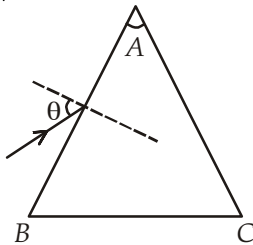
**Sol.**  $V = V_1 - V_2$

$$V_1 = -\frac{GM}{2R^3} \left[ 3R^2 - \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$V_2 = -\frac{3G\left(\frac{M}{8}\right)}{2\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{-GM}{R}$$

46. Monochromatic light is incident on a glass prism of angle  $A$ . If the refractive index of the material of the prism is  $\mu$ , a ray, incident at an angle  $\theta$ , on the face  $AB$  would get transmitted through the face  $AC$  of the prism provided.



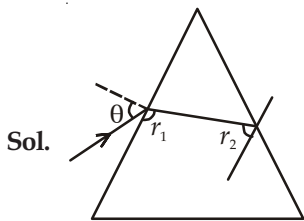
(1)  $\theta < \cos^{-1} \left[ \mu \sin \left( A + \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\mu} \right) \right) \right]$

(2)  $\theta > \sin^{-1} \left[ \mu \sin \left( A - \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\mu} \right) \right) \right]$

(3)  $\theta < \sin^{-1} \left[ \mu \sin \left( A - \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\mu} \right) \right) \right]$

(4)  $\theta > \cos^{-1} \left[ \mu \sin \left( A + \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\mu} \right) \right) \right]$

**Answer (2)**



$$\sin \theta = \mu \sin r_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin r_1 = \frac{\sin \theta}{\mu}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{\sin \theta}{\mu} \right)$$

$$r_2 = A - \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{\sin \theta}{\mu} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow r_2 < \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\mu} \right)$$

$$A - \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{\sin \theta}{\mu} \right) < \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\mu} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow A - \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\mu} \right) < \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{\sin \theta}{\mu} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \left( A - \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\mu} \right) \right) < \frac{\sin \theta}{\mu}$$

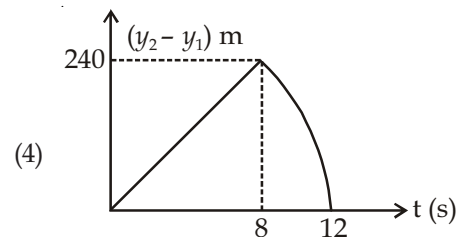
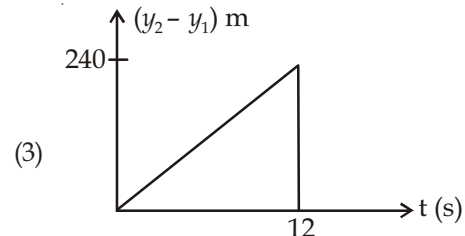
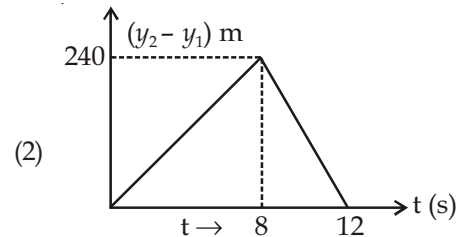
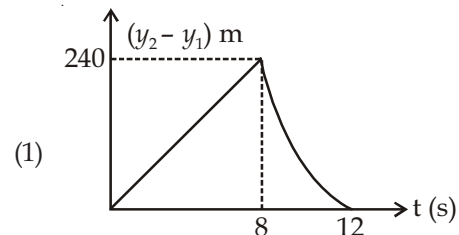
$$\Rightarrow \mu \left( \sin \left( A - \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\mu} \right) \right) \right) < \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^{-1} \left( \mu \sin \left( A - \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\mu} \right) \right) \right) < \theta$$

47. Two stones are thrown up simultaneously from the edge of a cliff 240 m high with initial speed of 10 m/s and 40 m/s respectively. Which of the following graph best represents the time variation of relative position of the second stone with respect to the first?

(Assume stones do not rebound after hitting the ground and neglect air resistance, take  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ )

(The figures are schematic and not drawn to scale)





**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** For a damped pendulum,  $A = A_0 e^{-bt/2m}$

$$\Rightarrow A = A_0 e^{-\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)t}$$

(Since  $L$  plays the same role as  $m$ )

51. A solid body of constant heat capacity  $1 \text{ J/}^\circ\text{C}$  is being heated by keeping it in contact with reservoirs in two ways :

- (i) Sequentially keeping in contact with 2 reservoirs such that each reservoir supplies same amount of heat.
- (ii) Sequentially keeping in contact with 8 reservoirs such that each reservoir supplies same amount of heat.

In both the cases body is brought from initial temperature  $100^\circ\text{C}$  to final temperature  $200^\circ\text{C}$ . Entropy change of the body in the two cases respectively is

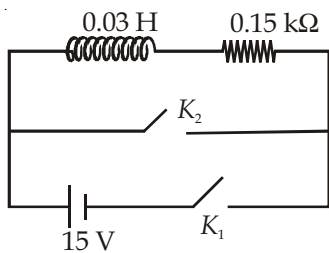
- (1)  $2 \ln 2, 8 \ln 2$                       (2)  $\ln 2, 4 \ln 2$
- (3)  $\ln 2, \ln 2$                           (4)  $\ln 2, 2 \ln 2$

**Answer (None)**

**Sol.**  $ds' = \frac{dQ}{T} = ms \frac{dT}{T}$

$$\Delta s' = \int ds' = ms \int \frac{dT}{T} = 1 \log_e \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \log_e \frac{473}{373}$$

52. An inductor ( $L = 0.03 \text{ H}$ ) and a resistor ( $R = 0.15 \text{ k}\Omega$ ) are connected in series to a battery of  $15 \text{ V}$  EMF in a circuit shown below. The key  $K_1$  has been kept closed for a long time. Then at  $t = 0$ ,  $K_1$  is opened and key  $K_2$  is closed simultaneously. At  $t = 1 \text{ ms}$ , the current in the circuit will be ( $e^5 \cong 150$ )



- (1)  $0.67 \text{ mA}$                               (2)  $100 \text{ mA}$
- (3)  $67 \text{ mA}$                                 (4)  $6.7 \text{ mA}$

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.**  $I = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}, \tau = \frac{L}{R}$

$$= \frac{15}{150} e^{-\frac{1 \times 10^{-3}}{1/5 \times 10^3}} = 0.67 \text{ mA}$$

53. A uniformly charged solid sphere of radius  $R$  has potential  $V_0$  (measured with respect to  $\infty$ ) on its surface. For this sphere the equipotential surfaces with potentials  $\frac{3V_0}{2}, \frac{5V_0}{4}, \frac{3V_0}{4}$  and  $\frac{V_0}{4}$  have radius  $R_1, R_2, R_3$  and  $R_4$  respectively. Then

- (1)  $2R < R_4$
- (2)  $R_1 = 0$  and  $R_2 > (R_4 - R_3)$
- (3)  $R_1 \neq 0$  and  $(R_2 - R_1) > (R_4 - R_3)$
- (4)  $R_1 = 0$  and  $R_2 < (R_4 - R_3)$

**Answer (1, 4)**

**Sol.**  $V_0 = k \frac{Q}{R}$  ... (i)

$$V_1 = \frac{kQ}{2R^3} (3R^2 - r^2)$$

$$V = \frac{3}{2} V_0 \Rightarrow R_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{5kQ}{4R} = kQ \frac{(3R^2 - r^2)}{2R^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_2 = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}$$

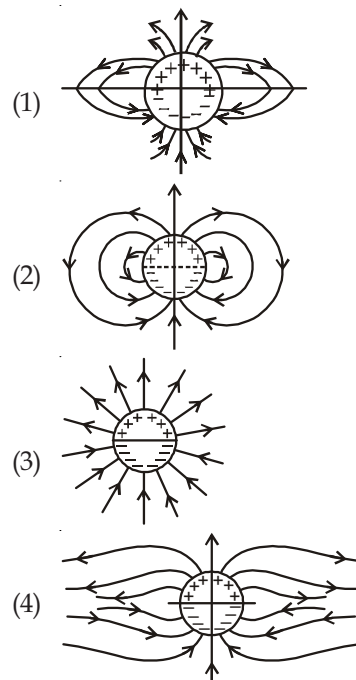
$$\frac{3kQ}{4R} = \frac{kQ}{R^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_3 = \frac{4R}{3}$$

$$\frac{1kQ}{4R} = \frac{kQ}{R_4}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_4 = 4R \Rightarrow R_4 > 2R$$

54. A long cylindrical shell carries positive surface charge  $\sigma$  in the upper half and negative surface charge  $-\sigma$  in the lower half. The electric field lines around the cylinder will look like figure given in (figures are schematic and not drawn to scale)



**Answer (2)**

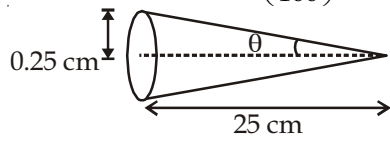
**Sol.** The field line should resemble that of a dipole.

55. Assuming human pupil to have a radius of 0.25 cm and a comfortable viewing distance of 25 cm, the minimum separation between two objects that human eye can resolve at 500 nm wavelength is

- (1) 300  $\mu\text{m}$                       (2) 1  $\mu\text{m}$   
 (3) 30  $\mu\text{m}$                         (4) 100  $\mu\text{m}$

**Answer (3)**

$$\text{Sol. } RP = \frac{1.22\lambda}{2\mu \sin \theta} = \frac{1.22 \times (500 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m})}{2 \times 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)}$$



$$= 3.05 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$= 30 \mu\text{m}$$

56. A signal of 5 kHz frequency is amplitude modulated on a carrier wave of frequency 2 MHz. The frequencies of the resultant signal is/are

- (1) 2000 kHz and 1995 kHz  
 (2) 2 MHz only  
 (3) 2005 kHz and 1995 kHz  
 (4) 2005 kHz, 2000 kHz and 1995 kHz

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** Frequencies of resultant signal are

$$f_e + f_m, f_e \text{ and } f_e - f_m$$

(2000 + 5) kHz, 2000 kHz, (2000 - 5) kHz,  
 2005 kHz, 2000 kHz, 1995 kHz

57. Two coaxial solenoids of different radii carry current  $I$  in the same direction. Let  $\vec{F}_1$  be the magnetic force on the inner solenoid due to the outer one and  $\vec{F}_2$  be the magnetic force on the outer solenoid due to the inner one. Then

- (1)  $\vec{F}_1$  is radially outwards and  $\vec{F}_2 = 0$   
 (2)  $\vec{F}_1 = \vec{F}_2 = 0$   
 (3)  $\vec{F}_1$  is radially inwards and  $\vec{F}_2$  is radially outwards  
 (4)  $\vec{F}_1$  is radially inwards and  $\vec{F}_2 = 0$

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** Net force on each of them would be zero.

58. A pendulum made of a uniform wire of cross-sectional area  $A$  has time period  $T$ . When an additional mass  $M$  is added to its bob, the time period changes to  $T_M$ . If the Young's modulus of the

material of the wire is  $Y$  then  $\frac{1}{Y}$  is equal to

( $g$  = gravitational acceleration)

- (1)  $\left[1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_M}\right)^2\right] \frac{A}{Mg}$       (2)  $\left[\left(\frac{T_M}{T}\right)^2 - 1\right] \frac{A}{Mg}$   
 (3)  $\left[\left(\frac{T_M}{T}\right)^2 - 1\right] \frac{Mg}{A}$       (4)  $\left[1 - \left(\frac{T_M}{T}\right)^2\right] \frac{A}{Mg}$

**Answer (2)**

$$\text{Sol. } T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \quad \dots(1)$$

$$T_M = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l + \Delta l}{g}} \quad \dots(2)$$

$$Y = \frac{Fl}{A\Delta l} \Rightarrow \Delta l = \frac{Mgl}{AY} \quad \dots(3)$$

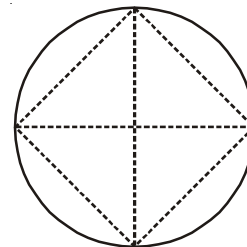
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{Y} = \frac{A}{Mg} \left[ \left(\frac{T_M}{T}\right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

59. From a solid sphere of mass  $M$  and radius  $R$  a cube of maximum possible volume is cut. Moment of inertia of cube about an axis passing through its center and perpendicular to one of its faces is

- (1)  $\frac{4MR^2}{3\sqrt{3}\pi}$                       (2)  $\frac{MR^2}{32\sqrt{2}\pi}$   
 (3)  $\frac{MR^2}{16\sqrt{2}\pi}$                       (4)  $\frac{4MR^2}{9\sqrt{3}\pi}$

**Answer (4)**

$$\text{Sol. } d = 2R = a\sqrt{3}$$



$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} R$$

$$\frac{M}{M'} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}{\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}R\right)^3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\pi$$



$$\Rightarrow M' = \frac{2M}{\sqrt{3\pi}}$$

$$I = \frac{M'a^2}{6} = \frac{2M}{\sqrt{3\pi}} \times \frac{4}{3} R^2 \times \frac{1}{6}$$

$$I = \frac{4MR^2}{9\sqrt{3\pi}}$$

60. When 5 V potential difference is applied across a wire of length 0.1 m, the drift speed of electrons is  $2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . If the electron density in the wire is  $8 \times 10^{28} \text{ m}^{-3}$ , the resistivity of the material is close to

- (1)  $1.6 \times 10^{-5} \Omega\text{m}$   
 (2)  $1.6 \times 10^{-8} \Omega\text{m}$   
 (3)  $1.6 \times 10^{-7} \Omega\text{m}$   
 (4)  $1.6 \times 10^{-6} \Omega\text{m}$

**Answer (1)**

$$\text{Sol. } V = IR = I\rho \frac{l}{A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{VA}{Il} = \frac{VA}{lneAv_d} = \frac{V}{l \times n \times e \times v_d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{5}{0.1 \times 2.5 \times 10^{-19} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 8 \times 10^{28}} = 1.6 \times 10^{-5} \Omega\text{m}$$

## PART-C : CHEMISTRY

61. The vapour pressure of acetone at  $20^\circ\text{C}$  is 185 torr. When 1.2 g of a non-volatile substance was dissolved in 100 g of acetone at  $20^\circ\text{C}$ , its vapour pressure was 183 torr. The molar mass ( $\text{g mol}^{-1}$ ) of the substance is

- (1) 488 (2) 32  
 (3) 64 (4) 128

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.** Vapour pressure of pure acetone  $P_A^\circ = 185 \text{ torr}$

Vapour pressure of solution,  $P_S = 183 \text{ torr}$

Molar mass of solvent,  $M_A = 58 \text{ g/mole}$

$$\text{as we know } \frac{P_A^\circ - P_S}{P_S} = \frac{n_B}{n_A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{185 - 183}{183} = \frac{W_B}{M_B} \times \frac{M_A}{W_A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{183} = \frac{1.2}{M_B} \times \frac{58}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_B = \frac{1.2}{2} \times \frac{58}{100} \times 183$$

$$= 63.68 \text{ g/mole}$$

62. 3 g of activated charcoal was added to 50 mL of acetic acid solution (0.06N) in a flask. After an hour it was filtered and the strength of the filtrate was found to be 0.042 N. The amount of acetic acid adsorbed (per gram of charcoal) is

- (1) 54 mg  
 (2) 18 mg  
 (3) 36 mg  
 (4) 42 mg

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** Number of moles of acetic acid adsorbed

$$= \left( 0.06 \times \frac{50}{1000} - 0.042 \times \frac{50}{1000} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0.9}{1000} \text{ moles}$$

$$\therefore \text{Weight of acetic acid adsorbed} = 0.9 \times 60 \text{ mg} = 54 \text{ mg}$$

Hence, the amount of acetic acid adsorbed per g of

$$\text{charcoal} = \frac{54}{3} \text{ mg}$$

$$= 18 \text{ mg}$$

Hence, option (2) is correct.

63. Which of the following is the energy of a possible excited state of hydrogen?

- (1) +6.8 eV (2) +13.6 eV  
 (3) -6.8 eV (4) -3.4 eV

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** Energy of excited state is negative and correspond to  $n > 1$ .

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{-13.6}{E_{\text{excited state}}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{-13.6}{-3.4}} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

64. Which among the following is the most reactive?

- (1) ICl (2)  $\text{Cl}_2$   
 (3)  $\text{Br}_2$  (4)  $\text{I}_2$

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** Because of polarity and weak bond interhalogen compounds are more reactive.

65. Which polymer is used in the manufacture of paints and lacquers?

- (1) Poly vinyl chloride
- (2) Bakelite
- (3) Glyptal
- (4) Polypropene

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.** Glyptal is used in manufacture of paints and lacquers.

66. The molecular formula of a commercial resin used for exchanging ions in water softening is  $C_8H_7SO_3Na$  (mol. wt. 206). What would be the maximum uptake of  $Ca^{2+}$  ions by the resin when expressed in mole per gram resin?

- (1)  $\frac{1}{412}$
- (2)  $\frac{1}{103}$
- (3)  $\frac{1}{206}$
- (4)  $\frac{2}{309}$

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.**  $Ca^{+2} + 2C_8H_7SO_3^-Na^+ \rightarrow Ca(C_8H_7SO_3^-)_2 + 2Na^+$   
 1 mol    2 mol

$$\text{The maximum uptake} = \frac{1}{206 \times 2} = \frac{1}{412} \text{ mol/g}$$

67. In Carius method of estimation of halogens, 250 mg of an organic compound gave 141 mg of AgBr. The percentage of bromine in the compound is

(At. mass Ag = 108; Br = 80)

- (1) 60
- (2) 24
- (3) 36
- (4) 48

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** Percentage of Br

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Weight of AgBr}}{\text{Mol. mass of AgBr}} \times \frac{\text{Mol. mass of Br}}{\text{Weight of O.C.}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{141}{188} \times \frac{80}{250} \times 100 \\ &= 24\% \end{aligned}$$

68. **Assertion :** Nitrogen and Oxygen are the main components in the atmosphere but these do not react to form oxides of nitrogen.

**Reason :** The reaction between nitrogen and oxygen requires high temperature.

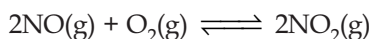
- (1) Both the assertion and reason are incorrect
- (2) Both assertion and reason are correct, and the reason is the correct explanation for the assertion
- (3) Both assertion and reason are correct, but the reason is not the correct explanation for the assertion
- (4) The assertion is incorrect, but the reason is correct

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.**  $N_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2NO$

Required temperature for above reaction is around  $3000^\circ C$  which is a quite high temperature. This reaction is observed during thunderstorm.

69. The following reaction is performed at 298 K.



The standard free energy of formation of  $NO(g)$  is 86.6 kJ/mol at 298 K. What is the standard free energy of formation of  $NO_2(g)$  at 298 K?

( $K_p = 1.6 \times 10^{12}$ )

- (1)  $0.5[2 \times 86,600 - R(298) \ln 1.6 \times 10^{12}]$
- (2)  $R(298) \ln(1.6 \times 10^{12}) - 86600$
- (3)  $86600 + R(298) \ln(1.6 \times 10^{12})$
- (4)  $86600 - \frac{\ln(1.6 \times 10^{12})}{R(298)}$

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.**  $2NO(g) + O_2(g) \rightleftharpoons 2NO_2(g)$

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta G^\circ)_{\text{reaction}} &= [(\Delta G^\circ)_{\text{formation}}]_{\text{product}} \\ &\quad - [(\Delta G^\circ)_{\text{formation}}]_{\text{reactant}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow -RT \ln K_p = 2 \times (\Delta G^\circ)_{NO_2} - 2(\Delta G^\circ)_{NO}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\Delta G^\circ)_{NO_2} = 2(\Delta G^\circ)_{NO} - RT \ln K_p$$

$$\Rightarrow (\Delta G^\circ)_{NO_2} = \frac{2 \times 86600 - R(298) \ln K_p}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 86600 - R(298) \ln 1.6 \times 10^{12}}{2}$$

$$= 0.5[2 \times 86,600 - R(298) \ln 1.6 \times 10^{12}]$$

70. Which one of the following alkaline earth metal sulphates has its hydration enthalpy greater than its lattice enthalpy?

- (1)  $\text{SrSO}_4$  (2)  $\text{CaSO}_4$   
 (3)  $\text{BeSO}_4$  (4)  $\text{BaSO}_4$

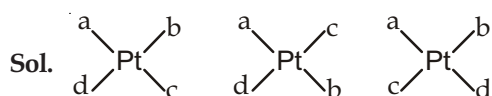
**Answer (3)**

**Sol.**  $\text{BeSO}_4$  has hydration energy greater than its lattice energy.

71. The number of geometric isomers that can exist for square planar  $[\text{Pt}(\text{Cl})(\text{py})(\text{NH}_3)(\text{NH}_2\text{OH})]^+$  is (py = pyridine)

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

**Answer (3)**



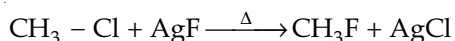
as per question  $a = \text{Cl}$ ,  $b = \text{py}$ ,  $c = \text{NH}_3$  and  $d = \text{NH}_2\text{OH}$  are assumed.

72. The synthesis of alkyl fluorides is best accomplished by

- (1) Swarts reaction  
 (2) Free radical fluorination  
 (3) Sandmeyer's reaction  
 (4) Finkelstein reaction

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** Swart's reaction



73. The intermolecular interaction that is dependent on the inverse cube of distance between the molecules is

- (1) Hydrogen bond  
 (2) Ion-ion interaction  
 (3) Ion-dipole interaction  
 (4) London force

**Answer (1)**

**Sol.** H-bond is one of the dipole-dipole interaction and dependent on inverse cube of distance between the molecules.

74. In the context of the Hall-Heroult process for the extraction of Al, which of the following statement is **false**?

- (1)  $\text{Na}_3\text{AlF}_6$  serves as the electrolyte  
 (2) CO and  $\text{CO}_2$  are produced in this process  
 (3)  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  is mixed with  $\text{CaF}_2$  which lowers the melting point of the mixture and brings conductivity  
 (4)  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  is reduced at the cathode to form Al

**Answer (1)**

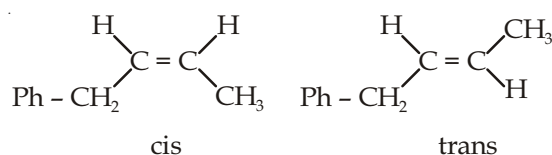
**Sol.** In Hall-Heroult process  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  (molten) is electrolyte.

75. Which of the following compounds will exhibit geometrical isomerism?

- (1) 1, 1 - Diphenyl - 1 propane  
 (2) 1 - Phenyl - 2 - butene  
 (3) 3 - Phenyl - 1 - butene  
 (4) 2 - Phenyl - 1 - butene

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** For geometrical isomerism doubly bonded carbon must be bonded to two different groups which is only satisfied by 1 - Phenyl - 2 - butene.



76. The ionic radii (in Å) of  $\text{N}^{3-}$ ,  $\text{O}^{2-}$  and  $\text{F}^-$  are respectively

- (1) 1.71, 1.36 and 1.40  
 (2) 1.36, 1.40 and 1.71  
 (3) 1.36, 1.71 and 1.40  
 (4) 1.71, 1.40 and 1.36

**Answer (4)**

**Sol.** Radius of  $\text{N}^{3-}$ ,  $\text{O}^{2-}$  and  $\text{F}^-$  follow order  $\text{N}^{3-} > \text{O}^{2-} > \text{F}^-$

As per inequality only option (4) is correct that is 1.71 Å, 1.40 Å and 1.36 Å

77. From the following statement regarding  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , choose the **incorrect** statement

- (1) It has to be kept away from dust  
 (2) It can act only as an oxidizing agent  
 (3) It decomposes on exposure to light  
 (4) It has to be stored in plastic or wax lined glass bottles in dark

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.**  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  can be reduced or oxidised. Hence, it can act as reducing as well as oxidising agent.

78. Higher order (>3) reactions are rare due to

- (1) Loss of active species on collision  
 (2) Low probability of simultaneous collision of all the reacting species  
 (3) Increase in entropy and activation energy as more molecules are involved  
 (4) Shifting of equilibrium towards reactants due to elastic collisions

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** Higher order greater than 3 for reaction is rare because there is low probability of simultaneous collision of all the reacting species.

79. Match the catalysts to the correct processes :

Catalyst	Process
a. $\text{TiCl}_3$	(i) Wacker process
b. $\text{PdCl}_2$	(ii) Ziegler-Natta polymerization
c. $\text{CuCl}_2$	(iii) Contact process
d. $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$	(iv) Deacon's process
(1) a(iii), b(i), c(ii), d(iv)	(2) a(iii), b(ii), c(iv), d(i)
(3) a(ii), b(i), c(iv), d(iii)	(4) a(ii), b(iii), c(iv), d(i)

**Answer (3)**

**Sol.**  $\text{TiCl}_3$  - Ziegler-Natta polymerisation  
 $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  - Contact process  
 $\text{PdCl}_2$  - Wacker process  
 $\text{CuCl}_2$  - Deacon's process

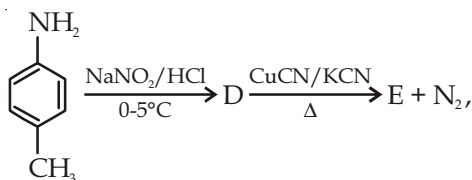
80. Which one has the highest boiling point?

- (1) Xe (2) He  
 (3) Ne (4) Kr

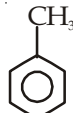

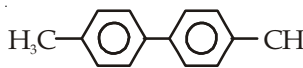

**Answer (1)**

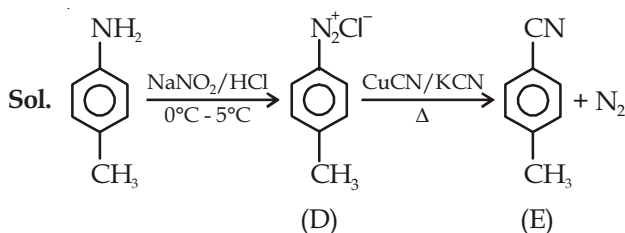
**Sol.** Down the group strength of van der Waal's force of attraction increases hence Xe have highest boiling point.

81. In the reaction



the product E is

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

**Answer (4)**

82. Which of the following compounds is **not** colored yellow?

- (1)  $\text{BaCrO}_4$   
 (2)  $\text{Zn}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$   
 (3)  $\text{K}_3[\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_6]$   
 (4)  $(\text{NH}_4)_3[\text{As}(\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_{10})_4]$

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.**  $(\text{NH}_4)_3[\text{As}(\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_{10})_4]$ ,  $\text{BaCrO}_4$  and  $\text{K}_3[\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_6]$  are yellow colored compounds but  $\text{Zn}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$  is not yellow colored compound.

83. Sodium metal crystallizes in a body centred cubic lattice with a unit cell edge of 4.29 Å. The radius of sodium atom is approximately

- (1) 0.93 Å (2) 1.86 Å  
 (3) 3.22 Å (4) 5.72 Å

**Answer (2)**

**Sol.** Edge length of BCC is 4.29 Å.

In BCC,

$$\text{edge length} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} r$$

$$4.29 = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} r$$

$$r = \frac{4.29}{4} \sqrt{3} \approx 1.86 \text{ \AA}$$

84. The standard Gibbs energy change at 300 K for the reaction  $2\text{A} \rightleftharpoons \text{B} + \text{C}$  is 2494.2 J. At a given time, the composition of the reaction mixture is

$[\text{A}] = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $[\text{B}] = 2$  and  $[\text{C}] = \frac{1}{2}$ . The reaction proceeds in the :  $[R = 8.314 \text{ J/K/mol, } e = 2.718]$

- (1) Reverse direction because  $Q < K_C$   
 (2) Forward direction because  $Q > K_C$   
 (3) Reverse direction because  $Q > K_C$   
 (4) Forward direction because  $Q < K_C$

**Answer (3)**

Sol.  $2A \rightleftharpoons B + C, \Delta G^\circ = 2494.2 \text{ J}$

As we know  $\Delta G^\circ = -2.303 RT \log K_C$

$$\Rightarrow 2494.2 = -2.303 \times 8.314 \times 300 \log K_C$$

$$\Rightarrow -0.434 = \log K_C$$

$$\Rightarrow K_C = \text{antilog}(-0.434)$$

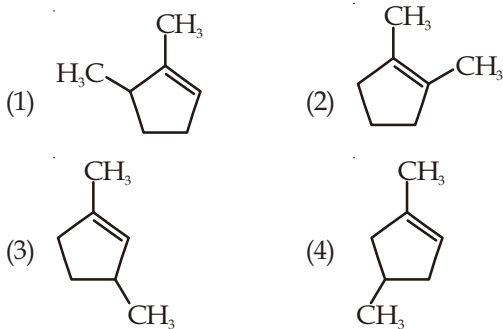
$$\Rightarrow K_C = 0.367$$

$$\text{Now } [A] = \frac{1}{2}, [B] = 2 \text{ and } [C] = \frac{1}{2}$$

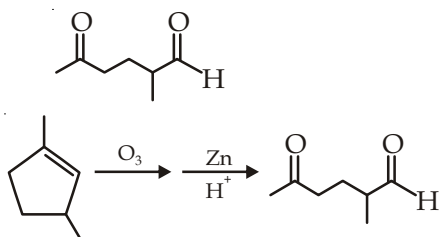
$$\text{Now } Q_C = \frac{[C][B]}{[A]^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(2)}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = 4$$

as  $Q_C > K_C$ , hence reaction will shift in backward direction.

85. Which compound would give 5-keto-2-methyl hexanal upon ozonolysis?

**Answer (3)**

Sol. 5-keto-2-methylhexanal is



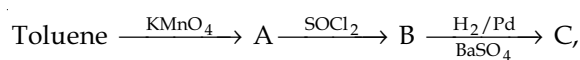
86. Which of the following compounds is **not** an antacid?

- (1) Ranitidine
- (2) Aluminium Hydroxide
- (3) Cimetidine
- (4) Phenelzine

**Answer (4)**

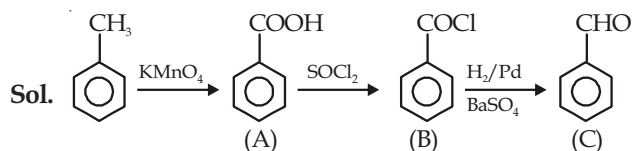
Sol. Phenelzine is not antacid, it is anti-depressant.

87. In the following sequence of reactions :



the product C is

- (1)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHO}$
- (2)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$
- (3)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3$
- (4)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

**Answer (1)**

88. Which of the vitamins given below is water soluble?

- (1) Vitamin K
- (2) Vitamin C
- (3) Vitamin D
- (4) Vitamin E

**Answer (2)**

Sol. Vitamin C is water soluble vitamin.

89. The color of  $\text{KMnO}_4$  is due to

- (1)  $\sigma - \sigma^*$  transition
- (2)  $M \rightarrow L$  charge transfer transition
- (3)  $d - d$  transition
- (4)  $L \rightarrow M$  charge transfer transition

**Answer (4)**

Sol. Charge transfer spectra from ligand (L) to metal (M) is responsible for color of  $\text{KMnO}_4$ .

90. Two faraday of electricity is passed through a solution of  $\text{CuSO}_4$ . The mass of copper deposited at the cathode is (at. mass of  $\text{Cu} = 63.5 \text{ amu}$ )

- (1) 127 g
- (2) 0 g
- (3) 63.5 g
- (4) 2 g

**Answer (3)**

Sol.  $\text{Cu}^{+2} + 2e \rightarrow \text{Cu}$

So, 2 F charge deposit 1 mol of Cu. Mass deposited = 63.5 g.

