

**PART : PHYSICS**

1. Radius of electron in ground state of hydrogen is  $a_0$ , and radius of electron in  $\text{He}^+$  ion in 3<sup>rd</sup> excited state is  $a$ , then  $\frac{a_0}{a}$  is

- (1)  $\frac{1}{2}$                       (2)  $\frac{1}{4}$                       (3)  $\frac{1}{16}$                       (4)  $\frac{1}{8}$

**Ans. (4)**

**Sol.**  $a = a_0 \frac{n^2}{Z}$

$$\frac{Z}{n^2} = \frac{a_0}{a}$$

$$\frac{2}{16} = \frac{a_0}{a}$$

$$\frac{a_0}{a} = \frac{1}{8}$$

2. Electric flux  $\phi$  is related with linear charge density  $\lambda$  and surface charge density  $\sigma$  as  $\phi = \alpha\lambda + \beta\sigma$  where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are of appropriate dimension then dimension of  $(\beta/\alpha)$  is:

- (1) Displacement              (2) Area                      (3) Electric field              (4) Velocity

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**  $\phi = \alpha\lambda + \beta\sigma$

$$\alpha\lambda = \beta\sigma$$

$$\frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{\lambda}{\sigma} = \frac{Q/L}{Q/L^2} = \frac{Q}{L} \times \frac{L^2}{Q} = L \text{ (Length)}$$

3. The displacement of a particle as function of time is  $x(t) = A \sin(t) + B \cos^2(t) + Ct^2 + D$ .

Find dimension of  $\left[ \frac{ABC}{D} \right]$

- (1)  $L^2$                       (2)  $L^2T^{-2}$                       (3)  $LT^{-2}$                       (4)  $L^3T$

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** Dimension  $\rightarrow A \rightarrow [L]$

Dimension  $\rightarrow B \rightarrow [L]$

$C[T^2] = [L]$

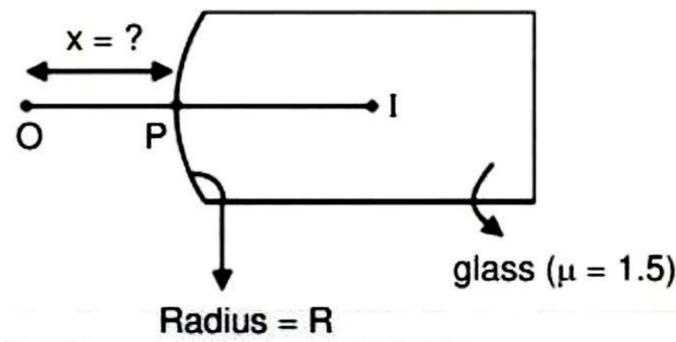
Dimension  $\rightarrow C \rightarrow [LT^{-2}]$

Dimension  $\rightarrow D \rightarrow [L]$

So,  $\frac{ABC}{D} \Rightarrow \frac{[L][L][LT^{-2}]}{[L]}$

Dimension =  $[L^2T^{-2}]$

4. A small point object is placed at some distance from a convex spherical surface of radius of curvature  $R$  and refractive index 1.5 as shown in the diagram. It was found that image is formed at equal distance from  $P$ . If the distance at which object is placed from point  $P$  is  $x$  then find  $x$ .



- Ans. (1)  $1.5 R$  (2)  $2 R$  (3)  $3 R$  (4)  $5 R$   
**(4)**

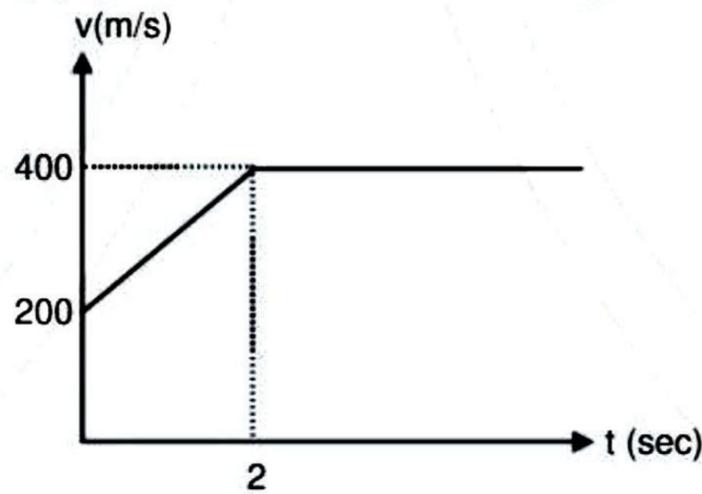
Sol. 
$$\frac{\mu_2}{v} - \frac{\mu_1}{v} = \frac{\mu_2 - \mu_1}{R}$$

$$\frac{1.5}{v} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{0.5}{R}$$

$$= \frac{2.5}{v} = \frac{0.5}{R}$$

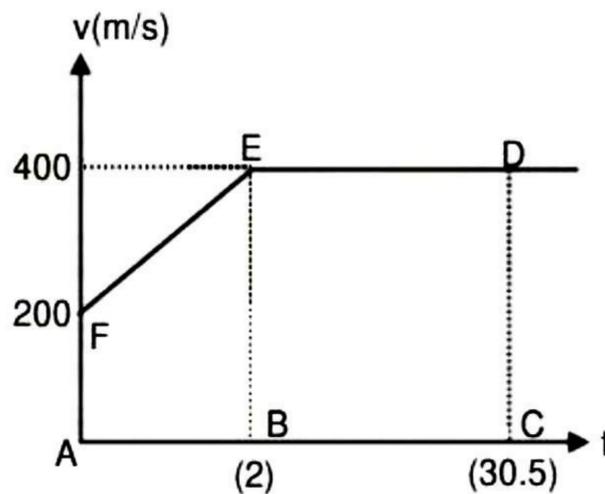
$$v = 5 R$$

5. For given velocity - time ( $v$ - $t$ ) graph. Find the distance travelled upto 30.5 sec



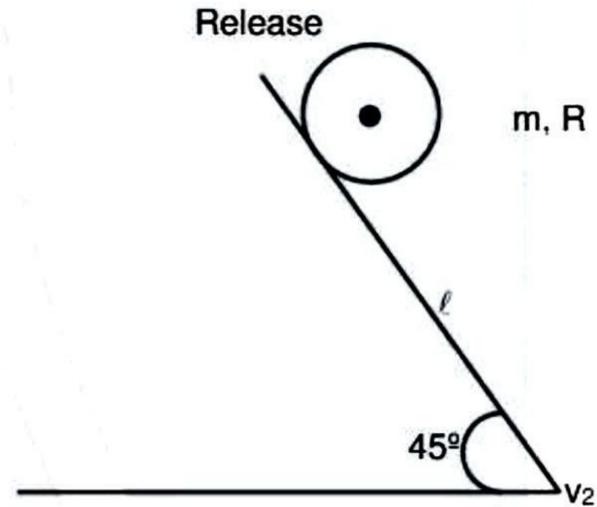
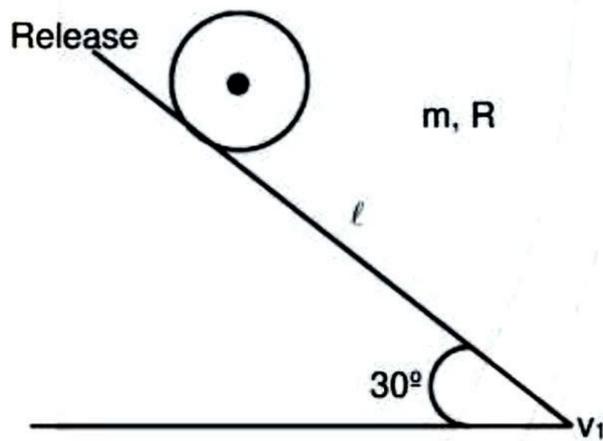
- Ans. (1) 10 Km (2) 11 Km (3) 12 Km (4) 13 Km  
**(3)**

Sol. Distance =  $\int_0^{30.5} |v| dt$  = Area under  $v$ - $t$  graph with +ve sign.



$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \text{Area (ABEF)} + \text{Area (BCDE)} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times (200 + 400) \times 2 + 400 (30.5 - 2) \\ &= 600 + \frac{400 \times 2865}{10} \\ &= 600 + 11400 = 12000 \text{ m} = 12 \text{ Km} \end{aligned}$$

6. Two identical ball of mass  $m$  and radius  $R$  are released from rest on two inclined planes of length  $\ell$  as shown in diagram. If balls are rolling without sliding then find the ratio of the square of the speed ( $v_1^2 : v_2^2$ ) with which they will reach on the ground.



(1)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(2)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

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

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

Ans. (2)  
Sol. H.S

$$a_1 = \frac{g \sin \theta}{1 + \frac{I}{mR^2}}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{g \times \sin 30}{1 + \frac{2/3mR^2}{mR^2}}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{g/2}{5/3} = \frac{3g}{10}$$

$$\frac{v_1^2}{v_2^2} = \frac{2 \times a_1 \times l}{2a_2 \times l} = \frac{3g/10}{7g/5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{10} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{v_1^2}{v_2^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$v_1^2 : v_2^2$$

$$a_2 = \frac{g \sin 45}{1 + \frac{2/3mR^2}{mR^2}}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{g/\sqrt{5}}{5/3} = \frac{3g}{5\sqrt{2}}$$

7. **Statement-I** : Hot water moves faster than cold water.  
**Statement-II** : Soap water have higher surface tension than fresh water.  
 (1) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1.  
 (2) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1  
 (3) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False  
 (4) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True

**Ans.** (3)

**Sol.** **Statement -I**: Due to increase in temperature Viscosity decreases and K.E. increases so hot water moves faster so it is true

**Statement-II** : Soap water have Lower surface tension than fresh water.

8. If force  $\vec{F} = x^2y\hat{i} + y^2\hat{j}$  is acting on a particle along the line  $y = x$  for displacement from A(0, 0) to B(4, 4).  
 Find work done by the force

- (1)  $\frac{256}{3}$  J                      (2) 64 J                      (3)  $\frac{64}{3}$  J                      (4) 256 J

**Ans.** (1)

**Sol.** Given force  $\vec{F} = x^2y\hat{i} + y^2\hat{j}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Work done } W &= \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int (x^2y\hat{i} + y^2\hat{j}) \cdot (dx\hat{i} + dy\hat{j}) \\ &= \int_0^4 x^2y dx + \int_0^4 y^2 dy \\ &= \int_0^4 x^3 dx + \int_0^4 y^2 dy = \frac{256}{3} \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

9. Match the column

**Column-I**

- (P) When volume change is zero  
 (Q) When pressure is constant  
 (C) When no heat is exchanged  
 (D) Work done by the gas is equal to heat given to the gas

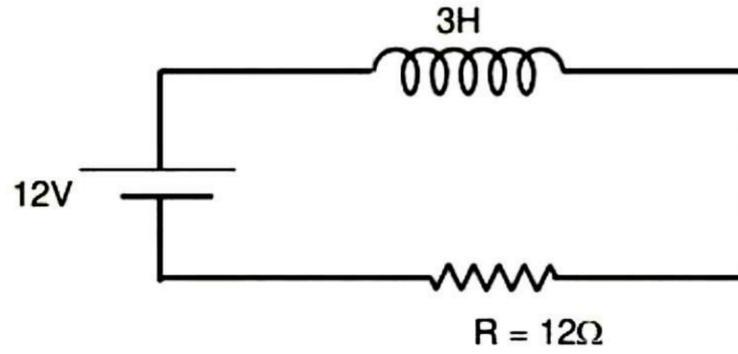
- (1) P → (i) , Q → (iii) , R → (ii) , S → (iv)  
 (2) P → (ii) , Q → (iii) , R → (i) , S → (iv)  
 (3) P → (iii) , Q → (i) , R → (ii) , S → (iv)  
 (4) P → (iv) , Q → (iii) , R → (ii) , S → (i)

**Column-II**

- (i) Isochoric process  
 (ii) Adiabatic process  
 (iii) Isobaric process  
 (iv) Isothermal process

**Ans.** (1)

10. In the given DC circuit, find the current through  $R = 12\Omega$  in steady state



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

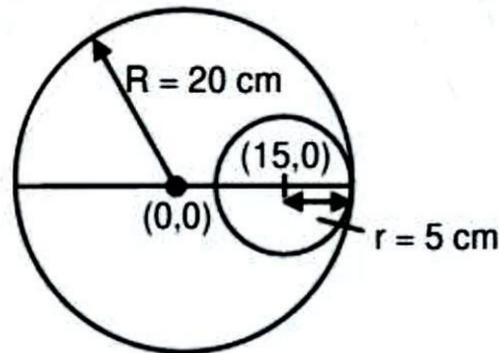
**Ans.** (3)

**Sol.** In steady state inductor is short circuited



$$I = \frac{12}{12} = 1 \text{ A}$$

11. Find the position of centre of mass of uniform discs of radius 20 cm with respect to previous origin if small disc of radius 5 cm cut from the disc



- (1) (-2, 0)                      (2) (1, 0)                      (3) (-1, 0)                      (4) (-5, 0)

**Ans.** (3)

**Sol.** Let surface mass density =  $\sigma$

$$M_1 \text{ (mass of disc before removal) } = \sigma(\pi R^2)$$

$$M_2 \text{ (mass of smaller disc) } = \sigma(\pi r^2)$$

$$\text{COM of smaller disc} = (15, 0)$$

COM of disc after removal of disc

$$x_{\text{COM}} = \frac{M_1 x_1 - M_2 x_2}{M_1 - M_2} = \frac{\sigma(\pi R^2 \times 0) - (\sigma\pi r^2) \times 15}{\sigma\pi(R^2 - r^2)}$$

$$x_{\text{COM}} = \frac{-15r^2}{R^2 - r^2} = \frac{-15 \times 5 \times 5}{(20)^2 - (5)^2} = \frac{-15 \times 5 \times 5}{25 \times 15} = -1$$

$$y_{\text{COM}} = 0$$

$$\text{COM} (-1, 0)$$

12. The ratio of electric force to gravitational force between two particles having charges  $q_1, q_2$  and masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  respectively (where symbols have their usual meanings).

(1)  $\frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 m_1 m_2 G}{q_1 q_2}$

(2)  $\frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 G m_1 m_2}{q_1 q_2 r^4}$

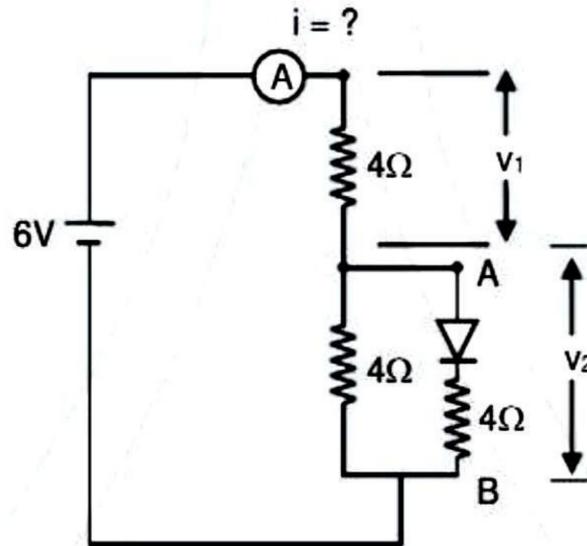
(3)  $\frac{q_1 q_2 r^4}{4\pi\epsilon_0 G m_1 m_2}$

(4)  $\frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 G m_1 m_2}$

Ans. (4)

Sol.  $\frac{F_E}{F_G} = \frac{\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}}{G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 G m_1 m_2}$

13. Which one is the correct option for given circuit for  $i, v_1$ , and  $v_2$



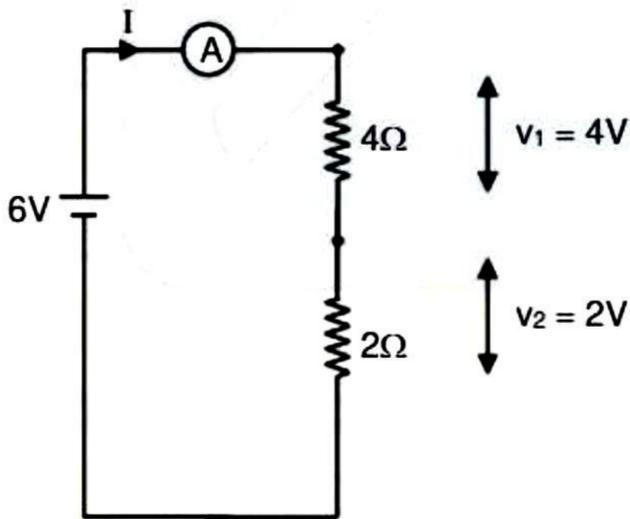
(1) 1 Amp. 2V, 4V

(2) 1 Amp. 4V, 2V

(3) 2 Amp. 4V, 2V

(4) 0.1 Amp. 2V, 4V

Ans. (2)  
Sol.



$v_4 = \frac{4}{8} \times 6 = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3 \text{ volt}$

Diode on

$I = \frac{6}{6} = 1 \text{ A}$

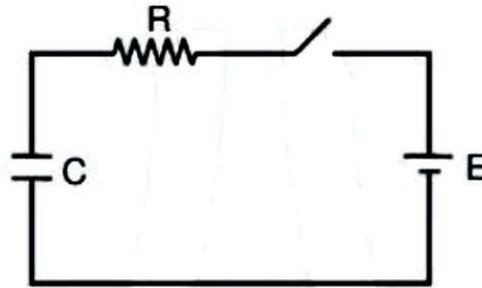
14. Self inductance depends on  
 (1) only on geometry (2) only on medium property  
 (3) Geometry and medium property (4) value of current through inductor

Ans. (3)

Sol. Self-inductance =  $\mu_r \mu_0 N^2 A l$   
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
 Medium Geometry

So, depends on Geometry and medium.

15. The key shown in the circuit is closed at  $t = 0$ .  
 Choose the incorrect option regarding the condition at  $t = 0$

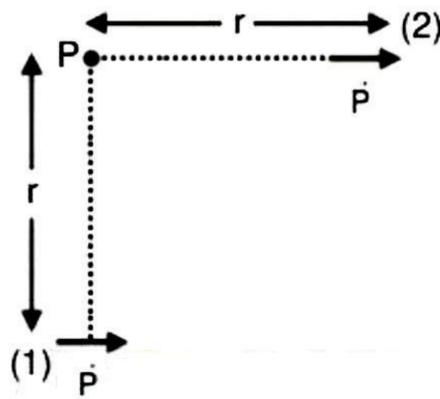


- (1) Current in the circuit is zero  
 (2) Voltage across the capacitor is minimum  
 (3) Current in the circuit is maximum  
 (4) Voltage across resistance is maximum

Ans. (1)

Sol.  $i(t) = \frac{E}{R} e^{-t/RC}$   
 $q(t) = CE(1 - e^{-t/RC})$   
 $t = 0, \quad i(t=0) = \frac{E}{R}$   
 option (1) → incorrect  
 $t = 0, \quad q(t=0) = 0$   
 $v_C = \frac{q}{C} = 0$  (minimum voltage)  
 options (ii) → correct  
 $i(t=0) = \frac{E}{R}$  (maximum correct)  
 options (iii) → correct  
 $v_R = iR = \frac{E}{R} \times R = E$  ( $t = 0$ )  
 option (iv) → correct

16. If two dipoles of dipole moment  $p$  are placed as shown in figure. Find the net electric force which feels by a point unit charge at point P?



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

Ans. (4)

Sol. Net electric force at point P

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{F} &= \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 \\ &= \frac{KP}{r^3} (-\hat{i}) + \frac{2KP}{r^3} (+\hat{i}) \\ \vec{F} &= \frac{KP}{r^3} \hat{i} \end{aligned}$$

17. Adiabatic constant of a gas is  $\frac{3}{2}$ . If volume of gas initially at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  is reduced to one fourth of the original volume then new temperature is

- (1) 0K      (2) 273 K      (3)  $546^\circ\text{C}$       (4) 546 K

Ans. (4)

Sol.  $PV^\gamma = \text{constant}$

$$TV^{\gamma-1} = \text{constant}$$

$$T_1 V_1^{\gamma-1} = T_2 V_2^{\gamma-1}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 \left( \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{\gamma-1} = 273 \left( \frac{4V_1}{V_1} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}-1}$$

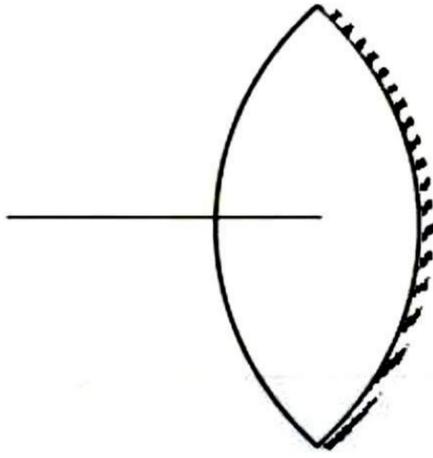
$$T_2 = 273 \times 2 = 546 \text{ K}$$

18. Given a convex lens of refractive index  $\mu_2$  in a liquid of refractive index  $\mu_1$ ,  $\mu_1 < \mu_2$  having radii of curvature  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  then  $R_2$  surface a silver polished. Where should an object be placed on the optical axis so that the real and inverted image is formed at the same place

- (1)  $\frac{(\mu_2 + \mu_1) |R_1|}{(\mu_2 - \mu_1)}$       (2)  $\frac{\mu_1 |R_1| |R_2|}{\mu_2 (|R_1| + |R_2| - \mu_1 |R_2|)}$   
 (3)  $\frac{\mu_1 |R_1| |R_2|}{\mu_2 (2|R_1| + |R_2| - \mu_1 |R_2|)}$       (4)  $\frac{\mu_1 |R_1| - |R_2|}{\mu_2 (|R_1| + |R_2| - \mu_1 \sqrt{|R_1| - |R_2|})}$

Ans. (2)

Sol.



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{f_C} &= -\frac{-2}{f_L} + \frac{1}{f_M} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f_C} &= -2\left(\frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1} - 1\right)\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right) - \frac{2}{R} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f_C} &= \frac{-2(\mu_2 - \mu_1)(R_1 + R_2)}{\mu_1 R_1 R_2} - \frac{2}{R_2} \times \frac{\mu_1 R_1}{\mu_1 R_1} \\ &= \frac{-\mu_1 R_1 R_2}{(\mu_2 - \mu_1)(R_1 + R_2) + \mu_1 R_1} = \frac{-\mu_1 R_1 R_2}{\mu_2(R_1 + R_2) - \mu_1 R_2}\end{aligned}$$

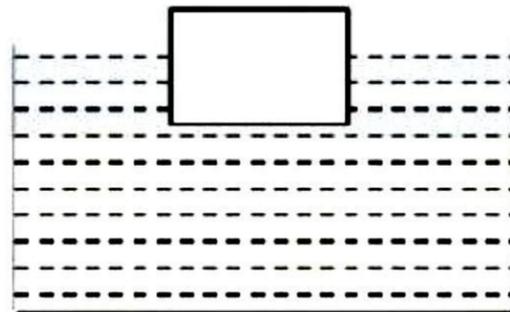
19. What is the dimensional formula of torsional constant ?

- (1)  $[ML^2T^{-2}]$                       (2)  $[ML^3T^2]$                       (3)  $[M^0LT^2]$                       (4)  $[M^2L^1T^2]$

Ans. (1)

Sol.  $[ML^2T^{-2}]$

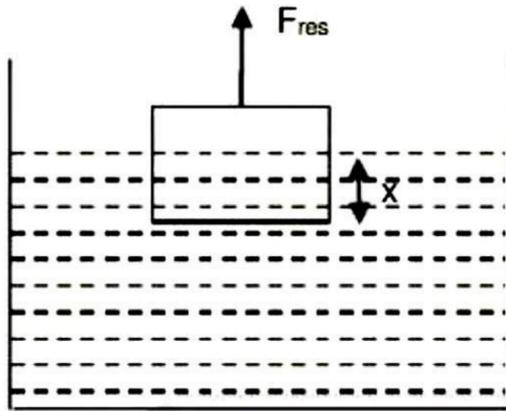
20. Find the time period of a cube of side length 10 cm and mass 10 gm oscillating in water (Density of water =  $10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$  and  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ )



- (1)  $\frac{\pi}{25}$  second                      (2)  $\frac{\pi}{50}$  seconds                      (3)  $\frac{\pi}{100}$  second                      (4)  $\frac{2\pi}{25}$  second

Ans. (2)

Sol.



$$F_{res} = -(V_{in})\rho_w g = -(Ax)\rho_w g$$

$$-(Ax)\rho_w g = ma$$

$$-Ax\rho_w g = m(\omega^2 x)$$

$$\omega^2 = -\frac{A\rho_w g}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \sqrt{\frac{A\rho_w g}{m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{A\rho_w g}}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{10 \times 10^{-3}}{10 \times 10 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^{-3} \times 10}}$$

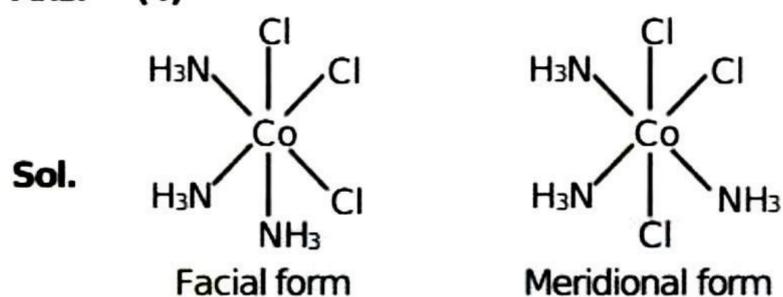
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{10^{-3}}{10}} = 2\pi \sqrt{10^{-4}}$$

$$= 2\pi \times 10^{-2}$$

## PART : CHEMISTRY

1. Which complex will show facial and meridional form-  
 (1)  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]$                       (2)  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{Cl}]$                       (3)  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2]$                       (4)  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)\text{Cl}_3]$

**Ans. (4)**



2. The depression in freezing point of 0.1 molal solution is 0.558, then complex will be-  
 (1)  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6\text{Cl}_2]$                       (2)  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}$                       (3)  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2]$                       (4)  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)\text{Cl}_3]$

**Ans. (1)**

**Sol.**  $\Delta T_f = i \cdot K_f \cdot m$   
 $0.558 = i \times 1.86 \times 0.1$   
 $i = \frac{0.558}{1.86 \times 0.1} = 3$

3. Which of the following element does not lie in same period.  
 (1) Osmium                      (2) Iridium                      (3) Palladium                      (4) Platinum

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.**

4. Which of the following pair of ions are same coloured ?  
 (1)  $\text{Ti}^{4+}$ ,  $\text{V}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Sc}^{3+}$                       (2)  $\text{Cr}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{V}^{4+}$                       (3)  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{V}^{4+}$                       (4)  $\text{Mn}^{3+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.**  $\text{Cr}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{V}^{4+}$  (Blue)

5. Find  $\Delta G$  of reaction at 298 K  
 $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NO}_2$  ;  
 $\Delta H = +50 \text{ kJ/mol}$  &  $\Delta S = 5 \text{ J/mol-k}$

**Ans. (48.5)**

**Sol.**  $\therefore \Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$   
 $= 50 \text{ kJ/mol} - 298 \times \frac{5}{1000} \text{ kJ}$   
 $= 50 - 1.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$   
 $= 48.5 \text{ kJ/mol.}$

6. The pH of 0.1 M  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$  solution is 9. if  $K_b = 10^{-x}$  then find x.

**Ans. (9)**

**Sol.**  $\text{pOH} = \frac{1}{2} (\text{p}K_b - \log C)$   
 $5 = \frac{1}{2} (\text{p}K_b - \log 10^{-1})$   
 $10 - 1 = \text{p}K_b = 9$   
 $K_b = 10^{-9} \Rightarrow x = 9$

7. Match the column-I and column-II

Column-I		Column-II	
(A)	Octet complete	(i)	BCl <sub>3</sub> , BeCl <sub>2</sub>
(B)	Octet expanded	(ii)	NO <sub>2</sub> , NO
(C)	Octet incomplete	(iii)	CCl <sub>4</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub>
(D)	Odd electron	(iv)	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , PCl <sub>5</sub>

(1) (A) → (iii) ; (B) → (iv) ; (C) → (i) ; (D) → (ii)    (2) (A) → (iii) ; (B) → (i) ; (C) → (iv) ; (D) → (ii)  
 (3) (A) → (iv) ; (B) → (i) ; (C) → (ii) ; (D) → (iii)    (4) (A) → (iv) ; (B) → (ii) ; (C) → (iii) ; (D) → (i)

Ans. (1)

8. If  $10^{21}$  molecules are removed from  $x$  mg of CO<sub>2</sub>(g) then  $2.8 \times 10^{-3}$  mole are left. Calculate the value of  $x$ .

Ans. (196.53)

Sol.  $(\text{mole})_i = \left( \frac{x \times 10^{-3}}{44} \right)$ ,  $(\text{mole})_{\text{Removed}} = \left( \frac{10^{21}}{6 \times 10^{23}} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \times 10^{-2}$

$(\text{mole})_{\text{left}} = 2.8 \times 10^{-3}$

Now,

$(\text{mole})_i - (\text{mole})_{\text{Removed}} = (\text{mole})_{\text{left}}$

$= \frac{x \times 10^{-3}}{44} - \frac{10^{21}}{6 \times 10^{23}} = 2.8 \times 10^{-3}$

$\frac{x \times 10^{-3}}{44} = 2.8 \times 10^{-3} + \frac{1}{6} \times 10^{-2} = \left( 2.8 + \frac{10}{6} \right) \times 10^{-3}$

$\frac{x \times 10^{-3}}{44} = \left( \frac{16.8 + 10}{6} \right) \times 10^{-3}$

$x = 196.53$

9. Incorrect statement among the following is :

- (1) SO<sub>2</sub> act as oxidising agent but not reducing agent.
- (2) NO<sub>2</sub> exist as dimer
- (3) PF<sub>5</sub> exist but NF<sub>5</sub> does not
- (4) PH<sub>3</sub> has lower proton affinity than NH<sub>3</sub>

Ans. (1)

10. Two radioactive decays are



Find ratio of  $(N_A)_t$  and  $(N_B)_t$  after one half life of A

Ans. (4)

Sol. Radioactive decays obeys 1<sup>st</sup> order kinetics

$\frac{(N_B)_t}{(N_A)_t} = \frac{N_{B_0} e^{-\lambda_2(t_{1/2})_A}}{N_{A_0} e^{-\lambda_1(t_{1/2})_A}} \quad (N_{A_0} = N_{B_0})$

$= \frac{e^{-\lambda_2 \times \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda_1}}}{e^{-\lambda_1 \times \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda_1}}} = \frac{e^{-\ln 8}}{e^{-\ln 2}} \Rightarrow \frac{(N_A)_t}{(N_B)_t} = 4$

**11.** Calculate the percentage by weight of S if 160 g of organic compound produce 466 g of BaSO<sub>4</sub>.

**Ans. (40)**

**Sol.** S → BaSO<sub>4</sub>

$$(\text{atoms of S})_S = (\text{atoms of S})_{\text{BaSO}_4}$$

$$\left(\frac{\text{wt}}{32}\right) \times N_A \times 1 = \left(\frac{466}{233}\right) \times N_A \times 1$$

$$(\text{wt})_S = \left(\frac{466 \times 32}{233}\right)$$

$$(\text{wt})_S = 64 \text{ g}$$

$$\% S = \frac{(\text{wt})_S}{(\text{wt})_{\text{org. compound}}} \times 100 = \frac{64}{160} \times 100 = 40 \%$$

**12.** Find the spectral line of H-atom, which have  $\lambda = 900 \text{ nm}$ ,  $R_H = 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

(1)  $n_2 = \infty \rightarrow n_1 = 1$ , Lyman

(2)  $n_2 = \infty \rightarrow n_1 = 2$ , Balmer

(3)  $n_2 = 5 \rightarrow n_1 = 3$ , Paschan

(4)  $n_2 = \infty \rightarrow n_1 = 3$ , Paschan

**Ans. (4)**

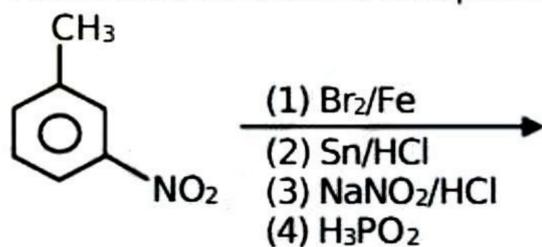
**Sol.**  $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \times 2^2 \left( \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right)$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = 10^5 \times 1 \times \left( \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{\infty^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{10^5}{9}$$

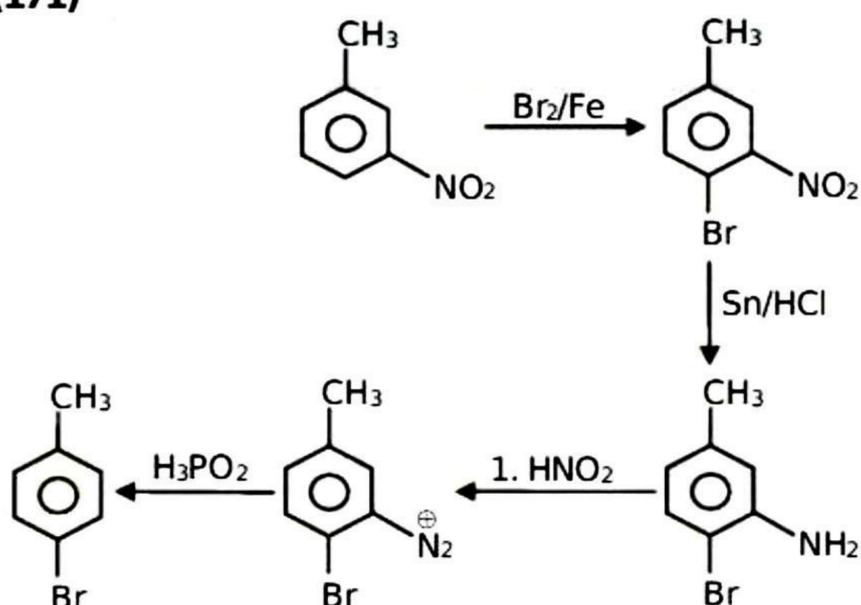
$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm} = 900 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm} = 900 \text{ nm}$$

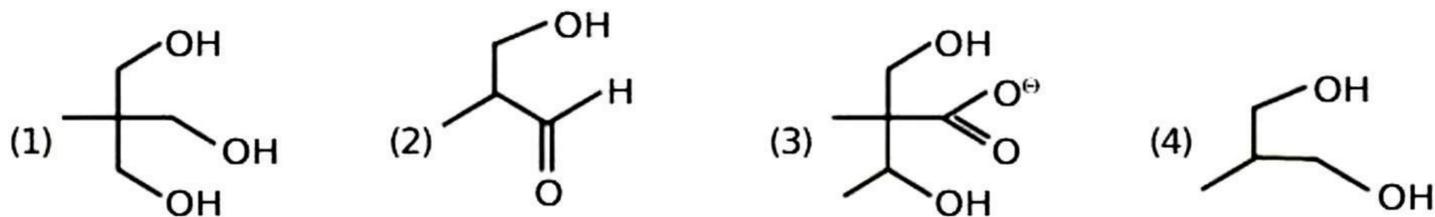
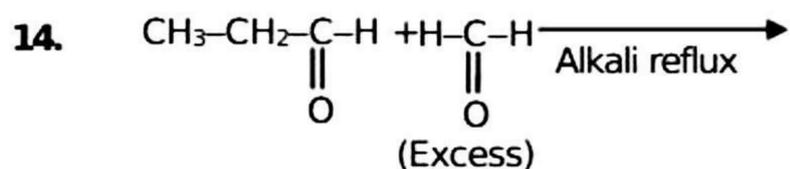
**13.** Find molecular mass of final product.



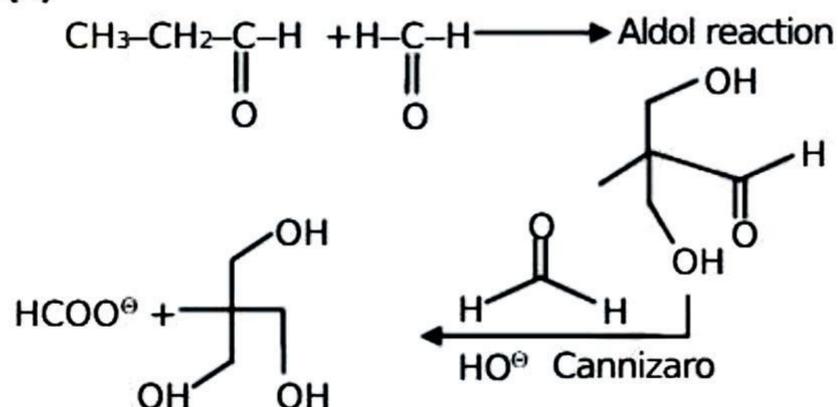
**Ans. (171)**

**Sol.**





Ans. (1)  
Sol.



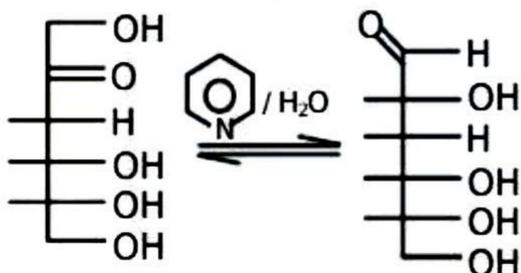
15. **Statement 1** : Fructose gives silver mirror with Tollens reagent although  $\text{-C(=O)-H}$  group is absent in it.

**Statement 2** : Fructose in Alkaline (Base) medium converts into Aldose Sugar Glucose which has  $\text{-C(=O)-H}$  group.

- (1) Both Statement 1 and statement 2 are true (2) Both statement 1 and statement 2 are false  
 (3) Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false (4) Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true

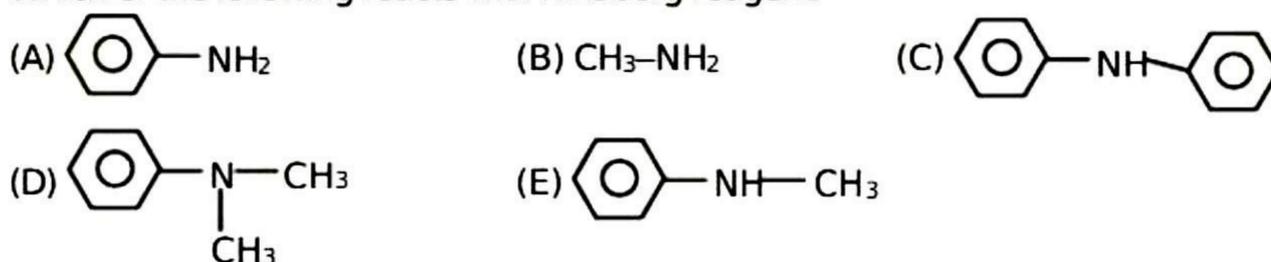
Ans. (1)  
Sol.

**Statement 1** : Correct  
**Statement 2** : Correct



Rearrangement or inter conversion between fructose and glucose.

16. Which of the following reacts with Hinsberg reagent.



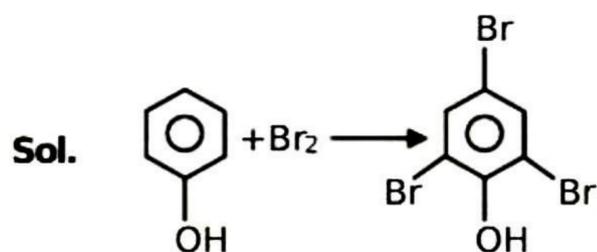
- (1) A, B, C, E (2) B, C, D (3) A, C, D, E (4) C, D, E

Ans. (1)  
Sol.

Only primary and sec. amine reacts with Hinsberg reagent.

17. 2 g phenol react with Br<sub>2</sub> water to give trisubstituted phenol.  
How much Br<sub>2</sub> is needed to complete reaction in grams. (Rounded off to nearest integer)

Ans. (10)

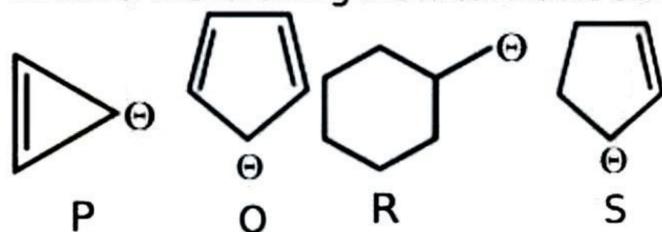


1 : 3 mol ratio

$$\frac{2\text{g}}{94} = \frac{2}{94} \times 3 \text{ mol Br}_2$$

Hence  $\frac{2 \times 3}{94} \times 160\text{g Br}_2$  used in reaction. = 10.21 g

18. Which of the following the most stable carbanion is



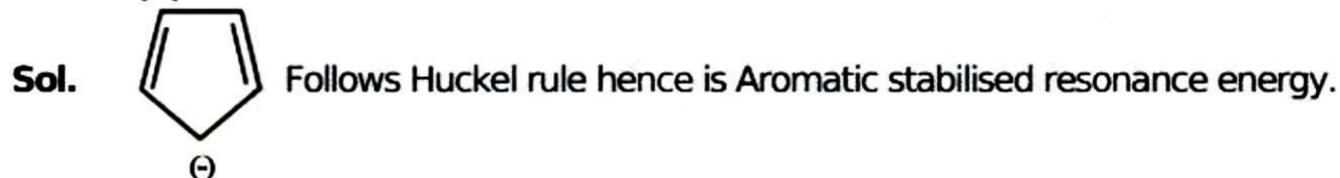
(1) P

(2) Q

(3) R

(4) S

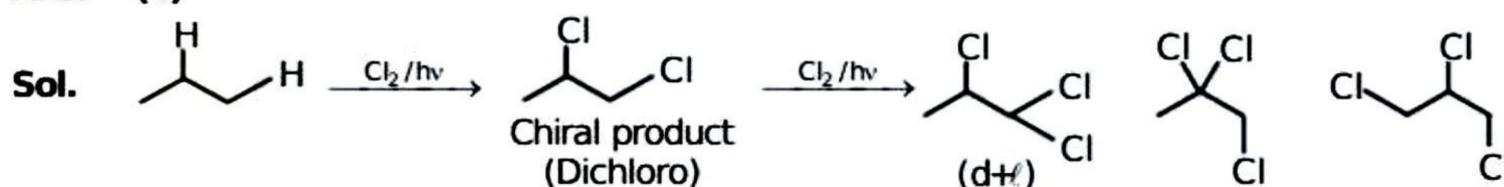
Ans. (2)



19. Propane reacts with Cl<sub>2</sub> in sunlight to give chiral product  which is dichloro product.

is further chlorinated in sunlight to give how many trichloro product.

Ans. (4)



Total 4 product are formed.

20. In estimation of sulphur by carius method, 160 g of organic compound gives 466 g of Barium sulphate.  
% of sulphur in the organic compound is.

Ans. (40)

Sol. BaSO<sub>4</sub>(233)

$$\text{Moles} = \frac{466}{233} = 2$$

$$\text{Mass(s)} = 2 \times 32 = 64$$

$$\% \text{ of S} = \frac{64}{160} \times 100 = 40\%$$

**21.** Match the reactions name in given column to correct product formed.

<b>Column-I</b>		<b>Column-II</b>	
(A)	Wurtz fitig reaction	(P)	Fluoride product
(B)	Finkelstein Reaction	(Q)	Iodide product
(C)	Sand Meyer Reaction	(R)	Chloride product
(D)	Swart Reaction	(S)	Hydrocarbon product

(1) A-(S); (B)-(Q); (C)-(R); (D)-(P)  
(2) A-(R); (B)-(P); (C)-(S); (D)-(P)  
(3) A-(P); (B)-(R); (C)-(Q); (D)-(R)  
(4) A-(Q); (B)-(R); (C)-(S); (D)-(P)

**Ans. (1)**

## PART : MATHEMATICS

- 1.** Find number of words by using all letters of the word "DAUGHTER" such that no two vowels come together  
 (1) 5200                      (2) 7200                      (3) 14400                      (4)  $3 \times \underline{5}$

**Ans. (3)**  
**Sol.**

D	G	H	T	R
---	---	---	---	---

Number of ways of arrangement of consonants =  $\underline{5}$

Now there are 6 gaps between these consonants.

So, number of ways of arrangement of three vowels A, U, E =  ${}^6P_3$

So total number of words =  $\underline{5} \times {}^6P_3 = 120 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 = 120 \times 120 = 14400$

- 2.** Find sum of all rational terms in expansion of  $(1 + 2^{1/3} + 3^{1/2})^6$   
 (1) 144                      (2) 612                      (3) 720                      (4) 562

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** General term =  $\frac{\underline{6}}{\underline{r_1} \underline{r_2} \underline{r_3}} \times 2^{\underline{r_2}} \times 3^{\underline{r_3}}$  ;  $0 \leq r_1, r_2, r_3 \leq 6$  and  $r_1 + r_2 + r_3 = 6$ .

For rational term :  $r_2 = 0 \rightarrow r_1 + r_3 = 6$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_3 = 0, r_1 = 6 \\ r_3 = 2, r_1 = 4 \\ r_3 = 4, r_1 = 2 \\ r_3 = 6, r_1 = 0 \end{array} \right.$

$r_2 = 3 \rightarrow r_1 + r_3 = 3$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_3 = 0, r_1 = 3 \\ r_3 = 2, r_1 = 1 \end{array} \right.$

$r_2 = 6 \rightarrow r_1 + r_3 = 0$  ( $r_1 = 0, r_3 = 0$ )

Sum of all rational terms =

$$\frac{\underline{6}}{\underline{0} \underline{0} \underline{6}} 2^0 \cdot 3^0 + \frac{\underline{6}}{\underline{0} \underline{2} \underline{4}} 2^0 \cdot 3^1 + \frac{\underline{6}}{\underline{0} \underline{4} \underline{2}} 2^0 \cdot 3^2 + \frac{\underline{6}}{\underline{0} \underline{6} \underline{0}} 2^0 \cdot 3^3 + \frac{\underline{6}}{\underline{3} \underline{0} \underline{3}} 2^1 \cdot 3^0 + \frac{\underline{6}}{\underline{3} \underline{2} \underline{1}} 2^1 \cdot 3^1 + \frac{\underline{6}}{\underline{6} \underline{0} \underline{0}} 2^2 \cdot 3^0$$

=  $1 + 45 + 135 + 27 + 40 + 360 + 4 = 612$

- 3.** If for an AP, if first term is 3 and sum of first four terms is equal to  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the sum of next four terms,

then the sum of first 20 terms is:

- (1) -540                      (2) -1080                      (3) 2016                      (4) 4080

**Ans. (2)**  
**Sol.**

$a = 3$ , let common difference =  $d$ .

$$\frac{4}{2} [2 \times 3 + (4 - 1)d] = \frac{4}{5 \times 2} [2 \times (3 + 4d) + (4 - 1)d]$$

$$5(6 + 3d) = 6 + 8d + 3d$$

$$30 + 15d = 6 + 11d$$

$$4d = -24$$

$$d = -6$$

$$S_{20} = \frac{20}{2} [2 \times 3 + 19(-6)] = 10[6 - 114] = 10 \times (-108) = -1080$$

4. Value of  $\sin 70^\circ (\cot 10^\circ \cot 70^\circ - 1)$  is:

(1) 2

(2) 1

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

(4) 3

Ans. (2)

Sol.  $\sin 70^\circ \left( \frac{\cos 10^\circ \cos 70^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ \sin 70^\circ} - 1 \right)$

$$\sin 70^\circ \left( \frac{\cos 70^\circ \cos 10^\circ - \sin 70^\circ \sin 10^\circ}{\sin 70^\circ \sin 10^\circ} \right) = \frac{\cos(70^\circ + 10^\circ)}{\sin 10^\circ} = \frac{\cos 80^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} = \frac{\sin 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} = 1$$

5. Value of  $\cos^{-1} \left[ \frac{12}{13} \cos x + \frac{5}{13} \sin x \right]$  is, if  $x \in \left( \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$

(1)  $x + \tan^{-1} \frac{12}{5}$

(2)  $x - \tan^{-1} \frac{12}{5}$

(3)  $x - \tan^{-1} \frac{5}{12}$

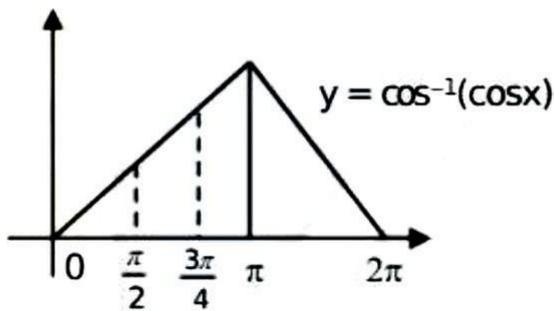
(4)  $x + \tan^{-1} \frac{5}{12}$

Ans. (3)

Sol.  $\cos^{-1} \left[ \frac{12}{13} \cos x + \frac{5}{13} \sin x \right]$

$$\cos^{-1} [\cos(x - \phi)]$$

Let  $\cos \phi = \frac{12}{13}$  and  $\sin \phi = \frac{5}{13}$ , so  $\tan \phi = \frac{5}{12}$



$$= x - \phi$$

$$= x - \tan^{-1} \frac{5}{12}$$

6. If function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x} \{ \sin(k_1 + 1)x + \sin(k_2 + 1)x \} & x < 0 \\ 4 & x = 0 \\ \frac{2}{x} \ln \left( \frac{k_2 x + 1}{k_1 x + 1} \right) & x > 0 \end{cases}$  is continuous at  $x = 0$ , then value of  $k_1^2 + k_2^2$  is

equal to –

(1) 6

(2) 2

(3) 4

(4) 8

Ans. (2)

**Sol.**  $f(0) = 4$

$$f(0^-) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\{\sin(k_1 + 1)h + \sin(k_2 + 1)h\}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\{(k_1 + 1)\cos(k_1 + 1)h + (k_2 + 1)\cos(k_2 + 1)h\}}{1}$$

$$= 2(k_1 + 1 + k_2 + 1) = 2(k_1 + k_2 + 2)$$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\{\ln(k_2 h + 1) - \ln(k_1 h + 1)\}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\left\{\frac{k_2}{k_2 h + 1} - \frac{k_1}{k_1 h + 1}\right\}}{1}$$

$$= 2(k_2 - k_1)$$

$$\text{Now } 2(k_1 + k_2 + 2) = 4$$

$$k_1 + k_2 = 0 \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\text{and } 2(k_2 - k_1) = 4$$

$$k_2 - k_1 = 2 \quad \dots(ii)$$

$$\text{So } k_1 = -1 \text{ and } k_2 = 1$$

$$\text{So } k_1^2 + k_2^2 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

7. A relation defined on set  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ , then how many ordered pairs are added to  $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 3)\}$  so that it becomes equivalence?

**Ans. (7)**

**Sol.** For equivalence it must be transitive, symmetric and reflexive all.

For reflexive  $\rightarrow$  (1, 1), (2, 2), (4, 4)

For symmetric  $\rightarrow$  (2, 1), (3, 2)

For transitive  $\rightarrow$  (1, 3), (3, 1)

Total 7 pairs has to be added to make it's an equivalence relation.

8. Find value of  $\lambda$  for which system of equation:

$$(\lambda - 1)x + (\lambda + 2)y + (\lambda - 1)z = 0$$

$$\lambda x + (\lambda - 1)y + (\lambda + 1)z = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1)x + (\lambda + 1)y + (\lambda + 2)z = 0 \text{ has infinite solution.}$$

- (1) 0                      (2)  $\frac{2}{11}$                       (3) 2                      (4)  $\frac{3}{11}$

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** Homogeneous system of equation:

$$\begin{vmatrix} (\lambda - 1) & (\lambda + 2) & \lambda - 1 \\ \lambda & \lambda - 1 & \lambda + 1 \\ \lambda - 1 & \lambda + 1 & (\lambda + 2) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & \lambda + 2 & \lambda - 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1)(-9 + 2) - (\lambda + 2)(3 - 0) + (\lambda - 1)(-1 - 0) = 0.$$

$$-7(\lambda - 1) - 3(\lambda + 2) - (\lambda - 1) = 0.$$

$$-7\lambda + 7 - 3\lambda - 6 - \lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2}{11}$$

**9.** There are two biased dice such that, for first dice two faces show 1, 2 faces show 2, one face show 3 and one face show 4. For second dice one face show 1, two faces show 2, one face show 3, and two faces show 4. Then find probability of getting sum 4 or 5, when dice are thrown together.

(1)  $\frac{5}{9}$

(2)  $\frac{4}{9}$

(3)  $\frac{2}{9}$

(4)  $\frac{8}{9}$

**Ans.** (2)

**Sol.**

First dice have 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4

Second dice have 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4

Now  $P(\text{sum 4 or sum 5}) = P(\text{sum 4}) + P(\text{sum 5})$

$$= P(1, 3) + P(2, 2) + P(3, 1) + P(1, 4) + P(2, 3) + P(3, 2) + P(4, 1)$$

$$= \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} + \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{2 + 4 + 1 + 4 + 2 + 2 + 1}{36} = \frac{16}{36} = \frac{4}{9}$$

**10.** If  $\left| \frac{\bar{z} - i}{2\bar{z} + i} \right| = \frac{1}{3}$  represent a circle whose centre is C and area of triangle whose vertices are (0, 0), C and

$(\alpha, 0)$  is 11 then find  $\alpha^2$ .

**Ans.** (100)

**Sol.**

$$3|\bar{z} - i| = |2\bar{z} + i|$$

$$3|x - i(y + 1)| = |2x + i(1 - 2y)|$$

$$\Rightarrow 9(x^2 + (y + 1)^2) = 4x^2 + (1 - 2y)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x^2 + 5y^2 + 22y + 8 = 0$$

$$\text{Centre } C\left(0, -\frac{11}{5}\right)$$

$$\text{Area } \Delta = \left| \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{11}{5} \cdot \alpha \right| = 11$$

$$|\alpha| = 10$$

$$\alpha^2 = 100$$

**11.** If both roots of quadratic equation

$a(b - c)x^2 + b(c - a)x + c(a - b) = 0$  are equal and  $a + c = 15$ ,  $b = \frac{2}{15}$  then value of  $a^2 + c^2$  is:

- (1) 217                      (2) 223                      (3) 213                      (4) 211

**Ans. (2)**

**Sol.** Clearly one root is one

$\therefore$  Product of roots = 1

$$\frac{c(a-b)}{a(b-c)} = 1$$

$$ac - bc = ab - ac$$

$$2ac = b(a + c)$$

$$2ac = \frac{2}{15} \times 15$$

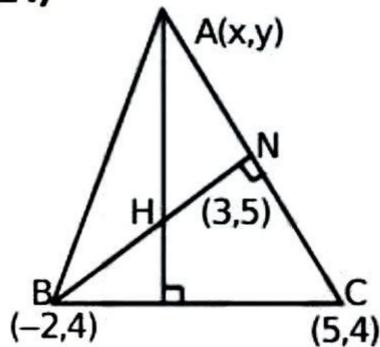
$$ac = 1$$

$$\text{Now } a^2 + c^2 = (a + c)^2 - 2ac$$

$$= (15)^2 - 2 = 223$$

**12.** Two vertices of triangle are  $(-2, 4)$  and  $(5, 4)$  and its orthocentre is  $(3, 5)$  and centroid is  $(c, d)$  then the value of  $c + 3d$  is:

**Ans. (24)**



**Sol.**

$BC \Rightarrow$  parallel to  $x$  - axis

$AH \Rightarrow$  parallel to  $y$  - axis

so  $x = 3$

$$M_{AC} \times M_{BN} \Rightarrow -1$$

$$\frac{4-y}{5-3} \times \frac{5-4}{3+2} = -1$$

$$= (4 - y) = -10$$

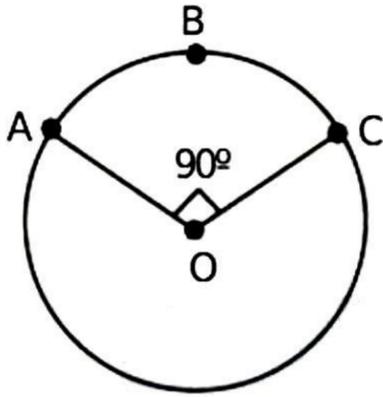
$$\Rightarrow y = 14$$

$$A(3, 14)$$

$$G = (c, d) = \left( 2, \frac{22}{3} \right) \Rightarrow c = 2, d = \frac{22}{3}$$

$$c + 3d = 24$$

13. In the given figure,  $\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{1}{5}$ ,  $\vec{OC} = \alpha\vec{OA} + \beta\vec{OB}$ ; find  $\alpha + \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3} - 1)\beta$



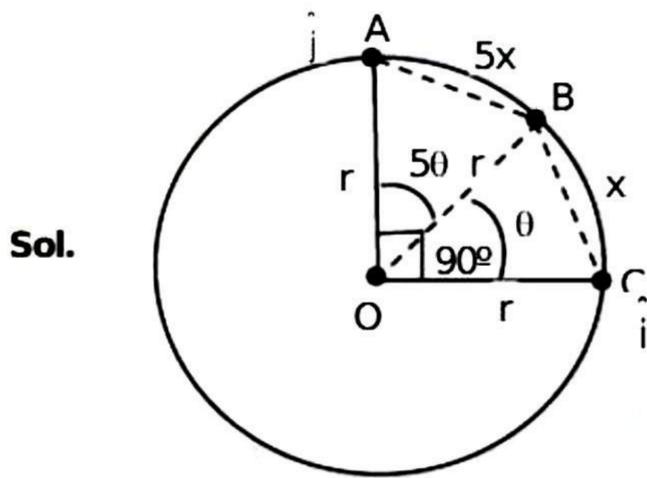
(1)  $(\sqrt{3} + 1)\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}$

(2)  $(\sqrt{3} - 1)\frac{5}{2\sqrt{2}}$

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

(4)  $(\sqrt{3} + 1)\frac{5}{2\sqrt{2}}$

Ans. (3)



Sol.

$$5\theta + \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$\vec{OC} = r\cos\theta\hat{i}$$

$$\vec{OA} = r\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{OB} = r\cos\theta\hat{i} + r\sin\theta\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{OC} = \alpha\vec{OA} + \beta\vec{OB}$$

$$r\cos\theta\hat{i} = \alpha(r\hat{j}) + \beta(r\cos\theta\hat{i} + r\sin\theta\hat{j})$$

$$r\cos\theta = \beta r\cos\theta$$

$$\beta = 1$$

$$\alpha r + r\sin\theta\beta = 0$$

$$\alpha = -\sin\theta$$

$$\alpha = -\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

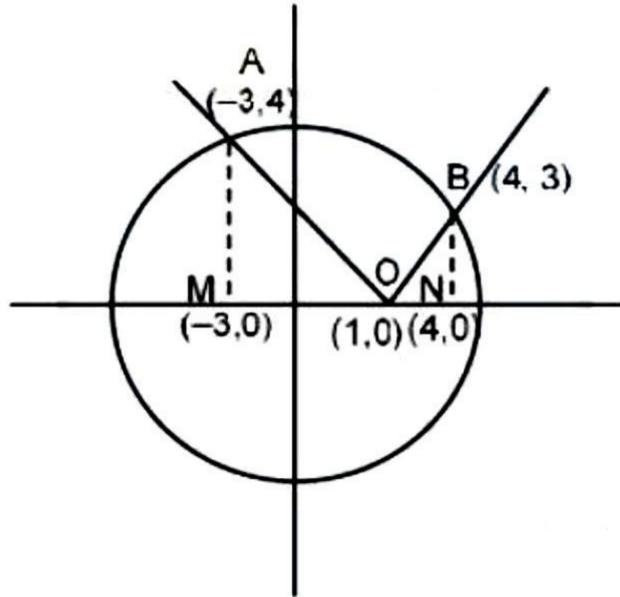
$$-\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) + \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}-1).1 = (\sqrt{3}-1)\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

14. Area of the larger region bounded by curves  $y = |x - 1|$  and  $x^2 + y^2 = 25$  is:

- (1)  $\left(\frac{75\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right)$       (2)  $\left(\frac{75\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\right)$       (3)  $\left(\frac{25\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right)$       (4)  $\left(\frac{25\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\right)$

Ans. (1)

Sol. Area of shaded of region = area of circle – area AOB (unshaded)



$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{Area of AOB} &= \int_{-3}^4 \sqrt{25-x^2} \, dx - \text{Area of } \triangle AOM - \text{Area of } \triangle ONB \\
 &= \int_{-3}^4 \sqrt{25-x^2} \, dx - \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 3 \\
 &= \int_{-3}^4 \sqrt{25-x^2} \, dx - 8 - \frac{9}{2} \quad \dots(i) \\
 &= \left[ \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{25-x^2} + \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{5} \right]_{-3}^4 - \frac{25}{2} \\
 &= \frac{25\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Required area} = \pi(5^2) - \left(\frac{25\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{75\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$$

15. Given  $f(x) = \ln x$  and  $g(x) = \frac{x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 2}{2x^2 - 2x + 1}$ , then the domain of  $f(g(x))$  is :

(1)  $(0, \infty)$

(2)  $(1, \infty)$

(3)  $\mathbb{R}$

(4)  $(-\infty, 0)$

**Ans. (3)**

**Sol.**  $f(g(x)) = \ln(g(x)) \Rightarrow g(x) > 0$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 2}{2x^2 - 2x + 1} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 2x + 1 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (\because a > 0, D < 0)$$

$$\text{Now, } x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 2 = x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 + x^2 - 2x + 2$$

$$x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 + x^2 - 2x + 2 = (x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 2x + 2) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 2 > 0$$

$$g(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Therefore, domain of  $f(g(x))$  is  $\mathbb{R}$ .