JEE Adv. May 2025 Question Paper With Text Solution 18 May | Paper-1

PHYSICS



JEE Main & Advanced | XI-XII Foundation | VI-X Pre-Foundation



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SECTION 1 (Maximum Marks: 12)

• This section contains **FOUR (04)** questions.

• Each question has **FOUR** options (A), (B), (C) and (D). **ONLY ONE** of these four options is the correct answer.

• For each question, choose the option corresponding to the correct answer.

• Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:

Full Marks: +3 If **ONLY** the correct option is chosen;

Zero Marks: 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);

Negative Marks: -1 In all other cases.

1. The center of a disk of radius r and mass m and mass is attached to a spring of spring constant k, inside a ring of radius R > r as shown in the figure. The other end of the spring is attached on the periphery of the ring. Both the ring and the disk are in the same vertical plane. The disk can only roll along the inside periphery of the ring, without slipping. The spring can only be stretched or compressed along the periphery of the ring, following the Hooke's law. In equilibrium, the disk is at the bottom of the ring. Assuming small displacement of the disc, the time

period of oscillation of center of mass of the disk is written as $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$. The correct expression for ω is (g is the acceleration due to gravity):

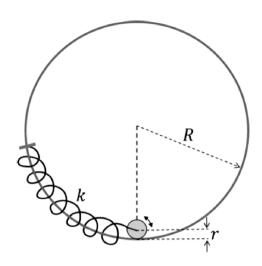
एक r त्रिज्या तथा m द्रव्यमान वाले डिस्क के केन्द्र को, एक R > r त्रिज्या वाले वलय (ring) के अन्दर चित्रानुसार एक k कमानी स्थिरांक (spring constant) वाली कमानी (spring) से संलग्न किया गया है। कमानी के दूसरे छोर को वलय की परिधि (periphery) पर संलग्न किया गया है। वलय और डिस्क दोनों एक ही ऊर्ध्वाधर तल में हैं। डिस्क वलय की आंतरिक परिधि के अनुदिश बिना फिसले केवल लुढ़क सकती है। कमानी वलय की परिधि के अनुदिश ही हूक (Hooke) के नियमानुसार खिंच या सिकुड़ सकती है। साम्यावस्था में, डिस्क वलय की तली में है। डिस्क के साम्यावस्था से लघु विस्थापन के लिए, डिस्क के द्रव्यमान केंद्र के दोलनों

(oscillations) के दोलनकाल को $T=\frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ लिखा जाता है । ω के लिए सही व्यंजक (expression) है :

(g गुरुत्वीय त्वरण है)



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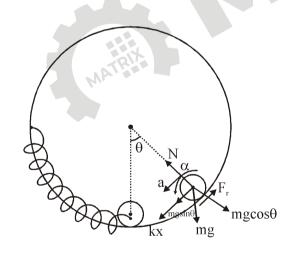
(A)
$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{g}{R-r} + \frac{k}{m} \right)}$$
 (B) $\sqrt{\frac{2g}{3(R-r)} + \frac{k}{m}}$ (C) $\sqrt{\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{g}{R-r} + \frac{k}{m} \right)}$ (D) $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{g}{R-r} + \frac{k}{m} \right)}$

(B)
$$\sqrt{\frac{2g}{3(R-r)}} + \frac{k}{m}$$

(C)
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{g}{R-r} + \frac{k}{m}\right)}$$

(D)
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{g}{R-r} + \frac{k}{m} \right)$$

Α Ans.



Sol.

Torque about COM

$$f \times r = \left(\frac{mr^2}{2}\right)\alpha \qquad \dots (1)$$

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no slipping

$$\alpha = \frac{a}{r}$$

From (1) & (2)

$$f = \frac{ma}{2}$$

 $[F_{net} = ma]$ along tangential direction

$$kx + mg \sin \theta - f = ma$$

$$kx + mg \sin \theta = f + ma$$

using eq. (3)

$$kx + mg \sin \theta = ma + \frac{ma}{2}$$

$$kx + mg \sin \theta = \frac{2}{3} ma$$

here
$$x = (R - r)\theta$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{k}{m} + \frac{g}{R - r} \right) x = a$$

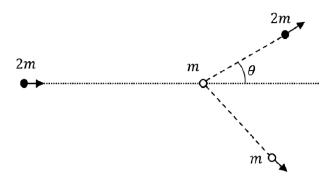
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{k}{m} + \frac{g}{R - r} \right)}$$

- 2. In a scattering experiment, a particle of mass 2 m collides with another particle of mass m, which is initially at rest. Assuming the collision to be perfectly elastic, the maximum angular deviation θ of the heavier particle, as shown in the figure, in radians is:
 - एक प्रकीर्णन (scattering) प्रयोग में एक 2m द्रव्यमान का कण विरामावस्था में स्थित m द्रव्यमान के दूसरे कण से टकराता है। इस टक्कर (collision) को पूर्ण प्रत्यास्थ (perfectly elastic) मानते हुए, चित्रानुसार भारी कण का अधिकतम विचलन कोण (deviation angle θ) रेडियन में है:

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- (A) π
- (B) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$
- (C) $\frac{\pi}{3}$
- (D) $\frac{\pi}{6}$

Ans. D

Sol.

$$\frac{2m}{m}$$
 $\frac{V_0}{W_0}$ $\frac{\theta}{m}$ $\frac{V_0}{W_0}$

$$(2m) V_1 \sin \theta = m V_2 \sin \alpha$$

$$2V_1 \sin \theta = V_2 \sin \alpha \dots (1)$$

$$2mv_0 = mV_2 \cos \alpha + 2mV_1 \cos \theta$$

$$2V_0 = V_2 \cos \alpha + 2V_1 \cos \theta \qquad \dots (2)$$

K.E =
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
m $v_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}$ (2m) $V_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ (2m) V_0^2

$$V_2^2 + 2V_1^2 = 2V_0^2$$
(3)

Using equation (1) and (2)

$$4V_1^2 + 4V_0^2 - 8V_0V_1\cos\theta = V_2^2$$
(4)

From equation (3) and (4)

$$4V_1^2 + 4V_0^2 - 8V_0V_1\cos\theta = 2V_0^2 - 2V_1^2$$

$$6V_1^2 - 8V_0V_1\cos\theta + 2V_0^2 = 0$$

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$$\cos \theta = \frac{3V_1^2 + V_0^2}{4V_0V_1}$$

$$-\sin\theta \frac{d\theta}{dV_{1}} = \frac{(6V_{1})(4V_{0}V_{1}) - (4V_{0})(3V_{1}^{2} + V_{0}^{2})}{(4V_{0}V_{1})}$$

for
$$\theta \to \max$$
, $\frac{d\theta}{dV_1} = 0$

$$O = (6V_1)(4V_0V_1) - (4V_0)(3V_1^2 + V_0^2)$$

$$O = 6V_1^2 - 3V_1^2 - V_0^2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{3V_1^2 + V_0^2}{4V_0 V_1} = \frac{3\left(\frac{V_0}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + V_0^2}{4V_0 \left(\frac{V_0}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\theta = 30^{\circ}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

A conducting square loop initially lies in the XZ plane with its lower edge hinged along the X-axis. Only in the region $y \ge 0$, there is a time dependent magnetic field pointing along the Z-direction, $\vec{B}(t) = B_0 (\cos \omega t) \hat{k}$, where B_0 is a constant. The magnetic field is zero everywhere else. At time t = 0, the loop starts rotating with constant angular speed ω about the X axis in the clockwise direction as viewed from the +X axis (as shown in the figure). Ignoring self-inductance of the loop and gravity, which of the following plots correctly represents the induced e.m.f. (V) in the loop as a function of time:

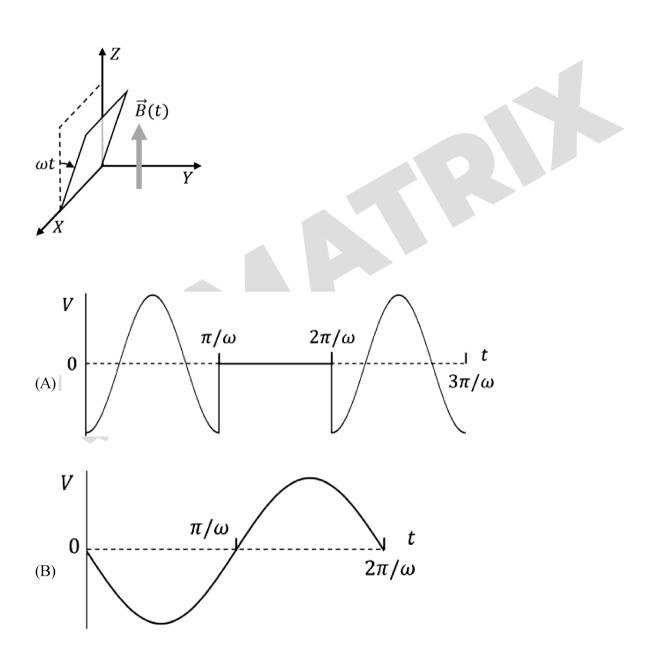
एक वर्गाकार चालकीय पाश (conducting loop) प्रारम्भ में XZ तल में रखा है जिसके निचले किनारे को X—अक्ष के अनुदिश हिंज

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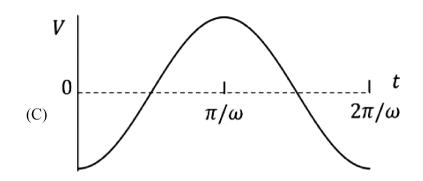


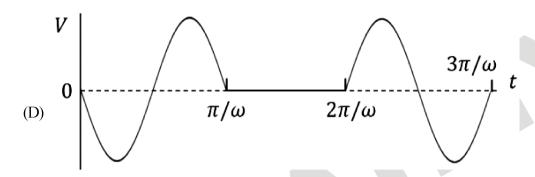
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(hinge) किया गया है । केवल $y \ge 0$ वाले भाग (region) में एक Z—िदशा (direction) अनुदिश कालाश्रित (time dependent) चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र (magnetic field), $\vec{B}(t) = B_0 \left(\cos \omega t\right) \hat{k}$ मौजूद है, जहाँ B_0 एक नियतांक है । अन्य भागों में चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र शून्य है । समय t=0 पर पाश चित्रानुसार दक्षिणावर्त (clockwise) दिशा (+X अक्ष से देखने पर) में एक नियत कोणीय चाल ω से X अक्ष के परितः घूर्णन (rotate) शुरू करता है । गुरुत्व और पाश के स्व—प्रेरकत्व (self - inductance) की उपेक्षा करते हुए, निम्न आरेखों (plots) में से कौन सा आरेख पाश में प्रेरित e.m.f. (V) को समय के फलन के साथ उचित रूप से निरुपित करता है :



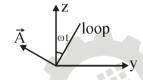
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Ans. A

Sol.



at 't' time

$$\vec{A} = A \left[-\cos\omega \hat{tj} + \sin\omega \hat{tk} \right]$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}} = \mathbf{B}_0 \cos \omega t \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

for 0 to
$$\frac{\pi}{\omega}$$
 [first half]

$$\phi = \vec{\mathbf{B}}.\vec{\mathbf{A}}$$

$$\phi = AB_0 \sin \omega t \cos \omega t$$

$$\phi = \frac{AB_0}{2} \sin 2\omega t$$

So, Emf =
$$\frac{-d\phi}{dt}$$

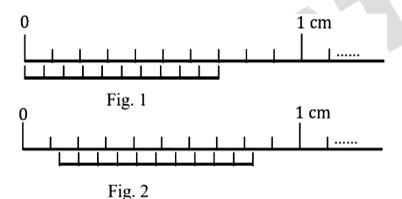
$$=-AB_0\omega\cos 2\omega t$$

for
$$\frac{\pi}{\omega}$$
 to $\frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ [second half]

$$Emf=0$$

4. Figure 1 shows the configuration of main scale and Vernier scale before measurement. Fig. 2 shows the configuration corresponding to the measurement of diameter D of a tube. The measured value of D is:

चित्र 1 (Fig. 1) में मापन (measurement) से पहले मुख्य पैमाने और वर्नियर (Vernier) पैमाने का विन्यास दिखाया गया है। एक निलका (tube) के व्यास D के मापन से संगत विन्यास (configuration) चित्र 2 (Fig. 2) में दिखाया गया है। D का मापित मान है:



(A) 0.12 cm

(B) 0.11 cm

(C) 0.13 cm

(D) 0.14 cm

Ans. C

Sol. Least count of

Vernier scale = MSD – VSD

$$\left[1-\frac{7}{10}\right]$$
mm

$$=\left[\frac{3}{10}\right]$$
mm

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Measurement = Main scale Reading + Vernier scale Reading

$$=1+\left\lceil\frac{3}{10}\right\rceil 1$$

= 1.3 mm OR

= 0.13 cm

SECTION 2 (Maximum Marks: 12)

- This section contains **THREE (03)** questions.
- Each question has **FOUR** options (A), (B), (C) and (D). **ONE OR MORE THAN ONE** of these four option(s) is(are) correct answer(s).
- For each question, choose the option(s) corresponding to (all) the correct answer(s).
- Answer to each question will be evaluated <u>according to the following marking scheme</u>:

Full Marks: +4 ONLY if (all) the correct option(s) is(are) chosen;

Partial Marks: +3 If all the four options are correct but **ONLY** three options are chosen;

Partial Marks: +2 If three or more options are correct but **ONLY** two options are chosen, both of which are correct;

Partial Marks: +1 If two or more options are correct but **ONLY** one option is chosen and it is a correct option;

Zero Marks: 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);

Negative Marks: -2 In all other cases.

• For example, in a question, if (A), (B) and (D) are the **ONLY** three options corresponding to correct answers, then

choosing ONLY (A), (B) and (D) will get +4 marks;

choosing ONLY (A) and (B) will get +2 marks;

choosing ONLY (A) and (D) will get +2 marks;



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choosing ONLY (B) and (D) will get +2 marks;

choosing ONLY (A) will get +1 mark;

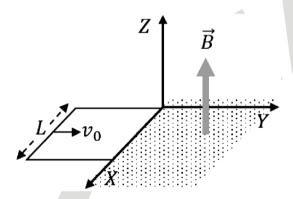
choosing ONLY (B) will get +1 mark;

choosing ONLY (D) will get +1 mark;

choosing no option (i.e. the question is unanswered) will get 0 marks; and

choosing any other combination of options will get -2 marks.

A conducting square loop of side L, mass M and resistance R is moving in the XY plane with its edges parallel to the X and Y axes. The region $y \ge 0$ has a uniform magnetic field, $\vec{B} = B_0 \hat{k}$. The magnetic field is zero everywhere else. At time t = 0, the loop starts to enter the magnetic field with an initial velocity $v_0 \hat{j}$ m/s, as shown in the figure. Considering the quantity $K = \frac{B_0^2 L^2}{RM}$ in appropriate units, ignoring self-inductance of the loop and gravity, which of the following statements is/are correct:



- (A) If $v_0 = 1.5$ KL, the loop will stop before it enters completely inside the region of magnetic field.
- (B) When the complete loop is inside the region of magnetic field, the net force acting on the loop is zero.

(C) If
$$v_0 = \frac{KL}{10}$$
, the loop comes to rest at $t = \left(\frac{1}{K}\right) \ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$

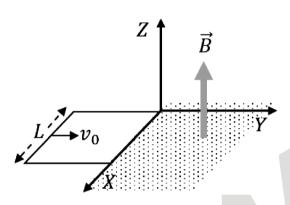
(D) If $v_0 = 3KL$, the complete loop enters inside the region of magnetic field at time $t = \left(\frac{1}{K}\right) \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$.

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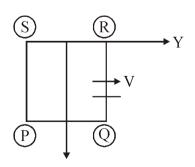
एक L लम्बाई, M द्रव्यमान और R प्रतिरोध का वर्गाकार चालक पाश (conducting loop) XY तल में इस प्रकार गितमान है कि इसके सिरे X और Y अक्षों के समांतर हैं । $y \ge 0$ भाग (region) में एक एकसमान चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र $\vec{B} = B_0 \hat{k}$ है । अन्य भागों में चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र शून्य है । समय t=0 पर पाश चित्रानुसार चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र में प्रारंभिक वेग $v_0 \hat{j}$ m/s से प्रवेश करना आरम्भ करता है । गुरुत्वाकर्षण और स्व—प्रेरकत्व (self - inductance) की उपेक्षा करते हुए और उपयुक्त मात्रकों में राशि $K = \frac{B_0^2 L^2}{RM}$ को मानते हुए, निम्निलिखित कथनों में से कौन सा/से सही है/हैं :



- (A) यदि ${f v}_0=1.5~{
 m KL}$ है तो पाश चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र वाले भाग के अन्दर पूरी तरह से प्रवेश करने से पहले ही रूक जायेगा।
- (B) यदि संपूर्ण पाश चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र वाले भाग के अन्दर है तो पाश पर लगने वाला कुल बल शून्य है।
- (C) यदि $\mathbf{v}_0 = \frac{\mathrm{KL}}{10}$ है तो पाश समय $\mathbf{t} = \left(\frac{1}{\mathrm{K}}\right) \ln \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$ पर विरामावस्था में आ जाता है।
- (D) यदि $\mathbf{v}_0 = 3\mathrm{KL}$ है तो $\mathbf{t} = \left(\frac{1}{\mathrm{K}}\right) \ln \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ समय पर सम्पूर्ण पाश चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र वाले भाग के अन्दर प्रवेश कर जाता है।

Ans. (B) (D)

Sol. At any time 't'



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Induced emf = BVL

 $Induced current = \frac{BVL}{R}$

magnetic force (F) = ILB

$$F = \frac{B^2 L^2 V}{R}$$

$$K = \frac{B_0^2 L^2}{MR}$$

$$F = Ma$$

$$\rightarrow a = \left(\frac{B^2 L^2}{MR}\right) V = \frac{-dv}{dt}$$

$$\rightarrow \int \frac{dv}{v} = -\int k dt$$

$$\rightarrow [\ln v]_{v_0}^v = -kt$$

$$\rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{\mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v}_0}\right) = -\mathbf{k}\mathbf{t}$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_0 \, \mathbf{e}^{-\mathbf{k}t}$$

 \rightarrow loop will not stop.

When loop enters completely mean no change flux. No emf so no induced current & no magnetic force.

also
$$v = \frac{dy}{dt} = v_0 e^{-kt}$$

$$\int_{0}^{y} dy = v_{0} \int_{0}^{t} e^{-kt} dt$$

$$y = v_0 \frac{\left[e^{-kt}\right]_0^t}{-k}$$

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$$y = \frac{V_0}{k} [1 - e^{-kt}]$$

for y = L and v = 3KL

$$\rightarrow L = \frac{V_0}{k} [1 - e^{-kt}]$$

$$\rightarrow e^{-kt} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 kt = $\ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$

$$t = \frac{1}{k} \ln \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)$$

6. Length, breadth and thickness of a strip having a uniform cross section are measured to be 10.5 cm, 0.05 mm, and 6.0 µm, respectively. Which of the following option(s) give(s) the volume of the strip in cm³ with correct significant figures:

एकसमान अनुप्रस्थ काट (cross section) की एक पट्टी की लम्बाई, चौड़ाई और मोटाई क्रमशः 10.5 cm, 0.05 mm, और 6.0 µm मापी जाती हैं। निम्न में से कौन साध्से विकल्प पट्टी का सही सार्थक अंकों (significant figures) में आयतन (cm³ में) का/के मान है/हैं:

(A)
$$3.2 \times 10^{-5}$$

(A)
$$3.2 \times 10^{-5}$$
 (B) 32.0×10^{-6}

(C)
$$3.0 \times 10^{-5}$$

(D)
$$3 \times 10^{-5}$$

D Ans.

Sol.
$$V = Lbt$$

$$L = length$$

$$L = 10.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = breadth$$

$$b = 0.05 \text{ mm} = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}$$

$$t = thickness$$

$$t = 6 \mu m = 6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}$$

Significant figure of length = 3

Significant figure of breadth = 1

Significant figure of thickness = 2

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Volume = $(10.5) \times 5 \times 10^{-3} \times 6 \times 10^{-4}$

- $=315 \times 10^{-7}$
- $=3.15\times10^{-5}$
- $= 3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^3$

So volume will have only one significant figure.

- $[A] \rightarrow 2$ S.G.
- $[B] \rightarrow 3$ S.G.
- $[C] \rightarrow 2$ S.G.
- $[D] \rightarrow 1$ S.G.

(S.G. Significant figure)

7. Consider a system of three connected strings, S_1 , S_2 and S_3 with uniform linear mass densities μ kg/m, 4μ kg/m and 16μ kg/m, respectively, as shown in the figure. S_1 and S_2 are connected at the point P, whereas S_2 and S_3 are connected at the point Q, and the other end of S_3 is connected to a wall. A wave generator O is connected to the free end of S_1 . The wave from the generator is represented by $y = y_0 \cos(\omega t - kx)$ cm, where y_0 , ω and k are constants of appropriate dimensions. Which of the following statements is/are correct:

- (A) When the wave reflects from P for the first time, the reflected wave is represented by $y = \alpha_1 y_0 \cos(\omega t + kx + \pi)$ cm, where α_1 is a positive constant.
- (B) When the wave reflects from P for the first time, the reflected wave is represented by $y = \alpha_2 y_0 \cos(\omega t kx)$ cm, where α_2 is a positive constant.
- (C) When the wave reflects from Q for the first time, the reflected wave is represented by $y = \alpha_3 y_0 \cos(\omega t kx + \pi) \text{ cm}$, where α_3 is a positive constant.

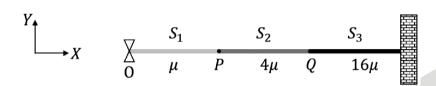
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(D) When the wave transmits through Q for the first time, the transmitted wave is represented by $y = \alpha_4 y_0 \cos(\omega t - 4kx)$ cm, where α_4 is a positive constant.

माना कि एक निकाय तीन एकसमान रेखीय द्रव्यमान घनत्व (uniform linear mass density) वाले धागों S_1 , S_2 और S_3 को चित्रानुसार जोड़कर बनाया गया है $|S_1,S_2|$ और S_3 के रेखीय द्रव्यमान घनत्व क्रमशः μ kg/m, 4μ kg/m और 16 μ kg/m हैं $|S_1|$ एवं S_2 को बिंदु P पर जबिक S_2 एवं S_3 को बिंदु Q पर जोड़ा गया है और S_3 के दूसरे सिरे को एक दीवार पर जोड़ा गया है | एक तरंग जिन्त्र (wave generator) O को S_1 के मुक्त सिरे से जोड़ा गया है | यदि जिनत्र से उत्पन्न तरंग को $y=y_0\cos(\omega t-kx)$ cm से निरुपित किया जाये, जहाँ y_0 , ω और k उपयुक्त विमाओं के नियतांक हैं, तो निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन साध्से सही है/हैं :



- (A) जब तरंग पहली बार P से परावर्तित (reflected) होती है तो परावर्तित तरंग को $y = \alpha_1 y_0 \cos(\omega t + kx + \pi) \operatorname{cm}$ से निरुपित करते हैं, जहाँ α_1 एक धनात्मक नियतांक है।
- (B) जब तरंग पहली बार P से पारगत (transmitted) होती है तो पारगत तरंग को $y = \alpha_2 y_0 \cos(\omega t kx) \cos \theta$ से निरुपित करते हैं, जहाँ α_2 एक धनात्मक नियतांक है
- (C) जब तरंग पहली बार Q से परावर्तित (reflected) होती है तो परावर्तित तरंग को $y = \alpha_3 y_0 \cos(\omega t kx + \pi) \cos$ से निरुपित करते हैं, जहाँ α_3 एक धनात्मक नियतांक है
- (D) जब तरंग पहली बार Q से पारगत (transmitted) होती है तो पारगत तरंग को $y = \alpha_4 y_0 \cos(\omega t 4kx) \cos$ से निरुपित करते हैं, जहाँ α_4 एक धनात्मक नियतांक है।

Ans. AD

- **Sol.** (A) Wave reflects from P i.e. wave is reflected from denser medium. Hence, equation of reflected wave is given by : $y = \alpha_1 y_0 \cos(\omega t + kx + \pi)$
 - (B) Equation of transmitted wave from P is given by: $y = \alpha_2 y_0 \cos(\omega t 2kx)$

$$\mathbf{v}_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{T}{4\mu}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}} = \frac{\mathbf{v}_{1}}{2}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \lambda_2 = \frac{\lambda_1}{2}$$
$$\Rightarrow k_2 = 2k$$

- (C) Equation of reflected wave from Q is given by : $y = \alpha_3 y_0 \cos(\omega t 2kx + \pi)$ (+ π because wave is reflected from denser medium)
- (D) Equation of transmitted wave from Q is given by: $y = \alpha_4 y_0 \cos(\omega t 4kx)$

$$v_{3} = \sqrt{\frac{T}{16\mu}} = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}} = \frac{v_{1}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_3 = \frac{\lambda_1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow k_3 = 4k$$

SECTION 3 (Maximum Marks: 24)

- This section contains **SIX (06)** questions.
- The answer to each question is a **NUMERICAL VALUE**.
- For each question, enter the correct integer corresponding to the answer using the mouse and the onscreen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer.
- If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **TWO** decimal places.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated <u>according to the following marking scheme</u>:

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

Zero Marks: 0 In all other cases.

8. A person sitting inside an elevator performs a weighing experiment with an object of mass 50 kg. Suppose that the variation of the height y (in m) of the elevator, from the ground, with time t (in s) is given by

$$y = 8 \left[1 + \sin \left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} \right) \right]$$
, where $T = 40\pi$ s. Taking acceleration due to gravity, $g = 10$ m/s², the maximum

variation of the object's weight (in N) as observed in the experiment is ______.

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एक एलिवेटर (elevator) के अन्दर बैठ कर एक व्यक्ति 50~kg द्रव्यमान की वस्तु के भार को मापने का प्रयोग करता है । माना कि

धरातल से एलिवेटर की उंचाई y (m में) का समय t (s में) के साथ विचरण (variation), $y = 8 \left[1 + \sin \left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} \right) \right]$ से दिया गया है,

जहाँ $T=40\pi~s$ है। गुरुत्वीय त्वरण $g=10~m/s^2$ लेते हुए, इस प्रयोग में वस्तु के भार में प्रेक्षित (observed) अधिकतम बदलाव (N में) है -

Ans. 2.00

Sol.
$$y = 8 + 8 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T}\right)$$

$$y" = -8 \times \left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\right)^2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T}\right)$$

$$a_{\text{max}} = \frac{8 \times 4\pi^2}{1600\pi^2} = 0.02$$

Measured weight $(W) = mg_{eff}$

$$W_{max} = m (g + a_{max}) = 50 \times 10.02 = 501$$

$$W_{min} = m (g - a_{max}) = 50 \times 9.98 = 499$$

Maximum variation = 2

9. A cube of unit volume contains 35×10^7 photons of frequency 10^{15} Hz. If the energy of all the photons is viewed as the average energy being contained in the electromagnetic waves within the same volume, then the amplitude of the magnetic field is $\alpha \times 10^{-9}$ T. Taking permeability of free space $\mu_0 = 4 \times 10^{-7}$ Tm/A, Planck's constant $h = 6 \times 10^{-34}$ Js and $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$, the value of α is ______.

एक इकाई आयतन वाले घन में 10^{15} Hz आवृत्ति के फोटोन (photons) की संख्या 35×10^7 है। यदि सभी फोटोन की ऊर्जा को उसी आयतन में स्थित विद्युतचुम्बकीय तरंगों की औसत ऊर्जा माना जाये, तो चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र का आयाम $\alpha \times 10^{-9}$ T है। मुक्त आकाश की चुम्बकशीलता (permeability of free space) $\mu_0 = 4 \times 10^{-7}$ Tm/A, प्लांक स्थिरांक (Planck's constant)

$$h=6\times 10^{-34}\,\mathrm{Js}$$
 और $\pi=\frac{22}{7}$ लेते हुए, α का मान है ______.

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Question Paper With Text Solution (Physics)

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Ans. 22.98

Sol. Total energy due to photon = (no. of photon) energy of one photon)

$$E_{Photon} = 35 \times 10^7 \, (hv)$$

Av. energy density of EM wave = $\frac{1}{2} \frac{B_0^2}{\mu_0}$

energy in 1 m³ volume = $\left(\frac{1}{2}\frac{B_0^2}{\mu_0}\right)1$

$$E_{photon} = E_{EM wave}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\left(\alpha \times 10^{-9}\right)^2}{4\pi \times 10^{-7}} = 35 \times 10^7 \times 6 \times 10^{-34} \times 10^{15}$$

$$\alpha^2 = 24 \times 22$$

$$\alpha = 22.9782$$

$$\alpha \simeq 22.98$$

10. Two identical plates P and Q, radiating as perfect black bodies, are kept in vacuum at constant absolute temperatures T_P and T_Q , respectively, with $T_Q < T_P$, as shown in Fig. 1. The radiated power transferred per unit area from P to Q is W_0 . Subsequently, two more plates, identical to P and Q, are introduced between P and Q, as shown in Fig. 2. Assume that heat transfer takes place only between adjacent plates. If the power transferred

per unit area in the direction from P to Q (Fig. 2) in the steady state is W_s , then the ratio $\frac{W_0}{W_s}$ is _____.

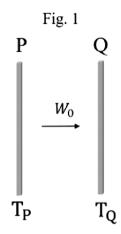
आदर्श कृष्ण पिंडों (black bodies) की तरह विकिरणकारी (radiating) दो समरूप प्लेटों P और Q को क्रमशः नियत परम तापमानों T_P और T_Q पर निर्वात (vacuum) में चित्र 1 के अनुसार रखा गया है, जहाँ $T_Q < T_P$ है । P से Q को स्थानान्तरित प्रति एकांक क्षेत्रफल विकरित शक्ति W_0 है । तत्पश्चात् P और Q के समरूप दो और प्लेटें, P और Q के बीच में चित्र P के अनुसार रखी जाती है । माना कि ऊष्मा का स्थानान्तरण दो निकटवर्ती प्लेटों के बीच ही होता है । यदि स्थायी अवस्था (steady state) में P से Q की ओर चित्र

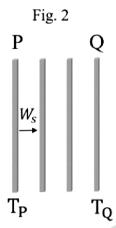
2 के अनुसार स्थानान्तरित प्रति एकांक क्षेत्रफल विकरित शक्ति W_s है, तो अनुपात $\dfrac{W_o}{W_s}$ है ______.

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Ans. 3

Sol. Figure 1: $W_o = A(T_P^4 - T_Q^4)$

$$T_{P}$$
 T_{1}
 T_{2}
 T_{Q}

$$W_{S} = A \left\lceil T_{P}^{4} - T_{I}^{4} \right\rceil$$

in steady state power transferred per unit area is same.

$$A \Big[\operatorname{T}_P^4 - \operatorname{T}_1^4 \Big] = A \Big[\operatorname{T}_1^4 - \operatorname{T}_2^4 \Big] = A \Big[\operatorname{T}_2^4 - \operatorname{T}_Q^4 \Big]$$

from above eq.
$$\frac{T_p^4 + T_2^4}{2} = T_1^4$$
(1) & $T_2^4 = \frac{T_1^4 + T_Q^4}{2}$ (2)

from (1) & (2)

$$T_{l}^{4} = \frac{2}{3} \left[T_{P}^{4} + \frac{T_{Q}^{4}}{2} \right]$$



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$$\frac{W_{_S}}{W_{_0}} = \frac{T_{_P}^4 - T_{_1}^4}{T_{_P}^4 - T_{_P}^4} = \frac{\frac{T_{_P}^4 - \frac{2}{3} \left(T_{_P}^4 + T_{_Q}^4\right)}{2}}{T_{_P}^4 - T_{_Q}^4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \frac{\left(T_{\rm P}^4 - T_{\rm Q}^4\right)}{T_{\rm P}^4 - T_{\rm Q}^4} = \frac{1}{3}$$

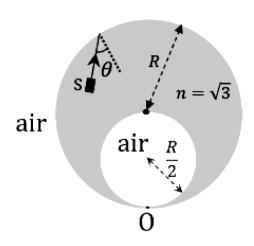
$$\frac{W_0}{W_0} = 3$$

11. A solid glass sphere of refractive index $n = \sqrt{3}$ and radius R contains a spherical air cavity of radius $\frac{R}{2}$, as shown in the figure. A very thin glass layer is present at the point O so that the air cavity (refractive index n = 1) remains inside the glass sphere. An unpolarized, unidirectional and monochromatic light source S emits a light ray from a point inside the glass sphere towards the periphery of the glass sphere. If the light is reflected from the point O and is fully polarized, then the angle of incidence at the inner surface of the glass sphere is θ . The value of $\sin\theta$ is _____.

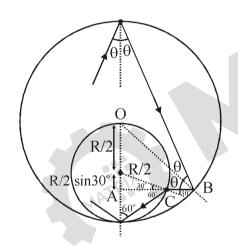
चित्रानुसार एक $n=\sqrt{3}$ अपवर्तनांक (refractive index) और R त्रिज्या के कांच के एक ठोस गोले के अन्दर $\frac{R}{2}$ त्रिज्या की एक गोलीय वायु गुहिका (air cavity) अवस्थित है। एक अत्यधिक पतली कांच की परत बिन्दु O पर इस तरह मौजूद है कि वायु गुहिका (अपवर्तनांक n=1) कांच के गोले के अन्दर ही रहती है। एक अध्यवित, एकदिशीय और एकवर्णी (unpolarized, unidirectional and monochromatic) प्रकाश स्त्रोत S कांच के गोले के अन्दर स्थित एक बिन्दु से गोले की परिधि की ओर एक प्रकाश किरण को उत्सर्जित करता है। यदि प्रकाश किरण बिन्दु O से परावर्तित होती है और पूर्ण रूप से ध्रुवित (fully polarized) है तो इस स्थिति में कांच के गोले के आंतरिक पृष्ट पर आपतन कोण O होता है। O होता है। O का मान है



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Ans. 3/4



Sol.

Using snell's law

at C,

$$\sqrt{3} \sin i = 1 \times \sin 60^{\circ}$$

$$i^{\circ} = 30^{\circ}$$

in \triangle OAB

$$\sin\theta = \frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{\frac{R}{2} + \frac{R}{4}}{R} = \frac{3}{4}$$

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Question Paper With Text Solution (Physics)

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12. A single slit diffraction experiment is performed to determine the slit width using the equation, $\frac{bd}{D} = m\lambda$, where b is the slit width, D the shortest distance between the slit and the screen, d the distance between the mth diffraction maximum and the central maximum, and λ is the wavelength. D and d are measured with scales of least count of 1 cm and 1 mm, respectively. The values of λ and m are known precisely to be 600 nm and 3, respectively. The absolute error (in μ m) in the value of b estimated using the diffraction maximum that occurs

एक एकल झिरी विवर्तन (single slit diffraction) प्रयोग में झिरी की चौड़ाई को समीकरण $\frac{bd}{D}=m\lambda$ से निर्धारित किया जाता है, जहाँ b झिरी की चौड़ाई है, D स्क्रीन और झिरी के बीच की निम्नतम दूरी है, d केन्द्रीय उच्चिष्ठ (central maximum) और m^{th} विवर्तन उच्चिष्ठ के बीच की दूरी है और λ तरंगदैर्ध्य है |D को एक 1 cm और d को एक 1 mm के अल्पतमांक (least count) वाले पैमानों से मापा जाता है $|\lambda$ और m के मान परिशुद्ध रूप (precisely) से क्रमशः 600 nm और 3 ज्ञात हैं | यदि d=5 mm और D=1 m है, तो m=3 वाली विवर्तन उच्चिष्ठ के लिये b के आकलित मान में निरपेक्ष त्रुटि (absolute error) का मान (μ m में) है ______.

Ans. 75.6

Sol.
$$\because \frac{\text{bd}}{D} = \text{m}\lambda$$
, given $\Delta D = 1 \text{ cm} = 1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$

for m = 3 with d = 5 mm and D = 1 m is

$$D = 1 \text{ m}, d = 5 \text{ mm}$$
 $\Delta d = 1 \text{ mm} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$

$$\lambda = 600 \text{ mm} = 6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{m\lambda D}{d} = \frac{(3)(6\times10^{-7})(1)}{5\times10^{-3}} = \frac{18}{5}\times10^{-4} \text{m}$$

$$\frac{\Delta b}{b} = \frac{\Delta D}{D} + \frac{\Delta d}{d} \Longrightarrow \Delta b = \left(\frac{\Delta D}{D} + \frac{\Delta d}{d}\right) \times b$$

$$=\left(\frac{0.01\text{m}}{1\text{m}} + \frac{1\text{mm}}{5\text{mm}}\right) \times \frac{18}{5} \times 10^{-4}\text{m}$$

$$=75.6 \times 10^{-6} \,\mathrm{m}$$

$$= 75.6 \mu \text{m}$$

Error in d is 20% so there is another possible solution.

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error in d is 1mm so value of d can be from 4mm to 6mm.

so
$$b_{max} = \frac{m\lambda D_{max}}{d_{min}} = \frac{3\times600\times10^{-9}\times1.01}{4\times10^{-3}} m = 454.5 \mu m$$

$$b_{min} = \frac{m\lambda D_{min}}{d_{max}} = \frac{3 \times 600 \times 10^{-9} \times 0.99m}{6 \times 10^{-3}} = 297 \mu m$$

So maximum error is 94.5 μm while taking b_{max} in account.

- 13. Consider an electron in the n = 3 orbit of a hydrogen-like atom with atomic number Z. At absolute temperature T, a neutron having thermal energy $k_B T$ has the same de Broglie wavelength as that of this electron. If this temperature is given by $T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$, (where h is the Planck's constant, k_B is the Boltzmann constant, m_N is the mass of the neutron and a_0 is the first Bohr radius of hydrogen atom) then the value of α is ______.

 High $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Boltzmann constant, $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$ is the Planck's $a_0 T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{a \pi^2 a_0^2 m N^K B}$
- **Ans.** 72
- Sol. For neutron,

$$\lambda_{N} = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2M_{N}(KE)}} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2M_{N}K_{B}T}} \qquad(1)$$

For electron,

$$\lambda_{\rm e} = \frac{\rm h}{\rm mv}$$

or,
$$\lambda_{\rm e} = \frac{\rm h}{\left(\frac{\rm nh}{2\pi\rm r}\right)}$$
 $\left(\because \rm mvr = \frac{\rm nh}{2\pi}\right)$

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or,
$$\lambda_{\rm e} = \frac{2\pi r}{n}$$

or,
$$\lambda_{\rm e} = \frac{2\pi}{\rm n} \left(a_0 \frac{\rm n^2}{\rm Z} \right) \quad \left(\because r_{\rm n} = \frac{r_0 \rm n^2}{\rm Z} \right)$$

$$\therefore \lambda_{\rm e} = \frac{2\pi a_0 n}{Z} \dots (ii)$$

$$\lambda_{\rm N} = \lambda_{\rm e}$$

or,
$$\frac{h}{\sqrt{2M_{\rm N}K_{\rm B}T}} = \frac{2\pi a_{\rm o}n}{Z}$$

or,
$$\frac{h^2}{2M_N K_B T} = \frac{4\pi^2 a_0^2 9}{Z^2}$$
 (: $n = 3$)

$$\therefore T = \frac{Z^2 h^2}{72\pi^2 a_0^2 M_N K_B}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 72$$
 (Answer)

SECTION 4 (Maximum Marks: 12)

- This section contains **THREE (03)** Matching List Sets.
- Each set has **ONE** Multiple Choice Question.
- Each set has **TWO** lists: **List-I** and **List-II**.
- List-I has Four entries (P), (Q), (R) and (S) and List-II has Five entries (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5).
- FOUR options are given in each Multiple Choice Question based on List-I and List-II and ONLY ONE of these four options satisfies the condition asked in the Multiple Choice Question.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:

Full Marks: +4 ONLY if the option corresponding to the correct combination is chosen;

Zero Marks: 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);

Negative Marks: -1 In all other cases.

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14. List-I shows four configurations, each consisting of a pair of ideal electric dipoles. Each dipole has a dipole moment of magnitude p, oriented as marked by arrows in the figures. In all the configurations the dipoles are fixed such that they are at a distance 2r apart along the x direction. The midpoint of the line joining the two dipoles is X. The possible resultant electric fields \vec{F} at X are given in List-II.

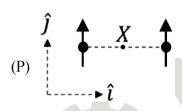
Choose the option that describes the correct match between the entries in List-I to those in List-II

सूची -I (List-1) में चार विन्यासों (configurations) को दिखाया गया है। प्रत्येक विन्यास में आदर्श विद्युत द्विध्रुवों (ideal electric dipoles) का एक युग्म (pair) है। प्रत्येक द्विध्रुव के द्विध्रुव आघूर्ण (dipole moment) का परिमाण p है और उनके अभिविन्यासों (orientations) को चित्रानुसार बाणों (arrows) से चिन्हित किया गया है। सभी विन्यासों में द्विध्रुव x दिशा के अनुदिश एक दूसरे से 2r दूरी पर स्थिर हैं। दो द्विध्रुवों को जोड़ने वाली रेखा का मध्य बिन्दु x है। X पर सम्भावित परिणामी विद्युत क्षेत्र \vec{E} सूची -II (List-II) में दिये गये हैं।

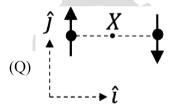
सूची-I की प्रविष्टियों का सूची-II की प्रविष्टियों से सही मिलान करने वाले विकल्प को चुनिये

List-I

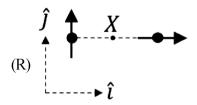
List-II



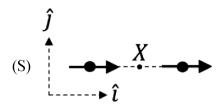




(2)
$$\vec{E} = -\frac{p}{2\pi \in_{0} r^{3}} \hat{j}$$



(3)
$$\vec{E} = -\frac{p}{4\pi \in_{0} r^{3}} (\hat{i} - \hat{j})$$



(4)
$$\vec{E} = -\frac{p}{4\pi \in {}_{0} r^{3}} (2\hat{i} - \hat{j})$$



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$$(5) \quad \vec{E} = \frac{p}{\pi \in_{0} r^{3}} \hat{i}$$

The correct option is:

सही विकल्प है-

(A) (P)
$$\rightarrow$$
 (3); (Q) \rightarrow (1); (R) \rightarrow (2); (S) \rightarrow (4)

(B) (P)
$$\rightarrow$$
 (4); (Q) \rightarrow (5); (R) \rightarrow (3); (S) \rightarrow (1)

(C) (P)
$$\rightarrow$$
 (2); (Q) \rightarrow (1); (R) \rightarrow (4); (S) \rightarrow (5)

(D) (P)
$$\rightarrow$$
 (2); (Q) \rightarrow (1); (R) \rightarrow (3); (S) \rightarrow (5)

C Ans.

Sol. (P)
$$P_1$$
 P_2 $E_1 = -\frac{K\Gamma_1}{r^3}\hat{j}, \vec{E}_2 = \frac{-K\Gamma_2}{r^3}\hat{j}$ $\therefore \vec{E}_{net} = \frac{-2KP}{r^3}\hat{j} = \frac{-P}{2\pi \in_0}\hat{j}$

$$\vec{E}_{1} = -\frac{K\vec{P}_{1}}{r^{3}}\hat{j}, \vec{E}_{2} = \frac{-K\vec{P}_{2}}{r^{3}}\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{E}_{1} = -2KP; -P :$$

$$\therefore \vec{E}_{net} = \frac{-2KP}{r^3} \hat{j} = \frac{-P}{2\pi \in_0 r^3} \hat{j}$$

$$(Q) \qquad \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} X \\ P_1 \\ P_2 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} Y \\ P_2 \end{array}$$

$$\vec{E}_{1} = \frac{-K\vec{P}_{1}}{r^{3}}\hat{j}, \vec{E}_{2} = \frac{+K\vec{P}_{2}}{r^{3}}\hat{j}$$

(R)
$$P_1 \qquad P_2 \qquad P_2 \qquad P_3 \qquad P_4 \qquad P_4 \qquad P_5 \qquad P_6 \qquad$$

(Q)
$$\vec{E}_{1} = \frac{-K\vec{P}_{1}}{r^{3}}\hat{j}, \vec{E}_{2} = \frac{+K\vec{P}_{2}}{r^{3}}\hat{j}$$

$$\therefore \vec{E}_{net} = 0$$

$$\vec{E}_{1} = \frac{-K\vec{P}_{1}}{r^{3}}\hat{j}, \vec{E}_{2} = \frac{+K\vec{P}_{2}}{r^{3}}\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{E}_{1} = \frac{-K\vec{P}_{1}}{r^{3}}\hat{j}, \vec{E}_{2} = \frac{2K\vec{P}_{2}\hat{i}}{r^{3}}$$

$$\vec{E}_{net} = \frac{KP}{r^{3}}(2\hat{i} - \hat{j}) = \frac{P}{4\pi \in_{0}}(2\hat{i} - \hat{j})$$

(S)
$$\vec{E}_{1} = \frac{2KP_{1}}{r^{3}}\hat{i}, \vec{I}$$

$$\vec{E}_{net} = \frac{4KP}{r^{3}}\hat{i}$$

$$\vec{E}_{net} = \frac{4KP}{r^{3}}\hat{i}$$

$$= \frac{P}{\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}}\hat{i}$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{2K\vec{P}_1}{r^3}\hat{i}, \vec{E}_2 = \frac{2K\vec{P}_2\hat{i}}{r^3}$$

$$\vec{E}_{net} = \frac{4KP}{r^3}\hat{i}$$

$$= \frac{P}{r^3}\hat{i}$$

$$(C)(P) \rightarrow (2); (Q) \rightarrow (1); (R) \rightarrow (4); (S) \rightarrow (5)$$

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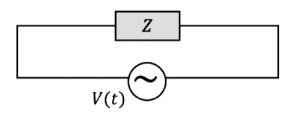
Website: www.matrixedu.in; Email: smd@matrixacademy.co.in



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15. A circuit with an electrical load having impedance Z is connected with an AC source as shown in the diagram. The source voltage varies in time as $V(t) = 300 \sin(400t) V$, where t is time in s. List-I shows various options for the load. The possible currents i (t) in the circuit as a function of time are given in List-II.

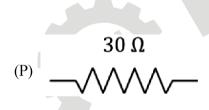
चित्रानुसार, एक परिपथ (circuit) में Z प्रतिबाधा वाले एक वैद्युत लोड को एक AC स्त्रोत से जोड़ा गया है। समय के साथ स्त्रोत का विभव $V(t) = 300 \sin(400t) \ V$ के अनुसार विचरित (vary) होता है, जहाँ t (s में) समय है। सूची -I (List-I) वैद्युत लोड के लिए विभिन्न विकल्प दिखाती है। परिपथ में संभावित धराएं i (t) समय के फलन के रूप में सूची -II (List-II) में दी गयी हैं।

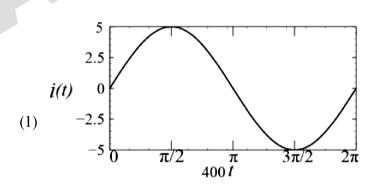


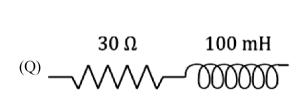
Choose the option that describes the correct match between the entries in List-II to those in List-II.

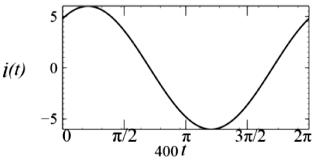
सूची -I (List-I) की प्रविष्टियों का सूची -II (List-II) की प्रविष्टियों से सही मिलान करने वाले विकल्प को चुनिये।

List-II List-II







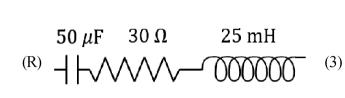


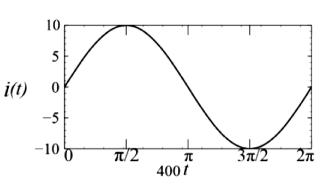
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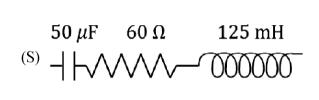
(2)

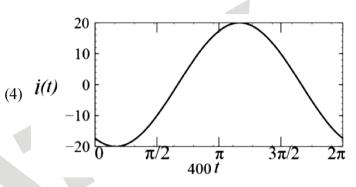
Question Paper With Text Solution (Physics)

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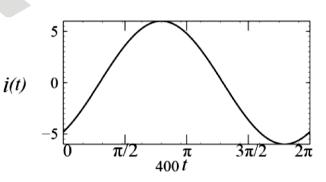












The correct option is:

सही विकल्प है–

(A) (P)
$$\rightarrow$$
 (3); (Q) \rightarrow (5); (R) \rightarrow (2); (S) \rightarrow (1)

(B) (P)
$$\rightarrow$$
 (1); (Q) \rightarrow (5); (R) \rightarrow (2); (S) \rightarrow (3)

(C) (P)
$$\rightarrow$$
 (3); (Q) \rightarrow (4); (R) \rightarrow (2); (S) \rightarrow (1)

(D) (P)
$$\rightarrow$$
 (1); (Q) \rightarrow (4); (R) \rightarrow (2); (S) \rightarrow (5)

Ans. A

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(5)

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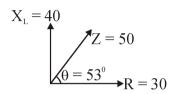
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(P) As load is purely resistive, current & voltage will remain in same phase Sol.

$$i = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{300\sin 400t}{30}$$

 $i = 10 \sin 400t$

(Q)
$$X_{L} = \sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}$$

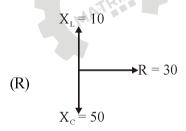


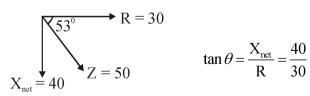
$$X_{L} = \sqrt{(30)^{2} + (400 \times \frac{1}{10})^{2}} = 50$$
, $\tan \theta = \frac{X_{L}}{R} = \frac{40}{30}$

$$X_{L} = 50 \angle 53^{\circ}$$

$$i = \frac{V}{X_{t}} = \frac{300 \sin 400t}{50 \angle 53^{\circ}}$$

$$i = 6\sin\left(400t - 53^{\circ}\right)$$





$$\tan \theta = \frac{X_{\text{net}}}{R} = \frac{40}{30}$$

$$i = \frac{300 \sin 400t}{50 \angle -53^{\circ}}$$

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$$i = 6\sin\left(400t + 53^{\circ}\right)$$

(S) $X_L = X_C = 50$, hence circuit is in resonance

 $Z = 60 / 0^{\circ}$ resonance condition

$$i = \frac{300\sin 400t}{60 \angle 0^{\circ}}$$

 $i = 5 \sin 400t$

Option (A) is correct

16. List-I shows various functional dependencies of energy (E) on the atomic number (Z). Energies associated with certain phenomena are given in List-II.

Choose the option that describes the correct match between the entries in List-I to those in List-II.

List-I

- (P) $E \propto Z^2$
- (Q) $E \propto (Z-1)^2$
- (R) $E \propto Z(Z-1)$
- (S) E is practically independent of Z

The correct option is:

List-II

- (1) energy of characteristic x-rays
- (2) electrostatic part of the nuclear binding energy for stable nuclei with mass numbers in the range 30 to 170
- (3) energy of continuous x-rays
- (4) average nuclear binding energy per nucleon for stable nuclei with mass number in the range 30 to 170
- (5) energy of radiation due to electronic transitions from hydrogen-like atoms



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सूची -I (List-I) में ऊर्जा (E) की परमाणु क्रमांक (Z) पर विभिन्न फलनीय निर्भरतायें (functional dependencies) दी गयी हैं। सूची -II (List-II) में कुछ परिघटनाओं (phenomena) से सम्बन्धित ऊर्जायें दी गयी हैं।

सूची -I की प्रविष्टियों का सूची -II की प्रविष्टियों से सही मिलान करने वाले विकल्प को चुनिये।

सूची-I

(P) $E \propto Z^2$

(Q) $E \propto (Z-1)^2$

(R) $E \propto Z(Z-1)$

(S) व्यवहारिक रूप से, E का मान Z पर निर्भर नहीं करता है। सूची-II

(1) अभिलक्षणिक (characteristic) x-किरणों की ऊर्जा

(2) द्रव्यमान संख्या 30 से 170 की परास (range) वाले स्थायी नाभिकों की नाभिकीय बंधन ऊर्जा का वैद्युतस्थैतिक भाग/अंश (electrostatic part)

(3) संतत (continuous) x-किरणों की ऊर्जा

(4) द्रव्यमान संख्या 30 से 170 की परास वाले स्थायी नाभिकों की प्रति न्युक्लिऑन (nucleon) औसत नाभिकीय बंधन ऊर्जा

(5) हाइड्रोजन जैसे परमाणुओं से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संक्रमणों (electronic transitions) के कारण विकिरण की ऊर्जा

सही विकल्प है:

(A) (P)
$$\rightarrow$$
 (4); (Q) \rightarrow (3); (R) \rightarrow (1); (S) \rightarrow (2)

(B) (P)
$$\rightarrow$$
 (5); (Q) \rightarrow (2); (R) \rightarrow (1); (S) \rightarrow (4)

(C) (P)
$$\rightarrow$$
 (5); (Q) \rightarrow (1); (R) \rightarrow (2); (S) \rightarrow (4)

(D) (P)
$$\rightarrow$$
 (3); (Q) \rightarrow (2); (R) \rightarrow (1); (S) \rightarrow (5)

Ans. C

Sol. $(1) \Rightarrow Q$ For characteristic X-rays

$$E \propto (Z_{eff})^2$$

for K shell screening coefficient is 1

$$E \propto (Z-1)^2$$

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 $(2) \Rightarrow R$ Electrostatic binding energy

For 2 nucleons \Rightarrow no. of pairs will be 1

For 3 nucleons \Rightarrow no. of pairs will be 2

For 4 nucleons \Rightarrow no. of pairs will be 6

For n nucleons \Rightarrow no. of pairs will be (Z)(Z-1)

$$E \propto (Z)(Z-1)$$

 $(3) \Rightarrow S$ Energy of continous X - rays is independent of Z.

(4) \Rightarrow S Binding energy per nucleons for nuclei with mass no. 30 to 170 is almost a straight line and hence independent on Z.

 $(5) \Rightarrow P$ For H like atom

$$E = -13.6 \frac{Z^2}{n^2}$$

$$E \propto Z^2$$

Among all the options given, option (C) is correct