

JEE Adv. May 2024
Question Paper With Text Solution
18 May | Paper-2

MATHEMATICS



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

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**JEE ADV. MAY 2024 | 26TH. MAY PAPER-2****SECTION – 1 (MAXIMUM MARKS: 12)**

- This section contains **FOUR (04)** question stems.
- 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 **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. Let x_0 be the real number such that $e^{x_0} + x_0 = 0$. For a given real number α , define

$$g(x) = \frac{3xe^x + 3x - \alpha e^x - \alpha x}{3(e^x + 1)}$$

for all real numbers x .

Then which one of the following statements is TRUE?

- (A) For $\alpha = 2$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left| \frac{g(x) + e^{x_0}}{x - x_0} \right| = 0$ (B) For $\alpha = 2$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left| \frac{g(x) + e^{x_0}}{x - x_0} \right| = 1$
- (C) For $\alpha = 3$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left| \frac{g(x) + e^{x_0}}{x - x_0} \right| = 0$ (D) For $\alpha = 3$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left| \frac{g(x) + e^{x_0}}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{2}{3}$

मान लीजिए कि x_0 वह वास्तविक संख्या (real number) है कि $e^{x_0} + x_0 = 0$ है। किसी दी गयी एक वास्तविक संख्या α , तथा

सभी वास्तविक संख्याओं x के लिए $g(x) = \frac{3xe^x + 3x - \alpha e^x - \alpha x}{3(e^x + 1)}$ परिभाषित कीजिये।

तब निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन सा एक कथन सत्य है?

- (A) $\alpha = 2$ के लिए, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left| \frac{g(x) + e^{x_0}}{x - x_0} \right| = 0$ है (B) $\alpha = 2$ के लिए, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left| \frac{g(x) + e^{x_0}}{x - x_0} \right| = 1$ है
- (C) $\alpha = 3$ के लिए, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left| \frac{g(x) + e^{x_0}}{x - x_0} \right| = 0$ है (D) $\alpha = 3$ के लिए, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left| \frac{g(x) + e^{x_0}}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{2}{3}$ है

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**Ans.** C

Sol. $g(x) = x - \frac{\alpha(e^x + x)}{3(e^x + 1)}$

$$g'(x) = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{3} \left\{ \frac{(e^x + 1)^2 - (e^x + x)e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2} \right\}$$

$$g'(x_0) = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{3} \left\{ \frac{(e^{x_0} + 1)^2 - 0}{(e^{x_0} + 1)^2} \right\}$$

$$g'(x_0) = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left| \frac{g(x) + e^{x_0}}{x - x_0} \right| = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$$

Using L'Hospital Rule

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left| \frac{g'(x)}{1} \right| = |g'(x_0)|$$

$$= \left| 1 - \frac{\alpha}{3} \right|$$

for $\alpha = 3 \Rightarrow L = 0$ 2. Let $\mathbf{R}$ denote the set of all real numbers. Then the area of the region

$$\left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} : x > 0, y > \frac{1}{x}, 5x - 4y - 1 > 0, 4x + 4y - 17 < 0 \right\}$$

is :

मान लीजिए कि $\mathbf{R}$ सभी वास्तविक संख्याओं (real numbers) के समुच्चय (set) को दर्शाता है। तब क्षेत्र (region)

$$\left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} : x > 0, y > \frac{1}{x}, 5x - 4y - 1 > 0, 4x + 4y - 17 < 0 \right\}$$

का क्षेत्रफल (area) है :

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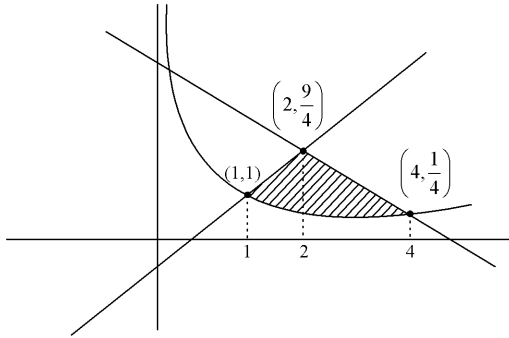


(A) $\frac{17}{16} - \log_e 4$

(B) $\frac{33}{8} - \log_e 4$

(C) $\frac{57}{8} - \log_e 4$

(D) $\frac{17}{2} - \log_e 4$

Ans. B**Sol.**

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(1 + \frac{9}{4}\right) \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right) \times 2 - \int_1^4 \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$A = \frac{33}{8} - \ln 4$$

3. The total number of real solutions of the equation $\theta = \tan^{-1}(2 \tan \theta) - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{6 \tan \theta}{9 + \tan^2 \theta}\right)$ is

(Here, the inverse trigonometric functions $\sin^{-1}x$ and $\tan^{-1}x$ assume values in $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ and $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, respectively)

समीकरण (equation) $\theta = \tan^{-1}(2 \tan \theta) - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{6 \tan \theta}{9 + \tan^2 \theta}\right)$ के कुल वास्तविक हलों की संख्या (total number of real solutions) है

(यहाँ प्रतिलोम त्रिकोणमितीय फलनों, (inverse trigonometric functions) $\sin^{-1}x$ तथा $\tan^{-1}x$ के मान क्रमशः $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ और

$\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ में हैं।)

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 5

Ans. C**MATRIX JEE ACADEMY****Office : Piprali Road, Sikar (Raj.) | Ph. 01572-241911****Website : www.matrixedu.in ; Email : smd@matrixacademy.co.in**

Sol. $\theta = \tan^{-1}(2 \tan \theta) - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2 \left(\frac{\tan \theta}{3} \right)}{1 + \left(\frac{\tan \theta}{3} \right)^2} \right)$

Let $\frac{\tan \theta}{3} = \tan \alpha$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(2 \tan \theta) - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}(\sin 2\alpha)$$

Case-I : $2\alpha \in \left(-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$$\alpha \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\tan \alpha \in (-\infty, -1)$$

$$\frac{\tan \theta}{3} \in (-\infty, -1)$$

$$\tan \theta \in (-\infty, -3)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(2 \tan \theta) - \frac{1}{2}(-\pi - 2\alpha)$$

$$\theta - \frac{\pi}{2} = \tan^{-1}(2 \tan \theta) + \alpha$$

$$\tan\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{2 \tan \theta + \tan \alpha}{1 - 2 \tan \theta \cdot \tan \alpha}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\tan \theta} = \frac{2 \tan \theta + \frac{\tan \theta}{3}}{1 - \frac{2 \tan^2 \theta}{3}}$$

$$\frac{-1}{\tan \theta} = \frac{7 \tan \theta}{3 - 2 \tan^2 \theta}$$



$$5 \tan^2 \theta = -3$$

No solution.

$$\text{Case-II : } 2\alpha \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\alpha \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$$

$$\tan \theta \in [-3, 3]$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(2 \tan \theta) - \frac{1}{2}(2\alpha)$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta - \tan \alpha}{1 + 2 \tan \theta \tan \alpha}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{5 \tan \theta}{3 + 2 \tan^2 \theta} \quad \left(\tan \alpha = \frac{\tan \theta}{3} \right)$$

$$\tan \theta = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \tan^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\tan \theta = \pm 1$$

3 solutions

$$\text{Case-III : } 2\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$$

$$\alpha \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\tan \theta \in (3, \infty)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(2 \tan \theta) - \frac{1}{2}(\pi - 2\alpha)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta = \tan^{-1}(2 \tan \theta) + \alpha$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = \frac{2 \tan \theta + \tan \alpha}{1 - 2 \tan \theta \tan \alpha}$$



$$\frac{-1}{\tan \theta} = \frac{7 \tan \theta}{3 - 2 \tan^2 \theta}$$

$$\left(\tan \alpha = \frac{\tan \theta}{3} \right)$$

$$5 \tan^2 \theta = -3$$

No solution

Total 3 solutions.

4. Let S denote the locus of the point of intersection of the pair of lines

$$4x - 3y = 12\alpha,$$

$$4\alpha x + 3\alpha y = 12,$$

where α varies over the set of non-zero real numbers. Let T be the tangent to S passing through the points (p, 0) and (0, q), $q > 0$, and parallel to the line $4x - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}y = 0$. Then the value of pq is :

मान लीजिए कि S, रेखा-युग्म (pair of lines)

$$4x - 3y = 12\alpha,$$

$$4\alpha x + 3\alpha y = 12,$$

के प्रतिच्छेदन बिन्दु (point of intersection) के बिन्दुपथ (locus) को दर्शाता है, जहाँ α शून्येतर वास्तविक संख्याओं (non-zero real numbers) के समुच्चय (set) पर विचरित करता (varies on) है। मान लीजिए कि T, वक्र (curve) S पर वह स्पर्श-रेखा

(tangent) है जो बिन्दुओं (p, 0) तथा (0, q), $q > 0$, से गुजरती है, और रेखा $4x - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}y = 0$ के समांतर (parallel) है। तब pq

का मान है :

(A) $-6\sqrt{2}$

(B) $-3\sqrt{2}$

(C) $-9\sqrt{2}$

(D) $-12\sqrt{2}$

Ans. A

Sol. $4x - 3y = 12\alpha$

$$12 = \alpha (4x + 3y)$$

$$\frac{4x - 3y}{12} = \frac{12}{4x + 3y}$$

$$16x^2 - 9y^2 = 144$$

$$\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

$$T : y = mx \pm \sqrt{9m^2 - 16}$$

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$$m = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$T : y = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}x + 4 \quad (q > 0)$$

$$p = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$q = 4$$

$$pq = -6\sqrt{2}$$

SECTION - 2 (MAXIMUM MARKS: 16)

- This section contains **FOUR (04)** question stems.
- 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 according to the following marking scheme:
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 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;
choosing **ONLY** (B) and (D) will get +2 marks;

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choosing ONLY (A) will get +1 mark;

choosing ONLY (B) will get +1 mark;

choosing ONLY (D) will get +1 mark;

choosing no option(s) (i.e. the question is unanswered) will get 0 marks and choosing any other option(s) will get -2 marks.

5. Let $I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$. Let $Q = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ for some non-zero real numbers x, y , and z , for which

there is a 2×2 matrix R with all entries being non-zero real numbers, such that $QR = RP$.

Then which of the following statements is (are) TRUE?

(A) The determinant of $Q - 2I$ is zero

(B) The determinant of $Q - 6I$ is 12

(C) The determinant of $Q - 3I$ is 15

(D) $yz = 2$

मान लीजिए कि $I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, और $P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ हैं। मान लीजिए कि किन्हीं शून्येतर (non-zero) वास्तविक संख्याओं (real

numbers) x, y और z के लिए $Q = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ है, जिसके लिए एक 2×2 आव्यूह (matrix) R है, जिसकी सभी प्रविष्टियाँ

(entries) शून्येतर वास्तविक संख्याएँ हैं, तथा $QR = RP$ है।

तब निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौनसा(से) सत्य है (हैं)?

(A) $Q - 2I$ का सारणिक (determinant) शून्य (zero) है (B) $Q - 6I$ का सारणिक (determinant) 12 है

(C) $Q - 3I$ का सारणिक (determinant) 15 है

(D) $yz = 2$ है

Ans. AB

Sol. Let $R = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$

$$QR = RP$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ax + cy = 2a \Rightarrow cy = a(2 - x)$$

$$bx + dy = 3b \Rightarrow dy = b(3 - x)$$

$$az + 4c = 2c \Rightarrow az = -2c$$

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$$bz + 4d = 3d \Rightarrow bz = -d$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{c}{d} &= \frac{a(2-x)}{b(3-x)} \\ \frac{a}{b} &= \frac{2c}{d} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$cy \cdot az = a(2-x)(-2c)$$

$$yz = -2(2-x)$$

$$yz = -2 \Rightarrow D \text{ (wrong)}$$

$$|Q - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} x - \lambda & y \\ z & 4 - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x - \lambda)(4 - \lambda) - yz$$

$$|Q - \lambda I| = (1 - \lambda)(4 - \lambda) + 2$$

$$\lambda = 2 \Rightarrow |Q - 2I| = 0 \quad (A) \rightarrow (\text{Right})$$

$$\lambda = 6 \Rightarrow |Q - 6I| = 12 \quad (B) \rightarrow (\text{Right})$$

$$\lambda = 3 \Rightarrow |Q - 3I| = 0 \quad (C) \rightarrow (\text{Wrong})$$

6. Let S denote the locus of the mid-points of those chords of the parabola $y^2 = x$, such that the area of the region enclosed between the parabola and the chord is $\frac{4}{3}$. Let R denote the region lying in the first quadrant, enclosed by the parabola $y^2 = x$, the curve S, and the lines $x = 1$ and $x = 4$.

Then which of the following statements is (are) TRUE?

$$(A) (4, \sqrt{3}) \in S$$

$$(B) (5, \sqrt{2}) \in S$$

$$(C) \text{ Area of R is } \frac{14}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$(D) \text{ Area of R is } \frac{14}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}$$

मान लीजिए कि S, परवलय (parabola) $y^2 = x$ की उन सभी जीवाओं (chord) के मध्य-बिन्दुओं (mid-points) का बिन्दुपथ (locus) है, जिनके लिए परवलय एवं जीवा द्वारा घिरे क्षेत्र (region enclosed) का क्षेत्रफल (area) $\frac{4}{3}$ है। मान लीजिए कि R प्रथम चतुर्थांश (first quadrant) में उस क्षेत्र को दर्शाता है, जो परवलय $y^2 = x$, वक्र (curve) S, और रेखाओं $x = 1$ तथा $x = 4$ द्वारा घिरा हुआ है।



तब निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौनसा (से) सत्य है (हैं)?

(A) $(4, \sqrt{3}) \in S$

(B) $(5, \sqrt{2}) \in S$

(C) R का क्षेत्रफल $\frac{14}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}$ है

(D) R का क्षेत्रफल $\frac{14}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}$ है

Ans. AC

Sol. Equation of chord AB $T = S_1$

$$ky - \left(\frac{x+h}{2} \right) = k^2 - h$$

$$x - 2ky + 2k^2 - h = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow h - k^2 < 0$$

For area interchange x & y

$$y - 2kx + 2k^2 - h = 0 \text{ \& } y = x^2$$

$$x^2 - 2kx + (2k^2 - h) = 0 \begin{cases} \alpha \\ \beta \end{cases}$$

$$|\alpha - \beta| = \sqrt{4k^2 - 4(2k^2 - h)} = \sqrt{4h - 4k^2}$$

$$A = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} ((2kx + h - 2k^2) - x^2) dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

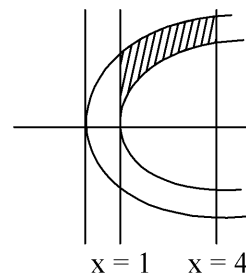
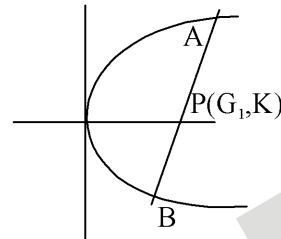
$$\frac{(4h - 4k^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$(4h - 4k^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow (4h - 4k^2) = 4$$

$$h - k^2 = 1$$

$$(4, \sqrt{3}) \in S$$





$$A = \int_1^4 (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-1}) dx = \frac{2}{3} \left[\left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} - (x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \right]_1^4$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (8 - 3\sqrt{3} - 1) = \frac{14}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}$$

7. Let $P(x_1, y_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2)$ be two distinct points on the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

such that $y_1 > 0$, and $y_2 > 0$. Let C denote the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 9$, and M be the point $(3, 0)$. Suppose the line $x = x_1$ intersects C at R , and the line $x = x_2$ intersects C at S , such that the y -coordinates of R and S are positive.

Let $\angle ROM = \frac{\pi}{6}$ and $\angle SOM = \frac{\pi}{3}$, where O denote the origin $(0, 0)$. Let $|XY|$ denote the length of the line segment XY .

Then which of the following statements is (are) TRUE?

(A) The equation of the line joining P and Q is $2x + 3y = 3(1 + \sqrt{3})$

(B) The equation of the line joining P and Q is $2x + y = 3(1 + \sqrt{3})$

(C) If $N_2 = (x_2, 0)$, then $3|N_2Q| = 2|N_2S|$

(D) If $N_1 = (x_1, 0)$, then $9|N_1P| = 4|N_1R|$

मान लीजिए कि $P(x_1, y_1)$ और $Q(x_2, y_2)$, दीर्घवृत्त (ellipse)

$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

पर दो ऐसे भिन्न बिन्दु हैं, कि $y_1 > 0$ और $y_2 > 0$ हैं। मान लीजिए कि C , वृत्त (circle) $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ को दर्शाता है, और M , बिन्दु $(3, 0)$ है। मान लीजिए कि रेखा (line) $x = x_1$, वृत्त C को R पर प्रतिच्छेदित (intersect) करती है, और रेखा $x = x_2$, वृत्त C को S प्रतिच्छेदित करती है, जहाँ R तथा S के y -निर्देशांक (y -coordinates) धनात्मक (positive) हैं।

मान लीजिए कि $\angle ROM = \frac{\pi}{6}$ और $\angle SOM = \frac{\pi}{3}$ हैं, जहाँ O मूलबिन्दु (origin) $(0, 0)$ को दर्शाता है। मान लीजिए कि $|XY|$,

रेखाखण्ड (line segment) XY की लम्बाई को दर्शाता है।

तब निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौनसा (से) सत्य है (हैं)?

(A) P और Q को जोड़ने वाली रेखा का समीकरण (equation) $2x + 3y = 3(1 + \sqrt{3})$ है

(B) P और Q को जोड़ने वाली रेखा का समीकरण (equation) $2x + y = 3(1 + \sqrt{3})$ है

(C) If $N_2 = (x_2, 0)$, then $3|N_2Q| = 2|N_2S|$ (D) If $N_1 = (x_1, 0)$, then $9|N_1P| = 4|N_1R|$ **Ans.** AC

Sol. $P \equiv (3 \cos 30^\circ, 2 \sin 30^\circ) \equiv \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, 1 \right)$

$$Q \equiv (3 \cos 60^\circ, 2 \sin 60^\circ) \equiv \left(\frac{3}{2}, \sqrt{3} \right)$$

$$R \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right), S \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$M_{PQ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

Equation of line PQ

$$y - \sqrt{3} = -\frac{2}{3} \left(x - \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$2x + 3y = 3(\sqrt{3} + 1)$$

Now if $N_2 \equiv (x_2, 0) \equiv \left(\frac{3}{2}, 0 \right)$

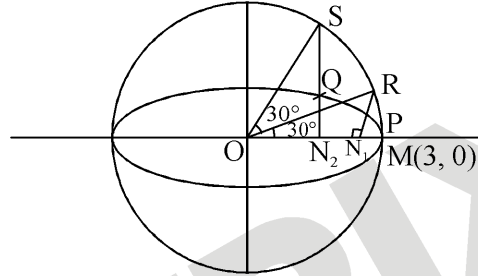
$$|N_2Q| = \sqrt{3} \text{ and } |N_2S| = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3|N_2Q| = 2|N_2S|$$

Now if $N_1 = (x_1, 0)$

$$\Rightarrow N_1 = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow |N_1P| = 1, |N_1R| = \frac{3}{2}$$



8. Let $\mathbf{R}$ denote the set of all real numbers. Let $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{6x + \sin x}{2x + \sin x} & \text{if } x \neq 0, \\ \frac{7}{3} & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

Then which of the following statements is (are) TRUE?

- (A) The point $x = 0$ is a point of local maxima of f
- (B) The point $x = 0$ is a point of local minima of f
- (C) Number of points of local maxima of f in the interval $[\pi, 6\pi]$ is 3
- (D) Number of points of local minima of f in the interval $[2\pi, 4\pi]$ is 1

मान लीजिए $\mathbf{R}$ सभी वास्तविक संख्याओं (real numbers) के समुच्चय (set) को दर्शाता है। मान लीजिए फलन (function) $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{6x + \sin x}{2x + \sin x} & \text{if } x \neq 0, \\ \frac{7}{3} & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

द्वारा परिभाषित है। तब निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौनसा (से) सत्य है (हैं)?

- (A) बिन्दु $x = 0$, f का एक स्थानीय उच्चतम का बिन्दु (point of local maxima) है
- (B) बिन्दु $x = 0$, f का एक स्थानीय निम्नतम का बिन्दु (point of local minima) है।
- (C) अंतराल (interval) $[\pi, 6\pi]$ में f के स्थानीय उच्चतम के बिन्दुओं (points of local maxima) की 3 संख्या है
- (D) अंतराल (interval) $[2\pi, 4\pi]$ में f के स्थानीय निम्नतम के बिन्दुओं (points of local minima) की 1 संख्या है

Ans. BCD

SECTION – 3 (MAXIMUM MARKS: 24)

- This section contains **EIGHT (08)** question stems.
- 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 according to the following marking scheme:

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

Zero Marks : 0 In all other cases.

9. Let $y(x)$ be the solution of the differential equation $x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = x^2 + y^2$, $x > \frac{1}{e}$, satisfying $y(1) = 0$.

Then the value of $2 \frac{(y(e))^2}{y(e^2)}$ is _____.

मान लीजिए $y(x)$, अवकल समीकरण (differential equation) $x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = x^2 + y^2$, $x > \frac{1}{e}$, का वह हल (solution) है

जो $y(1) = 0$ को संतुष्ट करता है। तब $2 \frac{(y(e))^2}{y(e^2)}$ का मान _____ है।

Ans. 0.75

Sol. Put $y = vx$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$\text{So, } x^2 \left(v + x \frac{dv}{dx} \right) + x^2 v = x^2 (1 + v^2)$$

$$v + \frac{xdv}{dx} + v = 1 + v^2$$

$$\frac{xdv}{dx} = 1 + v^2 - 2v$$

$$\int \frac{dv}{(v-1)^2} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$-\frac{1}{v-1} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\frac{x}{x-y} = \ln|x| + C$$



$$y(1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{x}{x-y} = \ln x + 1$$

$$\frac{x}{x-y} = \ln ex$$

$$y(e) = \frac{e}{2} \text{ \& } y(e^2) = \frac{2e^2}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2(y(e))^2}{y(e^2)} = \frac{\frac{2e^2}{4}}{\frac{2e^2}{3}} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

10. Let $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{23}$ be real numbers such that $\left(1 + \frac{2}{5}x\right)^{23} = \sum_{i=0}^{23} a_i x^i$ for every real number x . Let a_r be the largest among the numbers a_j for $0 \leq j \leq 23$.

Then the value of r is _____.

मान लीजिए कि $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{23}$ इस प्रकार की वास्तविक संख्याएँ (real numbers) हैं कि सभी वास्तविक संख्याओं x के लिए,

$$\left(1 + \frac{2}{5}x\right)^{23} = \sum_{i=0}^{23} a_i x^i \text{ है। मान लीजिए कि संख्याओं } a_j, 0 \leq j \leq 23, \text{ में सबसे बड़ी संख्या } a_r \text{ है। तब } r \text{ का मान } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ है।}$$

Ans. 6

Sol. $x = 1$

$$\left(1 + \frac{2}{5}\right)^{23} = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_{23}$$

For N.G.T.

$$\frac{n+1}{1 + \frac{x}{y}} \Rightarrow \frac{23+1}{1 + \frac{5}{2}} = \frac{48}{7}$$

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$$\left[\frac{48}{7} \right] = 6 = r$$

So T_7 is the numerically Greater term.

$$r = 6$$

11. A factory has a total of three manufacturing units, M_1 , M_2 , and M_3 , which produce bulbs independent of each other. The units M_1 , M_2 , and M_3 produce bulbs in the proportions of $2 : 2 : 1$, respectively. It is known that 20% of the bulbs produced in the factory are defective. It is also known that, of all the bulbs produced by M_1 , 15% are defective. Suppose that, if a randomly chosen bulb produced in the factory is found to be defective, the probability that it was produced by M_2 is $\frac{2}{5}$.

If a bulb is chosen randomly from the bulbs produced by M_3 , then the probability that it is defective is _____.

एक कारखाने (factory) में कुल तीन निर्माण इकाईयाँ (manufacturing units) M_1 , M_2 , और M_3 हैं, जो एक दूसरे से स्वतंत्र रूप से (independent of each other) बल्बों का उत्पादन करती हैं। इकाईयाँ M_1 , M_2 और M_3 क्रमशः (respectively) $2 : 2 : 1$ के अनुपात (proportions) में बल्ब बनाती हैं। यह ज्ञात है कि कारखाने में बनने वाले सभी बल्बों में 20% बल्ब खराब निकलते हैं। यह भी ज्ञात है कि M_1 द्वारा बनाये गये सभी बल्बों में 15% बल्ब खराब निकलते हैं। मान लीजिए कि, यदि कारखाने में बनाये गए बल्बों में से एक यादृच्छया (randomly) चुना गया बल्ब खराब पाया जाता है, तब इसके M_2 द्वारा बनाये जाने की प्रायिकता (probability) $\frac{2}{5}$ है।

यदि M_3 द्वारा बनाये गये बल्बों में से एक बल्ब यादृच्छया चुना जाता है, तब इसके खराब निकलने की प्रायिकता _____ है।

Ans. 0.3

Sol. Let total 100 bulbs Produced

$$\Rightarrow n(m_1) = 40, n(m_2) = 40, n(m_3) = 20$$

$$\text{Total defective bulbs} = 20$$

$$\text{Defective by } m_1 = 6$$

$$\text{Defective by } m_2 = x$$

$$\text{Defective by } m_3 = 14 - x$$

$$P(\text{defective bulb}) = 20/100$$

$$P\left(\frac{\text{Defective bulb by } M_2}{\text{Defective bulb}}\right) = \frac{2}{5}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{100} \cdot \frac{100}{20} = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow x = 8$$

$$P\left(\frac{\text{defective bulb}}{m_3}\right) = \frac{6}{20} = 3/10 = 0.3$$

12. Consider the vectors $\vec{x} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$, $\vec{y} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}$, and $\vec{z} = 3\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$. For two distinct positive real number α and β , define $\vec{X} = \alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y} - \vec{z}$, $\vec{Y} = \alpha\vec{y} + \beta\vec{z} - \vec{x}$, and $\vec{Z} = \alpha\vec{z} + \beta\vec{x} - \vec{y}$.

If the vectors $\vec{X}$, $\vec{Y}$, and $\vec{Z}$ lie in a plane, then the value of $\alpha + \beta - 3$ is _____.

सदिशों (vectors) $\vec{x} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$, $\vec{y} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}$, और $\vec{z} = 3\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ पर विचार कीजिए। दो भिन्न (distinct) धनात्मक (positive real number) α और β के लिए, $\vec{X} = \alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y} - \vec{z}$, $\vec{Y} = \alpha\vec{y} + \beta\vec{z} - \vec{x}$, और $\vec{Z} = \alpha\vec{z} + \beta\vec{x} - \vec{y}$ परिभाषित कीजिए। यदि सदिश $\vec{X}$, $\vec{Y}$ और $\vec{Z}$ एक समतल (plane) पर स्थित हैं, तब $\alpha + \beta - 3$ का मान _____ है।

Ans. -2

Sol. $\vec{x} = (1, 2, 3)$, $\vec{y} = (2, 3, 1)$, $\vec{z} = (3, 1, 2)$

$$[\vec{X}\vec{Y}\vec{Z}] = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \beta & -1 \\ -1 & \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & -1 & \alpha \end{vmatrix} [\vec{x} \vec{y} \vec{z}] = 0$$

$$[\vec{x} \vec{y} \vec{z}] = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 5 - 2(1) + 3(-7) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \beta & -1 \\ -1 & \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & -1 & \alpha \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_2 + R_3$$

$$(\alpha + \beta - 1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & -1 & \alpha \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha + \beta - 1) (\alpha^2 + \beta + \alpha + \beta^2 + 1 - \alpha\beta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = 1 \text{ or } \alpha^2 + \alpha(1 - \beta) + \beta^2 + \beta + 1 = 0$$

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For $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$$\Rightarrow D \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 - \beta)^2 - 4(1)(\beta^2 + \beta + 1) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \beta^2 - 2\beta - 4\beta^2 - 4\beta - 4 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -3\beta^2 - 6\beta - 3 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta^2 + 2\beta + 1 \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\beta + 1)^2 \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = -1 \text{ (not possible)}$$

$$\text{Hence } \alpha + \beta = 1$$

13. For a non-zero complex number z , let $\arg(z)$ denote the principal argument of z , with $-\pi < \arg(z) \leq \pi$. Let ω

be the cube root of unity for which $0 < \arg(\omega) < \pi$. Let $\alpha = \arg\left(\sum_{n=1}^{2025} (-\omega)^n\right)$.

Then the value of $\frac{3\alpha}{\pi}$ is _____.

किसी शून्येतर (non-zero) सम्मिश्र संख्या (complex number) z के लिए, मान लीजिए कि $\arg(z)$, z के मुख्य कोणांक (principal argument) को दर्शाता है, जहाँ $-\pi < \arg(z) \leq \pi$ है। मान लीजिए कि ω , एकक (unity) का वह घनमूल (cube root) है, जिसके

लिए $0 < \arg(\omega) < \pi$ है। मान लीजिए कि $\alpha = \arg\left(\sum_{n=1}^{2025} (-\omega)^n\right)$.

है। तब $\frac{3\alpha}{\pi}$ का मान _____ है।

Ans. -2

Sol. Clearly $\omega = e^{+i2\pi/3}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{2025} (-\omega)^n = \left[-\omega + \omega^2 - \omega^3 + \omega^4 - \omega^5 + \omega^6 \dots + \omega^{2024} - \omega^{2025} \right]$$

$$= \frac{(-\omega)(1 - (-\omega)^{2025})}{1 + \omega}$$

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$$= \frac{-\omega}{-\omega^2} (1 + \omega^{2025}) = \frac{1}{\omega} (2) = \frac{2}{\omega} = 2\omega^2$$

$$\arg(z) = \frac{-2\pi}{3} = \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3\alpha}{\pi} = -2$$

14. Let R denote the set of all real numbers. Let $f : R \rightarrow R$ and $g : R \rightarrow (0, 4)$ be functions defined by $f(x) = \log_e(x^2 + 2x + 4)$, and $g(x) = \frac{4}{1 + e^{-2x}}$. Define the composite function $f \circ g^{-1}$ by $(f \circ g^{-1})(x) = f(g^{-1}(x))$, where g^{-1} is the inverse of the function g .

Then the value of the derivative of the composite function $f \circ g^{-1}$ at $x = 2$ is _____.

मान लीजिए कि R सभी वास्तविक संख्याओं (real numbers) के समुच्चय (set) को दर्शाता है। मान लीजिए कि फलन (function) $f : R \rightarrow R$ और $g : R \rightarrow (0, 4)$, $f(x) = \log_e(x^2 + 2x + 4)$, और $g(x) = \frac{4}{1 + e^{-2x}}$ द्वारा परिभाषित हैं। संयुक्त फलन (composite function) $f \circ g^{-1}$ by $(f \circ g^{-1})(x) = f(g^{-1}(x))$ द्वारा परिभाषित कीजिए, जहाँ g^{-1} , फलन g का प्रतिलोम (inverse) है।

तब $x = 2$ पर संयुक्त फलन $f \circ g^{-1}$ के अवकलज (derivative) का मान _____ है।

Ans. 0.25

Sol. Let $g^{-1}(x) = h(x)$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = f(h(x)) \quad \rightarrow u'(x) = f'(h(x)) \cdot h'(x)$$

$$u'(2) = f'(h(2)) \cdot h'(2)$$

$$h(2) = \alpha \Rightarrow g(\alpha) = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{1 + e^{-2\alpha}} = 2 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

$$u'(2) = f'(0) \cdot h'(2)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 4} (2x + 2) \Rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{and } h(g(x)) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow h'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = 1 \quad \text{Put } \alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow h'(g(0)) \cdot g'(0) = 1$$

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$$\Rightarrow h'(2) g'(0) = 1$$

$$g(x) = 4(1 + e^{-2x})^{-1} \Rightarrow g'(x) = -4(1 + e^{-2x})^{-2} (e^{-2x}) (-2)$$

$$g'(0) = 8(2)^{-2} (1) = 2$$

$$= u'(2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1/4 = 0.25$$

15. Let $\alpha = \frac{1}{\sin 60^\circ \sin 61^\circ} + \frac{1}{\sin 62^\circ \sin 63^\circ} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sin 118^\circ \sin 119^\circ}$. Then the value of $\left(\frac{\operatorname{cosec} 1^\circ}{\alpha}\right)^2$ is _____.

मान लीजिए कि $\alpha = \frac{1}{\sin 60^\circ \sin 61^\circ} + \frac{1}{\sin 62^\circ \sin 63^\circ} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sin 118^\circ \sin 119^\circ}$ है। तब $\left(\frac{\operatorname{cosec} 1^\circ}{\alpha}\right)^2$ का मान _____ है।

Ans. 3

Sol. $(\alpha) \sin 1^\circ = \frac{\sin(61^\circ - 60^\circ)}{\sin 60^\circ \sin 61^\circ} + \frac{\sin(63^\circ - 62^\circ)}{\sin 62^\circ \sin 63^\circ} + \dots + \frac{\sin(119^\circ - 118^\circ)}{\sin 118^\circ \sin 119^\circ}$

$$= (\cot 60^\circ - \cot 61^\circ) + (\cot 62^\circ - \cot 63^\circ) + \dots + (\cot 118^\circ - \cot 119^\circ)$$

$$119^\circ = 180^\circ - 61^\circ \Rightarrow \cot 119^\circ = -\cot 61^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow (\cot 60^\circ + \cot 119^\circ) + (-\cot 118^\circ + \cot 117^\circ) + \dots + (\cot 118^\circ - \cot 119^\circ)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\cot 60^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ}$$

$$\text{RSH} \left(\frac{\operatorname{cosec} 1^\circ}{\cot 60^\circ} \sin 1^\circ \right)^2 = 3$$

16. If $\alpha = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{2x^2 - 3x + 2} dx$, then the value of $\sqrt{7} \tan\left(\frac{2\alpha\sqrt{7}}{\pi}\right)$ is _____.

(Here, the inverse trigonometric function $\tan^{-1} x$ assumes values in $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.)

यदि $\alpha = \int_{1/2}^2 \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{2x^2 - 3x + 2} dx$ है, तब $\sqrt{7} \tan\left(\frac{2\alpha\sqrt{7}}{\pi}\right)$ का मान _____ है।

(यहाँ, प्रतिलोम त्रिकोणमितीय फलन (inverse trigonometric function) $\tan^{-1} x$ के मान $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ में हैं।)

Ans. 21

Sol. $\alpha = \int_{1/2}^2 \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{2x^2 - 3x + 2} dx$ put $x = \frac{1}{y}$

$$\alpha = \int_2^{1/2} \frac{\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)\left(\frac{-1}{y^2}\right) dy}{\frac{2}{y^2} - \frac{3}{y} + 2} = - \int_2^{1/2} \frac{\cot^{-1}(y) dy}{2y^2 - 3y + 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\alpha = \int_{1/2}^2 \frac{(\pi/2) dx}{2x^2 - 3x + 2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{1/2}^2 \frac{dx}{x^2 - \frac{3x}{2} + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{8} \int_{1/2}^2 \frac{dx}{\left(x - \frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}\right)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x - 3/4}{\sqrt{7}/4}\right) \Bigg|_{1/2}^2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{4\pi}{8\sqrt{7}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4x-3}{\sqrt{7}}\right) \Bigg|_{1/2}^2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{7}} \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{5}{\sqrt{7}} - \tan^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \right) \right)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{7}} \left(\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{7}} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \right) \right)$$

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$$\frac{2\alpha\sqrt{7}}{\pi} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}\right)$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{2\alpha\sqrt{7}}{\pi}\right) = \frac{6/\sqrt{7}}{1-5/7} = \frac{6/\sqrt{7}}{2/7} = 3\sqrt{7}$$

Ans. 21

