

JEE Main April 2024
Question Paper With Text Solution
04 April | Shift-2

MATHEMATICS



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

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**JEE MAIN APRIL 2024 | 04 APRIL SHIFT-2****SECTION - A**

Question ID : 68019113798

1. The value of $\frac{1 \times 2^2 + 2 \times 3^2 + \dots + 100 \times (101)^2}{1^2 \times 2 + 2^2 \times 3 + \dots + 100^2 \times 101}$ is:

- (1) $\frac{31}{30}$ (2) $\frac{306}{305}$ (3) $\frac{32}{31}$ (4) $\frac{305}{301}$

Ans. Official answer NTA(4)

Sol.

Question ID : 68019113797

2. If the coefficients of x^4 , x^5 and x^6 in the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$ are in the arithmetic progression, then the maximum value of n is:

- (1) 28 (2) 7 (3) 21 (4) 14

Ans. Official answer NTA(4)

Sol.

Question ID : 68019113813

3. Given that the inverse trigonometric function assumes principal values only. Let x, y be any two real numbers in $[-1, 1]$ such that $\cos^{-1}x - \sin^{-1}y = \alpha$, $\frac{-\pi}{2} \leq \alpha \leq \pi$. Then the minimum value of $x^2 + y^2 + 2xy \sin \alpha$ is:

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

Ans. Official answer NTA(4)

Sol.

Question ID : 68019113811

4. For $\lambda > 0$, let θ be the angle between the vectors $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \lambda\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = 3\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$. If the vectors $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ and $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$ are mutually perpendicular, then the value of $(14 \cos \theta)^2$ is equal to:

- (1) 20 (2) 25 (3) 40 (4) 50

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Ans. Official answer NTA (2)

Sol.

Question ID : 68019113800

5. Let $f(x) = 3\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{4-x}$ be a real valued function. If α and β are respectively the minimum and the maximum values of f , then $\alpha^2 + 2\beta^2$ is equal to :

- (1) 24 (2) 38 (3) 44 (4) 42

Ans. Official answer NTA (4)

Sol.

Question ID : 68019113807

6. Consider a hyperbola H having centre at the origin and foci on the x -axis. Let C_1 be the circle touching the hyperbola H and having the centre at the origin. Let C_2 be the circle touching the hyperbola H at its vertex and having the centre at one of its foci. If areas (in sq units) of C_1 and C_2 are 36π and 4π , respectively, then the length (in units) of latus rectum of H is :

- (1) $\frac{10}{3}$ (2) $\frac{14}{3}$ (3) $\frac{11}{3}$ (4) $\frac{28}{3}$

Ans. Official answer NTA (4)

Sol.

Question ID : 68019113803

7. If the value of the integral $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+3^x} dx$ is $\frac{2}{\pi}$. Then, a value of α is :

- (1) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (2) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (3) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (4) $\frac{\pi}{3}$

Ans. Official answer NTA (3)

Sol.



Question ID : 68019113806

8. Let C be a circle with radius $\sqrt{10}$ units and centre at the origin. Let the line $x + y = 2$ intersects the circle C at the points P and Q . Let MN be a chord of C of length 2 unit and slope -1 . Then, a distance (in units) between the chord PQ and the chord MN is :

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

Ans. Official answer NTA(3)**Sol.**

Question ID : 68019113809

9. Let P be the point of intersection of the lines $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-4}{5} = \frac{z-2}{1}$ and $\frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{2}$. Then, the shortest distance of P from the line $4x = 2y = z$ is :

- (1) $\frac{6\sqrt{14}}{7}$ (2) $\frac{3\sqrt{14}}{7}$ (3) $\frac{5\sqrt{14}}{7}$ (4) $\frac{\sqrt{14}}{7}$

Ans. Official answer NTA(2)**Sol.**

Question ID : 68019113808

10. Let PQ be a chord of the parabola $y^2 = 12x$ and the midpoint of PQ be at $(4, 1)$. Then, which of the following points lies on the line passing through the points P and Q ?

- (1) $(3, -3)$ (2) $\left(\frac{3}{2}, -16\right)$ (3) $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -20\right)$ (4) $(2, -9)$

Ans.**Ans.** Official answer NTA(3)

Question ID : 68019113795

11. The area (in sq. units) of the region $S = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-1| \leq 2; (z + \bar{z}) + i(z - \bar{z}) \leq 2, \text{Im}(z) \geq 0\}$ is :

- (1) $\frac{7\pi}{4}$ (2) $\frac{7\pi}{3}$ (3) $\frac{17\pi}{8}$ (4) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$

Ans. Official answer NTA(4)

**Sol.**

Question ID : 68019113801

12. If the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{72^x - 9^x - 8^x + 1}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}, & x \neq 0 \\ a \log_e 2 \log_e 3, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ is continuous at $x = 0$, then the value of a^2 is equal to :

- (1) 1152 (2) 1250 (3) 746 (4) 968

Ans. Official answer NTA (1)**Sol.**

Question ID : 68019113794

13. Let a relation R on $N \times N$ be defined as :

$(x_1, y_1) R(x_2, y_2)$ if and only if $x_1 \leq x_2$ $y_1 \leq y_2$.

Consider the two statements :

(I) R is reflexive but not symmetric.

(II) R is transitive.

Then which of the following is true ?

- (1) Only (I) is correct. (2) Only (II) is correct.
(3) Neither (I) nor (II) is correct. (4) Both (I) and (II) are correct.

Ans. Official answer NTA (1)**Sol.**

Question ID : 68019113799

14. Let three real numbers a, b, c be in arithmetic progression and $a + 1, b, c + 3$ be in geometric progression. If $a > 10$ and the arithmetic mean of a, b and c is 8, then the cube of the geometric mean of a, b and c is :

- (1) 316 (2) 312 (3) 128 (4) 120

Ans. Official answer NTA (4)**Sol.**



Question ID : 68019113802

15. Let $f(x) = \int_0^x (t + \sin(1 - e^t)) dt$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Then, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^3}$ is equal to :

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

Ans. Official answer NTA(2)

Sol.

Question ID : 68019113796

16. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = I + \text{adj}(A) + (\text{adj } A)^2 + \dots + (\text{adj } A)^{10}$. Then, the sum of all the elements of the matrix B is :

- (1) -110 (2) 22 (3) -124 (4) -88

Ans. Official answer NTA(4)

Sol.

Question ID : 68019113804

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

- (1) $\frac{8}{9}$ (2) $\frac{9}{32}$ (3) $\frac{11}{12}$ (4) $\frac{11}{32}$

Ans. Official answer NTA(2)

Sol.

Question ID : 68019113805

18. Let $y = y(x)$ be the solution of the differential equation $(x^2 + 4)^2 dy + (2x^3 y + 8xy - 2) dx = 0$. If $y(0) = 0$, then $y(2)$ is equal to :

- (1) $\frac{\pi}{32}$ (2) $\frac{\pi}{16}$ (3) 2π (4) $\frac{\pi}{8}$

Ans. Official answer NTA(1)

Sol.



Question ID : 68019113810

19. Let $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = x\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$. If \vec{d} is the unit vector in the direction of $\vec{b} + \vec{c}$ such that $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{d} = 1$, then $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}$ is equal to :

- (1) 11 (2) 3 (3) 6 (4) 9

Ans. Official answer NTA(1)**Sol.**

Question ID : 68019113812

20. If the mean of the following probability distribution of a random variable X :

X	0	2	4	6	8
P(X)	a	2a	a + b	2b	3b

is $\frac{46}{9}$, then the variance of the distribution is :

- (1) $\frac{173}{27}$ (2) $\frac{566}{81}$ (3) $\frac{581}{81}$ (4) $\frac{151}{27}$

Ans. Official answer NTA(2)**Sol.****SECTION - B**

Question ID : 68019113822

21. Consider a line L passing through the points P(1,2,1) and Q(2,1,-1). If the mirror image of the point A(2,2,2) in the line L is (α, β, γ) , then $\alpha + \beta + 6\gamma$ is equal to _____.

Ans. Official answer NTA(6)**Sol.**

Question ID : 68019113816

22. Let A be a 2×2 symmetric matrix such that $A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$ and the determinant of A be 1. If $A^{-1} = \alpha A + \beta I$, where I is an identity matrix of order 2×2 , then $\alpha + \beta$ equals _____.

Ans. Official answer NTA(5)**MATRIX JEE ACADEMY****Office : Piprali Road, Sikar (Raj.) | Ph. 01572-241911****Website : www.matrixedu.in ; Email : smd@matrixacademy.co.in**

**Sol.**

Question ID : 68019113819

23. If $\int \cos \operatorname{ec}^5 x dx = \alpha \cot x \cos \operatorname{ec} x \left(\cos \operatorname{ec}^2 x + \frac{3}{2} \right) + \beta \log_e \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$ where $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ and C is the constant integration, then the value of $8(\alpha + \beta)$ equals _____.

Ans. Official answer NTA (1)**Sol.**

Question ID : 68019113814

24. Consider the function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+9x^2}}$. If the composition of $f, \underbrace{(f \circ f \circ f \circ \dots \circ f)}_{10 \text{ times}}(x) = \frac{2^{10}x}{\sqrt{1+9\alpha x^2}}$, then the value of $\sqrt{3\alpha+1}$ is equal to _____.

Ans. Official answer NTA (1024)**Sol.**

Question ID : 68019113817

25. There are 4 men and 5 women in Group A, and 5 men and 4 women in Group B. If 4 persons are selected from each group, then the number of ways of selecting 4 men and 4 women is _____.

Ans. Official answer NTA (5626)**Sol.**

Question ID : 68019113823

26. In a tournament, a team plays 10 matches with probabilities of winning and losing each match as $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ respectively. Let x be the number of matches that the team wins, and y be the number of matches that team loses. If the probability $P(|x - y| \leq 2)$ is p , then $3^9 p$ equals _____.

Ans. Official answer NTA (8288)

**Sol.**

Question ID : 68019113820

27. Let $y = y(x)$ be the solution of the differential equation $(x + y + 2)^2 dx = dy$; $y(0) = -2$. Let the maximum and minimum values of the function $y = y(x)$ in $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ be α and β , respectively. If $(3\alpha + \pi)^2 + \beta^2 = \gamma + \delta\sqrt{3}$, $\gamma, \delta \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $\gamma + \delta$ equals _____.

Ans. Official answer NTA (31)**Sol.**

Question ID : 68019113815

28. Let $S = \{\sin^2 2\theta : (\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta)x^2 + (\sin 2\theta)x + (\sin^6 \theta + \cos^6 \theta) = 0 \text{ has real roots}\}$. If α and β be the smallest and largest elements of the set S , respectively, then $3((\alpha - 2)^2 + (\beta - 1)^2)$ equals _____.

Ans. Official answer NTA (4)**Sol.**

Question ID : 68019113818

29. Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a thrice differentiable function such that $f(0) = 0$, $f(1) = 1$, $f(2) = -1$, $f(3) = 2$ and $f(4) = -2$. Then, the minimum number of zeroes of $(3f'f'' + ff''')(x)$ is _____.

Ans. Official answer NTA (5)**Sol.**

Question ID : 68019113821

30. Consider a triangle ABC having the vertices $A(1, 2)$, $B(\alpha, \beta)$ and $C(\gamma, \delta)$ and angles $\angle ABC = \frac{\pi}{6}$ and $\angle BAC = \frac{2\pi}{3}$. If the points B and C lie on the line $y = x + 4$, then $\alpha^2 + \gamma^2$ is equal to _____.

Ans. Official answer NTA (14)**Sol.****MATRIX JEE ACADEMY**

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