

**JEE Adv. May 2026**  
**Question Paper With Text Solution**  
**17 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**:

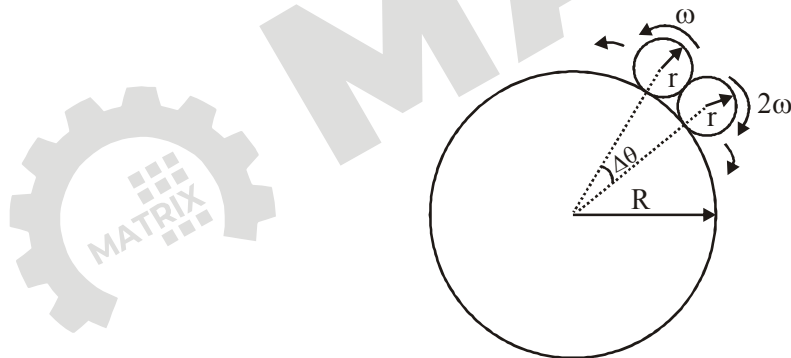
Full Marks : +3 If **ONLY** the correct option is chosen;

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

Negative Marks : -1 In all other cases.

1. Consider a large disk of radius  $R$  and two smaller disks, each of radius  $r = R/50$ , lying on its circumference, as shown in the figure. The smaller disks are initially in contact with each other, with an angular separation  $\Delta\theta$  between their centers. They are made to roll without slipping in opposite directions, with constant angular velocities  $\omega$  and  $2\omega$  while the large disk is held stationary. The time  $\tau$  at which the smaller disks are again in contact is:

[Use  $\sin(\Delta\theta) = \Delta\theta$  and ignore gravity.]



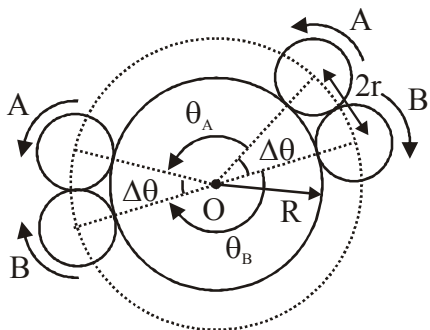
(A)  $\tau = 51 \times \left( 2\pi - \frac{4}{51} \right) / \omega$

(B)  $\tau = 51 \times \left( 2\pi - \frac{2}{51} \right) / 3\omega$

(C)  $\tau = 51 \times \left( 2\pi - \frac{4}{51} \right) / 3\omega$

(D)  $\tau = 51 \times \left( 2\pi - \frac{2}{51} \right) / \omega$

**Ans.** C

**Sol.**


$$\Delta\theta = \frac{2r}{R+r} = \frac{\frac{2 \times R}{50}}{R + \frac{R}{50}} = \frac{2}{51}$$

 $\theta_A$  = angle rotated by COM of A

 $\theta_B$  = angle rotated by COM of B

$$\theta_A + \theta_B = 2\pi - 2(\Delta\theta)$$

$$(\omega_{\text{COM}})_A \times t + (\omega_{\text{COM}})_B \times t = 2\pi - 2\Delta\theta \quad \dots(1)$$

 $\omega_{\text{COM}}$  represents of angular velopcity of COM w.r.t O (centre of large disc)

$$(V_{\text{COM}})_A = \omega r \quad \& \quad (V_{\text{COM}})_B = 2\omega r$$

$$(\omega_{\text{COM}})_A = \frac{(V_{\text{COM}})_A}{R+r} = \frac{\frac{\omega R}{51R}}{\frac{50R}{51}} = \frac{\omega}{51}$$

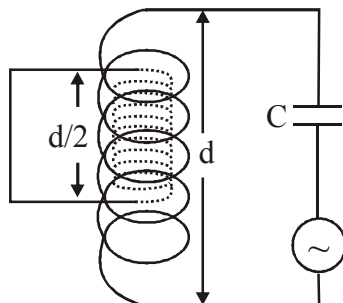
$$(\omega_{\text{COM}})_B = \frac{(V_{\text{COM}})_B}{R+r} = \frac{2\omega \frac{R}{50}}{\frac{51R}{50}} = \frac{2\omega}{51}$$

From eq. (1)

$$\left( \frac{\omega}{51} + \frac{2\omega}{51} \right) t = 2\pi - \frac{4}{51}$$

$$t = \frac{51}{3\omega} \left( 2\pi - \frac{4}{51} \right)$$

2. Consider a circuit consisting of a capacitor of capacitance  $C$  and a coil with  $N$  turns per unit length, cross sectional area  $S$  and length  $d$ , where  $d^2 \gg S$ . There is another coil of length  $d/2$ , cross sectional area  $S/2$  and  $2N$  turns per unit length completely inside the larger coil, as shown in the figure. The ends of this smaller coil are connected with each other by an insulated conducting wire. The self-inductance of the larger coil is  $L$ . Neglecting edge effects and all the Ohmic resistances, the resonant frequency of the circuit is:



- (A)  $\frac{4}{\sqrt{15LC}}$       (B)  $\frac{6}{\sqrt{5LC}}$       (C)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3LC}}$       (D)  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3LC}}$

**Ans.** C

**Sol.** Self inductance of larger coil (1) =  $\mu_0 N^2 \times S \times d = L$

Self inductance of small will (2) =  $\mu_0 (2N)^2 \times \frac{S}{2} \times \frac{d}{2} = L$

For mutual inductance, let's assume  $I_1$  current flows through larger coil.

$$\phi_2 = (\mu_0 N I_1) \times \frac{S}{2} \times 2N \times \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\phi_2 = \left( \frac{\mu_0 N^2 S \times d}{2} \right) I_1$$

$$M = \frac{L}{2}$$

Since, smaller coil is short circuited  $\Rightarrow \mathcal{E} = 0$

$$\frac{L di_2}{dt} + \frac{M di_1}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{M di_1}{dt} = - \frac{L di_2}{dt}$$

$$\frac{L di_1}{2 dt} = - \frac{L di_2}{dt}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{di_1}{dt} = \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$\text{EMF induced in larger coil} = \varepsilon_1 = \frac{L di_1}{dt} + \frac{M di_2}{dt}$$

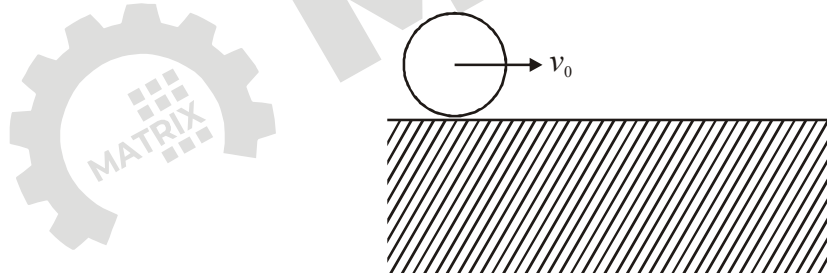
$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{L di_1}{dt} + \frac{L}{2} \left( \frac{-1}{2} \frac{di_1}{dt} \right) = \frac{3L}{4} \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

$$\text{Effective self inductance of larger coil} = \frac{3L}{4}$$

Resonant frequency

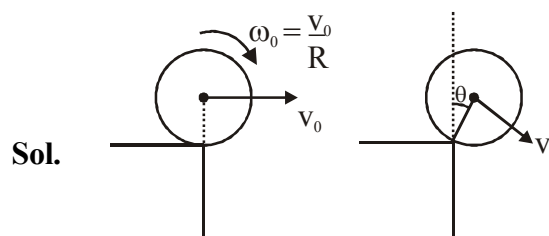
$$= \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3L}{4} \times C}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3LC}}$$

3. A solid cylinder of radius  $R$  rolls without slipping with a center of mass speed  $v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{gR}{3}}$  on a horizontal surface with a vertical edge, as shown in the figure. Here,  $g$  is the acceleration due to the gravity. At the moment when the cylinder loses contact with the surface due to rotation around the corner, the speed of its center of mass is:



- (A) 0                      (B)  $\sqrt{\frac{5gR}{7}}$                       (C)  $\sqrt{\frac{gR}{15}}$                       (D)  $\sqrt{\frac{3gR}{7}}$

Ans. B



When cylinder is about to lose contact :

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$$mg \cos \theta - N = \frac{mv^2}{R} \text{ (considering circular motion of COM about the edge)}$$

$$N = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{v^2}{gR}$$

Applying WE theorem between the 2 positions shown.

$$mgR(1 - \cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2}I(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)$$

where  $I = \text{MOI about edge}$

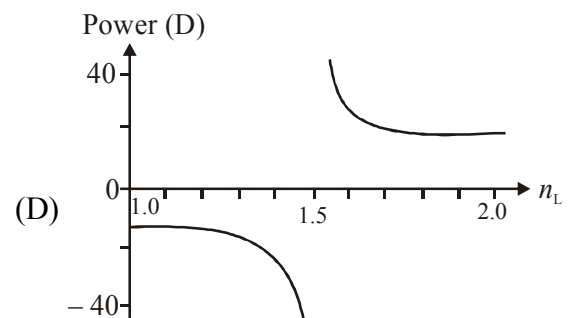
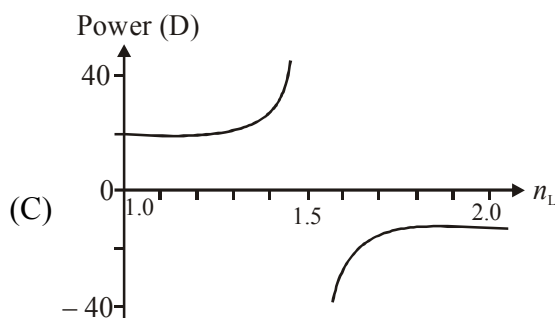
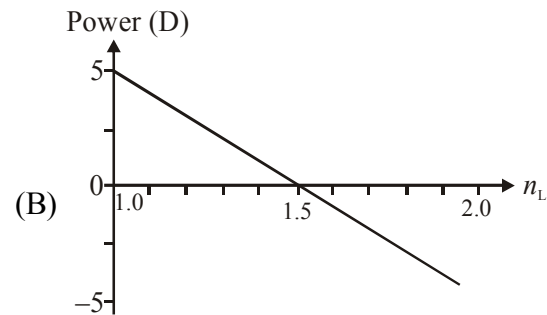
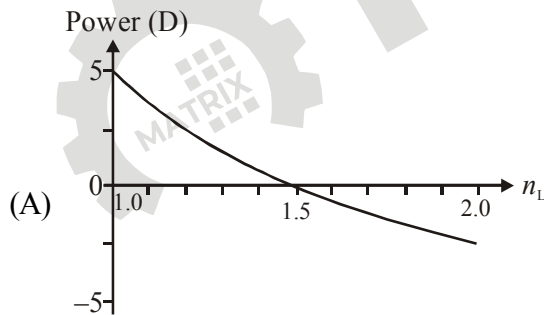
$$mgR \left( 1 - \frac{v^2}{gR} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{2} mR^2 \right) \left( \frac{v^2}{R^2} - \frac{v_0^2}{R^2} \right)$$

$$4gR - 4v^2 = 3v^2 - 3v_0^2$$

$$4gR - 4v^2 = 3v^2 - gR$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{5gR}{7}}$$

4. A double convex lens made of glass of refractive index 1.5 and radii of curvature of the curved surfaces 20 cm each is immersed in a liquid of refractive index  $n_L$ . The correct plot showing the variation of the power, in the units of diopter (D), as a function of  $n_L$  is:



Ans. A

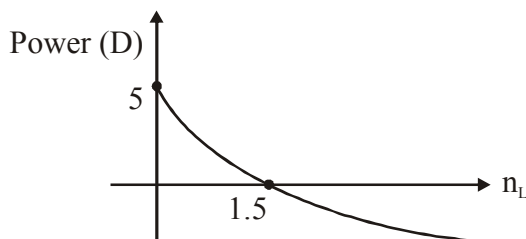
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Sol. 
$$P = \left( \frac{1.5}{n_L} - 1 \right) \left( \frac{1}{0.2} + \frac{1}{0.2} \right)$$

$$P = \frac{15}{n_L} - 10$$



### SECTION 2 (Maximum Marks: 16)

- This section contains **FOUR (04)** 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 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 none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);  
 Negative Marks : -1 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;  
 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 -1 marks.



5. Consider a hydrogen atom with  $v_k, r_k$  and  $K_k$  denoting the velocity, orbital radius and kinetic energy of the electron in the  $k^{\text{th}}$  orbit, respectively. The electron undergoes a transition from the  $n^{\text{th}}$  orbit, emitting radiation corresponding to the Lyman series. Considering  $h$  to be the Planck's constant and  $\epsilon_0$  the permittivity of the free space, the correct statement(s) is/are:

(A) Magnitude of change in kinetic energy of electron can be expressed as  $\frac{h}{4\pi} \left| \frac{nv_n}{r_n} - \frac{v_1}{r_1} \right|$

(B) Magnitude of change in de Broglie wavelength of the electron can be expressed as  $\frac{e^2}{4\epsilon_0} \left| \frac{1}{K_n} - \frac{1}{K_1} \right|$

(C) Frequency of the radiation emitted can be expressed as  $\frac{e^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 h} \left( \frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_n} \right)$

(D) Magnitude of change in total energy of the electron can be expressed as  $\frac{h}{2\pi} \left| \frac{v_1}{r_1} - \frac{nv_n}{r_n} \right|$

**Ans.** AC

**Sol.** From Bohr model for Hydrogen

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\text{and } mvr = \frac{nh}{2\pi} \quad \dots(ii)$$

from (i) and (ii)

$$r = \frac{\epsilon_0 n^2 h^2}{\pi m e^2} \quad \& \quad v = \frac{e^2}{2\epsilon_0 n h}$$

$$\therefore \text{kinetic energy } K = \frac{me^4}{8\epsilon_0^2 n^2 h^2} = \frac{e^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$\text{energy } E = \frac{-e^4}{8\epsilon_0^2 n^2 h^2} = \frac{-e^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

for Lyman series  $n \rightarrow 1$

frequency of radiation emitted

$$hv = E_n - E_1$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{e^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 h} \left( \frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_n} \right)$$

(C) is correct

$$\text{change in K.E.} = K_1 - K_n$$

$$= \frac{h\nu_1 - h\nu_n}{4\pi r_1 - 4\pi r_n}$$

$$= \frac{h}{4\pi} \left( \frac{\nu_1}{r_1} - \frac{\nu_n}{r_n} \right)$$

(A) is correct

change in total energy

$$= E_1 - E_n = -\Delta K$$

$$= \frac{h}{4\pi} \left( \frac{\nu_n}{r_n} - \frac{\nu_1}{r_1} \right)$$

(D) is incorrect

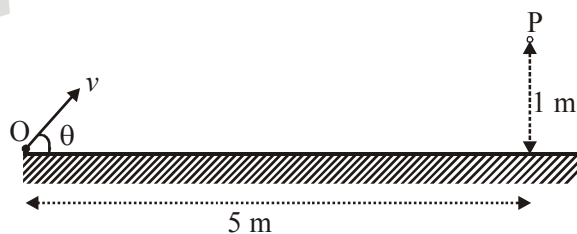
change in Debroglie wavelength

$$\therefore \lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mK}}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 - \lambda_n = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{K_1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{K_n}} \right)$$

(B) is incorrect

6. A particle is thrown with a speed  $v$  from a point  $O$  at an angle  $\theta$  with the horizontal plane such that it passes through the point  $P$  at a height of 1 m and horizontal distance of 5 m from  $O$ , as shown in the figure. If acceleration due to gravity is  $g \text{ ms}^{-2}$ , then the correct statement(s) is/are:



(A) If  $\theta = 45^\circ$ , then  $v = \frac{5\sqrt{g}}{2} \text{ ms}^{-1}$

(B) If  $\theta = 45^\circ$ , the particle reaches its maximum height before it reaches P.

(C) If  $\theta = 30^\circ$ , the particle reaches its maximum height after reaching P.

(D) If  $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$ , then  $v = 125\sqrt{g} \text{ ms}^{-1}$

**Ans.** AB

**Sol.** From equation of trajectory

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$$y = x \tan \theta \frac{-gx^2}{24^2 \cos^2 \theta}$$

The particle passes through (5, 1)

$$\therefore 1 = 5 \tan \theta \frac{-25g}{24^2 \cos^2 \theta}$$

for  $\theta = 45^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 5 - \frac{25g}{u^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{5\sqrt{g}}{2}$$

(A) is correct

also for  $\theta = 45^\circ$

$$\text{range } R = \frac{u^2}{g} = 6.25 \text{ m}$$

$\therefore x = 5 \text{ m}$  is more than half of range.

so particle reaches maximum height before P

(B) is correct

for  $\theta = 30^\circ$  using

$$y = x \tan \theta \left(1 - \frac{x}{R}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \left(1 - \frac{5}{R}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 7.7 \text{ m}$$

As  $\frac{R}{2}$  is less than 5 m

(C) is incorrect

$$\text{for } \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$$

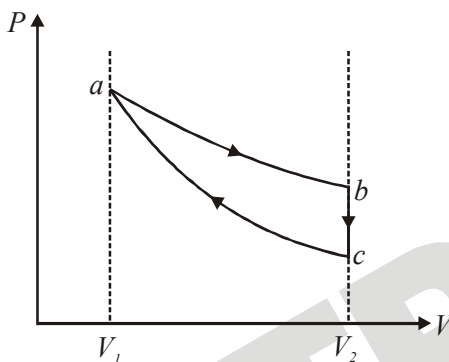
Particle is aimed directly at point P. It will not pass through P.

(D) is incorrect

7. A quasi-static cycle of a monoatomic ideal gas contains an isothermal process (ab), followed by an isochoric process (bc) and an adiabatic process (ca) as shown in the figure. The volumes of the gas are  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  at a and b, respectively. If the cycle has heat input  $Q_{in}$  and output  $Q_{out}$ , then the efficiency of the cycle is defined as

$$\eta = \frac{Q_{in} - Q_{out}}{Q_{in}}. \text{ The correct statement(s) is/are:}$$

[Given:  $\ln 2 \approx 0.7$ ]



- (A) If  $V_2/V_1 = 8$ , the heat released in the process bc is smaller than the heat absorbed in the process ab  
 (B) For a given value of  $V_2/V_1$ ,  $\eta$  does not depend on the temperature of the isothermal process.  
 (C) If  $V_2/V_1 = 8$ , then the temperature of the gas at a is 4 times the temperature of the gas at c.  
 (D) If  $V_2/V_1 = 8$ , then the pressure of the gas at a is 4 times the pressure of the gas at b.

**Ans.** ABC

**Sol.** For the clockwise cyclic process

$$Q_{ab} + Q_{bc} + Q_{ca} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{ab} + Q_{bc} > 0 \quad \{Q_{ca} = 0 \text{ for adiabatic}\}$$

$$\therefore |Q_{ab}| > |Q_{bc}| \quad \{Q_{ab} > 0 \text{ and } Q_{bc} < 0\}$$

(A) is correct

efficiency of the cycle

$$\eta = \frac{Q_{in} - Q_{out}}{Q_{in}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = 1 - \frac{Q_{out}}{Q_{in}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = 1 - \frac{nc_v(T_b - T_c)}{nRT_b \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)}$$



$$\Rightarrow \eta = 1 - \frac{\frac{3}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{T_c}{T_b} \right)}{\ln \left( \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = 1 - \frac{\frac{3}{2} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)}{\ln \left( \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)}$$

$\therefore \eta$  is independent of  $T_a$

(B) is correct

for adiabatic process ca

$$V_2^{r-1} T_c = V_1^{r-1} T_a$$

$$\Rightarrow T_a = 4T_c$$

(C) is correct

for isothermal process ab

$$P_a V_a = P_b V_b$$

$$\Rightarrow P_a = 8P_b$$

(D) is incorrect

8. The electric field associated with an electromagnetic wave travelling in vacuum is given by  $E_0 \sin(3y + 4z + \omega t) \hat{i}$ , where  $\omega$  is the angular frequency. All quantities are in SI units. The correct statement(s) about this wave is/are: [Given: speed of light in vacuum  $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ .]

(A) The wave is travelling in  $-\frac{1}{5}(3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k})$  direction.

(B) The magnitude of the wave vector is  $0.5 \text{ m}^{-1}$

(C) The value of  $\omega$  is  $1.5 \times 10^9 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$

(D) The magnetic field associated with this wave is given by  $\frac{E_0}{c} \sin(3y + 4z + \omega t)(4\hat{j} - 3\hat{k})$

**Ans.** AC

**Sol.**  $\vec{E} = E_0 \sin(3y + 4z + \omega t) \hat{i}$

from the expression we can say that wave is travelling along the vector  $-(3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k})$

(A) is correct

magnitude of wave vector =  $|k| = 5$

(B) is incorrect

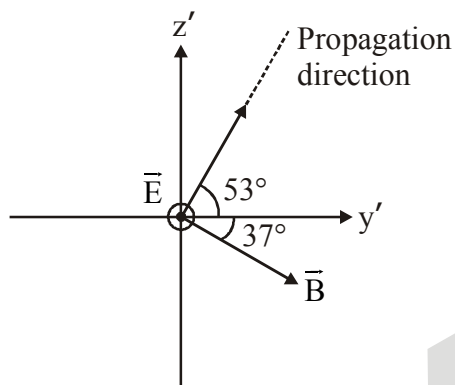
$$\therefore \omega = kc = 9 \times 3 \times 10^8 = 15 \times 10^8 \text{ rad/s}$$

(C) is correct

$$\therefore \hat{B} = \hat{V} \times \hat{E} = \frac{3\hat{k}}{5} - \frac{4\hat{j}}{5}$$

$$\therefore \bar{B} = \frac{E_0}{c} \sin(3y + 4z + \omega t) \left( \frac{3\hat{k}}{5} - \frac{4\hat{j}}{5} \right)$$

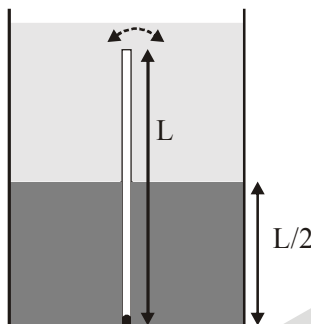
(D) is incorrect



### SECTION 3 (Maximum Marks: 16)

- This section contains **FOUR (04)** questions.
- The answer to each question is a **NUMERICAL VALUE**.
- For each question, enter the correct numerical value corresponding to the answer in the designated place using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad.
- 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**:  
 Full Marks: +4 If **ONLY** the correct numerical value is entered in the designated place;  
 Zero Marks : 0 In all other cases.

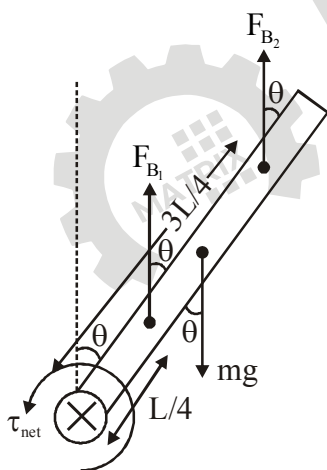
9. A tank contains two immiscible liquids of densities  $6\rho$  and  $2\rho$ . The higher density liquid is filled up to a height  $L/2$  from the bottom. A thin rod of density  $\rho$  and length  $L$  is fully immersed and hinged at the bottom so that it can oscillate freely, as shown in the figure. If the rod is slightly disturbed from its equilibrium, the time period of small oscillations is  $\frac{2\pi}{n} \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$ , where  $g$  is the acceleration due to gravity. The value of  $n$  is:



**Ans.** 1.73 to 1.74

**Sol.** Mass of Rod ( $m$ ) =  $\rho AL$

$$\text{Torque due to gravity, } \tau_g = mg \left( \frac{L}{2} \right) \sin \theta = \left( \frac{1}{2} \rho AL^2 g \right) \theta$$



$$F_{B_1} = 6\rho \left( A \frac{L}{2} \right) g = 3\rho ALg$$

$$\therefore \tau_{B_1} = (3\rho ALg) \left( \frac{L}{4} \right) \sin \theta = \left( \frac{3}{4} \rho AL^2 g \right) \theta$$

$$\text{and } F_{B_2} = 2\rho \left( \frac{AL}{2} \right) g = \rho ALg$$

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$$\therefore \tau_{B_2} = (\rho ALg) \left( \frac{3L}{4} \right) \sin \theta = \left( \frac{3}{4} \rho AL^2 g \right) \theta$$

$$\therefore I\alpha = \tau_{\text{net}} = \tau_{B_1} + \tau_{B_2} - \tau_g$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(\rho AL)L^2}{3} \alpha = \left( \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \rho AL^2 g \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{L}{3} \alpha = g \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \left( \frac{3g}{L} \right) \theta \rightarrow \text{Angular S.H.M.}$$

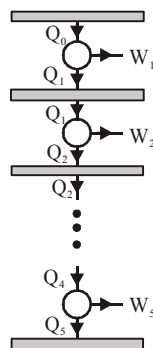
$$\therefore \omega^2 = \frac{3g}{L}$$

$$\therefore T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{3g}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

$$\therefore n = \sqrt{3}$$

10. As shown in the figure, five Carnot engines, each with efficiency  $\eta$  and same number of cycles per unit time, are operating between six heat reservoirs. The amount of heat released per cycle by one engine is completely absorbed by the next engine. Consider  $Q_0$  to be the amount of heat absorbed per cycle by the first engine and  $W$  as the amount of total work done by all the engines per cycle, then the net efficiency of the system is found

to be  $\eta_{\text{net}} = \frac{W}{Q_0} = \frac{211}{243}$ . The value of  $\eta$  is:



**Ans.** 0.33 to 0.34

**Sol.**  $\eta = 1 - \frac{Q_{\text{out}}}{Q_{\text{in}}}$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{\text{out}} = Q_{\text{in}} (1 - \eta)$$

$$\text{for engine-1} \Rightarrow Q_1 = Q_0 (1 - \eta)$$

$$\text{for engine-2} \Rightarrow Q_2 = Q_1 (1 - \eta) = Q_0 (1 - \eta)^2$$

$$\text{for engine-3} \Rightarrow Q_3 = Q_2 (1 - \eta) = Q_0 (1 - \eta)^3$$

$$\text{for engine-4} \Rightarrow Q_4 = Q_3 (1 - \eta) = Q_0 (1 - \eta)^4$$

$$\text{for engine-5} \Rightarrow Q_5 = Q_4 (1 - \eta) = Q_0 (1 - \eta)^5$$

$$\therefore W_{\text{total}} = Q_0 - Q_5 = Q_0 [1 - (1 - \eta)^5]$$

$$\text{and } \eta_{\text{net}} = \frac{W_{\text{total}}}{Q_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{211}{243} = 1 - (1 - \eta)^5$$

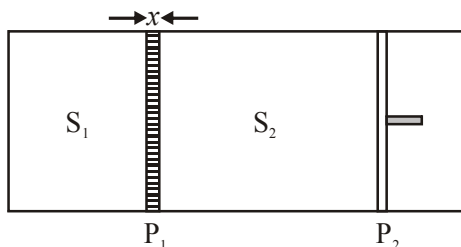
$$\Rightarrow (1 - \eta)^5 = 1 - \frac{211}{243} = \frac{32}{243} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^5$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \eta = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = \frac{1}{3} = 0.33$$

11. As shown in the figure, an insulated container is fitted with a thermally conducting but immovable partition ( $P_1$ ) and a freely movable but thermally insulated piston ( $P_2$ ). The partition  $P_1$  with thermal conductivity  $K$ , cross sectional area  $A$  and width  $x$  divides the container into two sections,  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ , each containing one mole of a monoatomic gas. The piston  $P_2$  moves freely such that the gas in  $S_2$  is always at the atmospheric pressure. Initially, the difference between the temperatures of  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  is  $\Delta T_0$ . The time it takes for the temperature difference to become  $\frac{\Delta T_0}{2}$  is  $nxR/KA$ , where  $R$  is the universal gas constant. The value of  $n$  is:

[Given:  $\ln 2 \approx 0.7$ ]



**Ans.** 0.65 – 0.66

**Sol.** Let temperature of  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  be  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  respectively, with  $T_1 > T_2$ .

So temperature difference will be  $\Delta T = T_1 - T_2$

Rate of heat conduction from  $S_1$  to  $S_2$  is :

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{KA}{x}(T_1 - T_2) = \frac{KA}{x}(\Delta T) \quad \dots(1)$$

for gas in  $S_1 \Rightarrow$

$$-dQ = nC_v dT_1$$

$$\Rightarrow -dQ = 1\left(\frac{3}{2}R\right)dT_1$$

$$\therefore \frac{dT_1}{dt} = -\frac{2}{3R} \frac{dQ}{dt} \quad \dots(2)$$

for gas in  $S_2 \Rightarrow$

$$dQ = nC_p dT_2$$

$$\Rightarrow dQ = (1)\left(\frac{5}{2}R\right)dT_2$$

$$\therefore \frac{dT_2}{dt} = \frac{2}{5R} \frac{dQ}{dt} \quad \dots(3)$$

$$\therefore \frac{d(\Delta T)}{dt} = \frac{dT_1}{dt} - \frac{dT_2}{dt} = -\left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{5}\right)\frac{1}{R} \frac{dQ}{dt} \quad \dots(4)$$

from (1) to (4)  $\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{d(\Delta T)}{dt} = -\frac{16}{15R} \left(\frac{KA}{x} \Delta T\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Delta T_0}^{\frac{\Delta T_0}{2}} \frac{d(\Delta T)}{\Delta T} = -\frac{16KA}{15Rx} \int_0^t dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{16KA}{15Rx} t$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{15Rx \ln 2}{16KA}$$

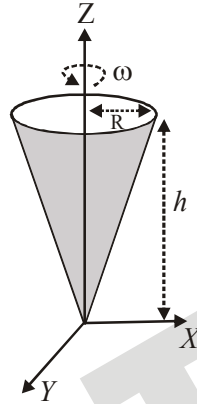
on comparing with  $t = \frac{nxR}{KA}$ , we get  $n = \frac{15 \ln 2}{16}$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{15 \times 0.7}{16} = 0.656$$

$$\Rightarrow n \approx 0.66$$

12. A hollow, right circular cone of base radius  $R$  and height  $h$ , with its tip at the origin is rotating about the  $Z$ -axis with an angular velocity  $\omega$ , as shown in the figure. The cone carries a total charge  $Q$  uniformly distributed on its curved surface. The magnitude of magnetic field at a point  $(0,0,z)$ , where  $z \gg R$  and  $z \gg h$ , is  $\frac{n\mu_0 QR^2\omega}{4\pi z^3}$ .

The value of  $n$  is:



**Ans.** 0.5

**Sol.** Magnetic moment ( $\vec{M}$ ) for uniformly rotating uniformly charged cone will be :

$$\frac{|\vec{M}|}{L} = \frac{Q}{2m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|\vec{M}|}{\left(\frac{mR^2}{2}\right)\omega} = \frac{Q}{2m} \Rightarrow |\vec{M}| = \frac{Q\omega R^2}{4}$$

Now we can use magnetic field on the axis of a magnetic dipole,

$$\therefore B = \left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\right) \frac{2M}{Z^3} = \left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\right) \frac{2 \left[\frac{Q\omega R^2}{4}\right]}{Z^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 (0.5)Q\omega R^2}{4\pi Z^3}$$

on comparing with  $B = n \left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\right) \frac{QR^2\omega}{Z^3}$

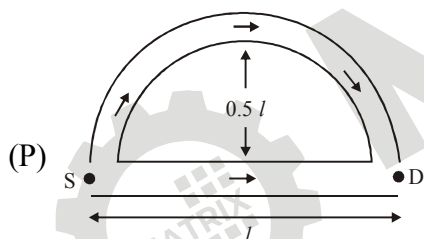
we get  $n = 0.5$

**SECTION 4 (Maximum Marks: 16)**

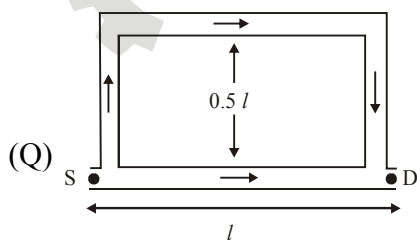
- This section contains **FOUR (04)** Matching List Sets.
- Each set has **ONE** Multiple Choice Question.
- Each set has **TWO** lists: **List-I** and **List-II**.
- **List-I** has Four entries (P), (Q), (R) and (S) and **List-II** has **Five** entries (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5).
- **FOUR** options 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.

13. **List-I** shows four configurations made of straight and semi-circular narrow tubes containing air. A sound wave of wavelength  $\lambda = 0.29$  m enters these structures at the point S and a sound detector is placed at D. Between the points S and D, the sound travels only through the tubes. **List-II** contains the possible smallest values of  $l$  (refer to the figures) for which the detector D records maximum amplitude. Ignore effects of sharp corners. [Given  $\cos(15^\circ) = 0.97$ ]

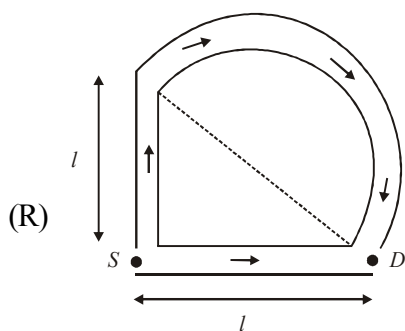
Choose the option that best describes the match between the entries in **List-I** to those in **List-II**.

**List-I**
**List-II**


(1) 1.32 m



(2) 1.19 m

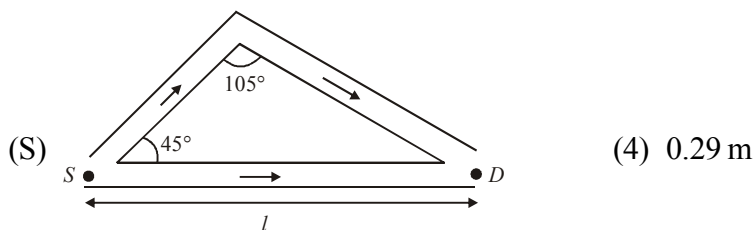


(3) 0.51 m

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(4) 0.29 m

(5) 0.13 m

The correct option is :

(A) (P) → (4); (Q) → (3); (R) → (5); (S) → (1)

(B) (P) → (4); (Q) → (3); (R) → (1); (S) → (5)

(C) (P) → (3); (Q) → (4); (R) → (1); (S) → (2)

(D) (P) → (3); (Q) → (4); (R) → (5); (S) → (2)

**Ans.** D

**Sol.**  $\lambda = 0.29$  m

$$(P) \Delta x = (\pi)R - 2\pi = (\pi - 2)R = (\pi - 2)0.5l = n\lambda.$$

$$l = \frac{n\lambda}{(\pi - 2)0.5}$$

$$l_{\min} = \frac{0.29}{(\pi - 2)(0.5)} = 0.51 \text{ m}$$

$$(Q) \Delta x = 2 \times 0.5l = n\lambda.$$

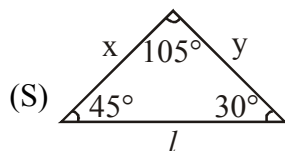
$$l_{\min} = \frac{\lambda}{1} = 0.29$$

$$(R) \Delta x = [l + \pi\sqrt{2}l] - [l]$$

$$= \pi\sqrt{2}l = n\lambda$$

$$l_{\min} = \frac{\lambda}{\pi\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.065$$

$$\approx 0.1$$



$$\Delta x = \left[ \frac{\sin 30}{\sin 105} l + \frac{\sin 45}{\sin 105} l \right] - l$$

$$= \frac{l}{\cos 15} [\sin 30 + \sin 45] - l = \lambda \Rightarrow l \approx 1.16$$

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14. In the **List-I**, four optical effects are mentioned. The physical phenomena of light which are essential to describe these optical effects are given in **List-II**. Choose the option which describes the correct match between the entries in **List-I** to those in **List-II**.

**List-I**

- (P) Colorful sky in north polar region  
(Aurora Borealis)  
(Q) Partially polarized sun light  
(R) Rainbow  
(S) Dark and bright fringes

**List-II**

- (1) Dispersion and reflection  
(2) Total internal reflection  
(3) Diffraction  
(4) Scattering of light by molecules in the atmosphere  
(5) Emission of radiation from oxygen and nitrogen atoms excited by charged particles

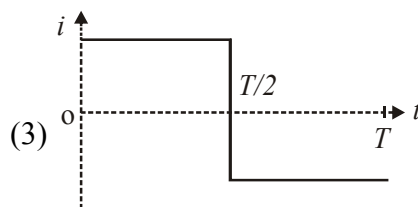
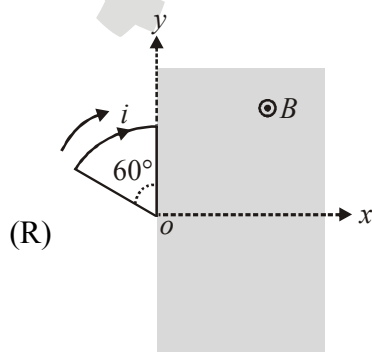
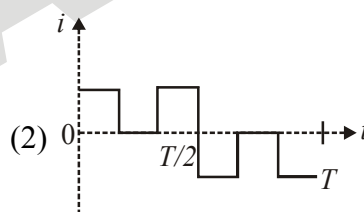
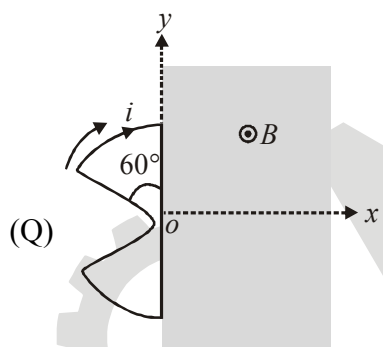
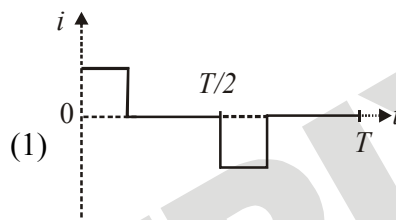
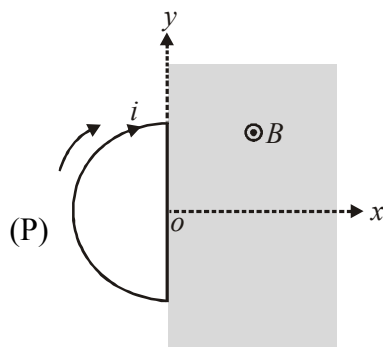
The correct option is :

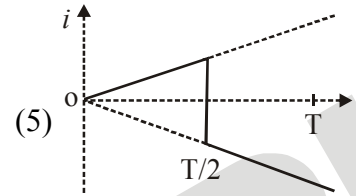
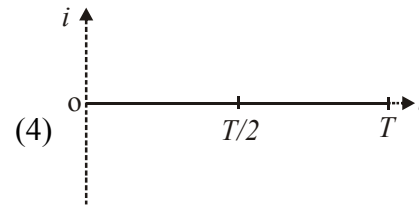
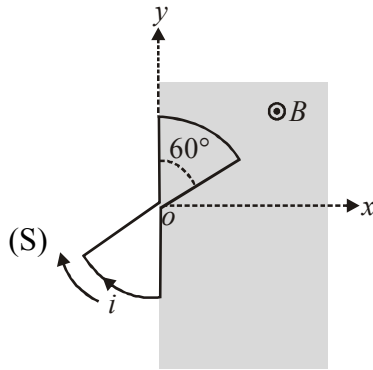
- (A) (P) → (5); (Q) → (4); (R) → (1); (S) → (3)  
(B) (P) → (4); (Q) → (2); (R) → (1); (S) → (3)  
(C) (P) → (4); (Q) → (1); (R) → (2); (S) → (3)  
(D) (P) → (5); (Q) → (4); (R) → (1); (S) → (2)

**Ans.** A

- Sol.** (P) The aurora borealis (Northern Lights) is a spectacular natural light display in the night sky, occurring when charged particles from the Sun collide with gases like oxygen and nitrogen in Earth's upper atmosphere. These glowing, dancing ribbons are most commonly seen in high-latitude regions near the Arctic circle  
(Q) Partially polarized sun light occurs due to the Scattering of light by molecules in the atmosphere  
(R) Rainbow formation occurs due to dispersion and reflection of light in side the water molecules  
(S) Dark and bright fringes formed in YDSE and diffraction

15. **List-I** contains four conducting loops lying in the XY plane, as shown in the figures. The loops are rotating about Z axis passing through the point O with time period T in clockwise direction. The region  $x > 0$  contains a uniform magnetic field B in the +z direction. **List-II** contains the qualitative variation of the induced current  $i(t)$  for each of these loops. Choose the option which describes the correct match between the entries in **List-I** to those in **List-II**.

**List-I**
**List-II**




The correct option is :

- (A) (P)  $\rightarrow$  (5); (Q)  $\rightarrow$  (4); (R)  $\rightarrow$  (1); (S)  $\rightarrow$  (3)  
 (B) (P)  $\rightarrow$  (3); (Q)  $\rightarrow$  (2); (R)  $\rightarrow$  (5); (S)  $\rightarrow$  (4)  
 (C) (P)  $\rightarrow$  (3); (Q)  $\rightarrow$  (2); (R)  $\rightarrow$  (1); (S)  $\rightarrow$  (4)  
 (D) (P)  $\rightarrow$  (5); (Q)  $\rightarrow$  (1); (R)  $\rightarrow$  (2); (S)  $\rightarrow$  (3)

Ans. C

Sol. (P)  $\phi = \frac{BR^2\theta}{2}$   $\theta = \omega t$

$$\phi = \frac{BR^2\omega t}{2} \quad \text{emf} = \left| -\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right|$$

$$\text{emf} = \frac{BR^2\omega}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{BR^2\omega}{2 \text{ resis tan ce}}$$

for  $0 \rightarrow T/2$   $\phi \uparrow$  so induced current is in C.W.

$T/2 \rightarrow T$   $\phi \downarrow$  so induced current is in A.C.W.

(Q)  $0 \rightarrow T/2$   $\phi \uparrow$  so induced current is in C.W

$T/6 \rightarrow T/3$   $\phi \Rightarrow$  constant so  $I = 0$ .

$T/3 \rightarrow T/2$   $\phi \uparrow$  so induced current is in C.W.

$T/2 \rightarrow 2T/3$   $\phi \downarrow$  so induced current is in A.C.W.

$\frac{2T}{3} \rightarrow \frac{5T}{6}$   $\phi \Rightarrow$  constant so  $I = 0$ .

$$\frac{2T}{6} \rightarrow T \quad \phi \downarrow \quad I \text{ induced current is in A.C.W.}$$

(R)  $0 \rightarrow T/6 \quad \phi \uparrow \quad I$  is in C.W.

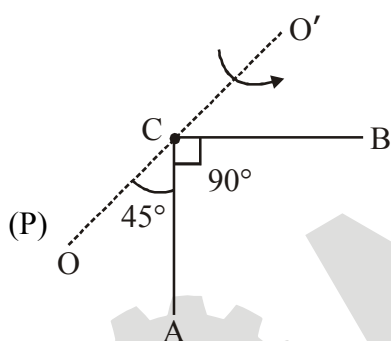
$$T/6 \rightarrow T/2 \quad \phi \Rightarrow \text{constant } I = 0.$$

$$T/2 \rightarrow 2T/3 \quad \phi \downarrow \quad I \text{ is in A.C.W.}$$

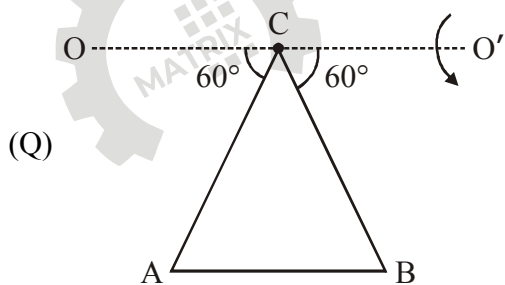
$$\frac{2T}{3} \rightarrow T \quad \phi = \text{constant } I = 0.$$

(S)  $\phi \Rightarrow$  always constant  $I = 0.$

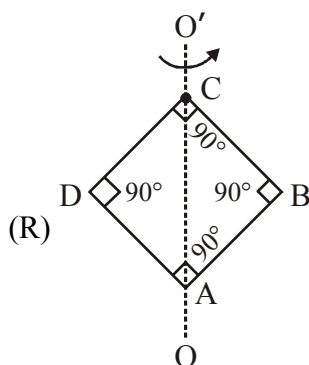
16. **List-I** shows four planar structures made of uniform solid rods each of mass  $m$  and length  $l$ . In the **List-II** the possible moment of inertia of these structures about an axis  $OCO'$ , which lies in the plane of the structures, are given. Choose the option that describes the correct match between the entries in **List-I** to those in **List-II**.

**List-I**
**List-II**


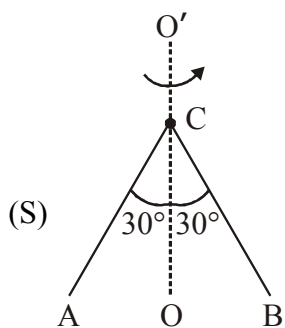
(1)  $\frac{5}{4} ml^2$



(2)  $\frac{1}{6} ml^2$



(3)  $\frac{1}{12} ml^2$



(4)  $\frac{2}{3} mL^2$

(5)  $\frac{1}{3} mL^2$

The correct option is :

- (A) (P)  $\rightarrow$  (5); (Q)  $\rightarrow$  (1); (R)  $\rightarrow$  (4); (S)  $\rightarrow$  (2)  
 (B) (P)  $\rightarrow$  (1); (Q)  $\rightarrow$  (3); (R)  $\rightarrow$  (4); (S)  $\rightarrow$  (2)  
 (C) (P)  $\rightarrow$  (5); (Q)  $\rightarrow$  (3); (R)  $\rightarrow$  (2); (S)  $\rightarrow$  (1)  
 (D) (P)  $\rightarrow$  (5); (Q)  $\rightarrow$  (4); (R)  $\rightarrow$  (2); (S)  $\rightarrow$  (1)

**Ans.** A

**Sol.** (P)  $I_{\text{total}} = I_{\text{rodCB}} + I_{\text{rodCA}} \quad [I_{\text{CA}} = I_{\text{CB}}]$

$$= 2 \times \frac{mL^2}{3} \sin^2 45^\circ = \frac{mL^2}{3}$$

(Q)  $I_{\text{total}} = I_{\text{CA}} + I_{\text{AB}} + I_{\text{CD}} \quad I_{\text{CA}} = I_{\text{CB}}$

$$= 2 \times \frac{mL^2}{3} (\sin 60^\circ)^2 + m \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \ell \right)^2 = \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} \right] mL^2 = \frac{5}{4} mL^2$$

(R)  $I_{\text{total}} = 4 \times \frac{mL^2}{3} \sin^2 45^\circ = \frac{2}{3} mL^2$

(S)  $I_{\text{total}} = 2 \times \frac{mL^2}{3} \sin^2 30^\circ = \frac{mL^2}{6}$