A-1 EN
natitio omecuas
CAREER INSTITUTE
FINAL JEE-MAIN EXAMINATION - MARCH, 2021
(Held On Wednesday 17 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ March, 2021) TIME: 3:00 PM to 6:00 PM

## MATHEMATICS

## SECTION-A

1. Let $f: R \rightarrow R$ be defined as $f(x)=e^{-x} \sin x$. If $\mathrm{F}:[0,1] \rightarrow \mathrm{R}$ is a differentiable function such that $F(x)=\int_{0}^{x} f(t) d t$, then the value of $\int_{0}^{1}\left(F^{\prime}(x)+f(x)\right) e^{x} d x$ lies in the interval
(1) $\left[\frac{327}{360}, \frac{329}{360}\right]$
(2) $\left[\frac{330}{360}, \frac{331}{360}\right]$
(3) $\left[\frac{331}{360}, \frac{334}{360}\right]$
(4) $\left[\frac{335}{360}, \frac{336}{360}\right]$

Official Ans. by NTA (2)
2. If the integral $\int_{0}^{10} \frac{[\sin 2 \pi x]}{e^{x-[x]}} d x=\alpha e^{-1}+\beta \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{2}}+\gamma$, where $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ are integers and $[\mathrm{x}]$ denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to $x$, then the value of $\alpha+\beta+\gamma$ is equal to :
(1) 0
(2) 20
(3) 25
(4) 10

Official Ans. by NTA (1)
3. Let $y=y(x)$ be the solution of the differential equation
$\cos x(3 \sin x+\cos x+3) d y=$
$(1+y \sin x(3 \sin x+\cos x+3)) d x$,
$0 \leq \mathrm{x} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \mathrm{y}(0)=0$. Then , $\mathrm{y}\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ is equal to:
(1) $2 \log _{\mathrm{e}}\left(\frac{2 \sqrt{3}+9}{6}\right)$
(2) $2 \log _{\mathrm{e}}\left(\frac{2 \sqrt{3}+10}{11}\right)$
(3) $2 \log _{\mathrm{e}}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+7}{2}\right)$
(4) $2 \log _{e}\left(\frac{3 \sqrt{3}-8}{4}\right)$

Official Ans. by NTA (2)
4. The value of $\sum_{\mathrm{r}=0}^{6}\left({ }^{6} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{r}} \cdot{ }^{6} \mathrm{C}_{6-\mathrm{r}}\right)$ is equal to :
(1) 1124
(2) 1324
(3) 1024
(4) 924

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

## IEST PAPER WITH ANSWER

5. The value of $\lim _{\mathrm{n} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[\mathrm{r}]+[2 \mathrm{r}]+\ldots .+[\mathrm{nr}]}{\mathrm{n}^{2}}$, where r is non-zero real number and [r] denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to $r$, is equal to :
(1) $\frac{r}{2}$
(2) r
(3) $2 r$
(4) 0

Official Ans. by NTA (1)
6. The number of solutions of the equation $\sin ^{-1}\left[x^{2}+\frac{1}{3}\right]+\cos ^{-1}\left[x^{2}-\frac{2}{3}\right]=x^{2}$,
for $x \in[-1,1]$, and $[x]$ denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to $x$, is :
(1) 2
(2) 0
(3) 4
(4) Infinite

Official Ans. by NTA (2)
7. Let a computer program generate only the digits 0 and 1 to form a string of binary numbers with probability of occurrence of 0 at even places be $\frac{1}{2}$ and probability of occurrence of 0 at the odd place be $\frac{1}{3}$. Then the probability that ' 10 ' is followed by ' 01 ' is equal to :
(1) $\frac{1}{18}$
(2) $\frac{1}{3}$
(3) $\frac{1}{6}$
(4) $\frac{1}{9}$

Official Ans. by NTA (4)
8. The number of solutions of the equation $x+2 \tan x=\frac{\pi}{2}$ in the interval $[0,2 \pi]$ is :
(1) 3
(2) 4
(3) 2
(4) 5

Official Ans. by NTA (1)
9. Let $S_{1}, S_{2}$ and $S_{3}$ be three sets defined as
$S_{1}=\{z \in \mathbb{C}:|z-1| \leq \sqrt{2}\}$
$S_{2}=\{z \in \mathbb{C}: \operatorname{Re}((1-i) z) \geq 1\}$
$\mathrm{S}_{3}=\{\mathrm{z} \in \mathbb{C}: \operatorname{Im}(\mathrm{z}) \leq 1\}$
Then the set $S_{1} \cap S_{2} \cap S_{3}$
(1) is a singleton
(2) has exactly two elements
(3) has infinitely many elements
(4) has exactly three elements

Official Ans. by NTA (3)
10. If the curve $y=y(x)$ is the solution of the differential equation
$2\left(x^{2}+x^{5 / 4}\right) d y-y\left(x+x^{1 / 4}\right) d x=2 x^{9 / 4} d x, x>0$ which passes through the point $\left(1,1-\frac{4}{3} \log _{e} 2\right)$, then the value of $y(16)$ is equal to :
(1) $4\left(\frac{31}{3}+\frac{8}{3} \log _{\mathrm{e}} 3\right)$
(2) $\left(\frac{31}{3}+\frac{8}{3} \log _{\mathrm{e}} 3\right)$
(3) $4\left(\frac{31}{3}-\frac{8}{3} \log _{\mathrm{e}} 3\right)$
(4) $\left(\frac{31}{3}-\frac{8}{3} \log _{\mathrm{e}} 3\right)$

Official Ans. by NTA (3)
11. If the sides $A B, B C$ and $C A$ of a triangle $A B C$ have 3,5 and 6 interior points respectively, then the total number of triangles that can be constructed using these points as vertices, is equal to :
(1) 364
(2) 240
(3) 333
(4) 360

Official Ans. by NTA (3)
12. If $x, y, z$ are in arithmetic progression with common difference $d, x \neq 3 d$, and the determinant of the matrix $\left[\begin{array}{ccc}3 & 4 \sqrt{2} & x \\ 4 & 5 \sqrt{2} & y \\ 5 & k & z\end{array}\right]$ is zero, then the value of $\mathrm{k}^{2}$ is
(1) 72
(2) 12
(3) 36
(4) 6

Official Ans. by NTA (1)
13. Let O be the origin. Let $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{OP}}=x \hat{i}+y \hat{j}-\hat{\mathrm{k}}$ and $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{OQ}}=-\hat{\mathrm{i}}+2 \hat{j}+3 x \hat{\mathrm{k}}, x, y \in R, x>0$, be such that $|\overrightarrow{\mathrm{PQ}}|=\sqrt{20}$ and the vector $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{OP}}$ is perpendicular to $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{OQ}}$. If $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{OR}}=3 \hat{\mathrm{i}}+z \hat{\mathrm{j}}-7 \hat{\mathrm{k}}, z \in \mathrm{R}$, is coplanar with $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{OP}}$ and $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{OQ}}$, then the value of $\mathrm{x}^{2}+\mathrm{y}^{2}+\mathrm{z}^{2}$ is equal to
(1) 7
(2) 9
(3) 2
(4) 1

Official Ans. by NTA (2)
14. Two tangents are drawn from a point $P$ to the circle $x^{2}+y^{2}-2 x-4 y+4=0$, such that the angle between these tangents is $\tan ^{-1}\left(\frac{12}{5}\right)$, where $\tan ^{-1}\left(\frac{12}{5}\right) \in(0, \pi)$. If the centre of the circle is denoted by C and these tangents touch the circle at points $A$ and $B$, then the ratio of the areas of $\triangle \mathrm{PAB}$ and $\triangle \mathrm{CAB}$ is :
(1) $11: 4$
(2) $9: 4$
(3) $3: 1$
(4) $2: 1$

Official Ans. by NTA (2)
15. Consider the function $f: R \rightarrow R$ defined by $f(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{c}\left(2-\sin \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right)|x|, x \neq 0 \\ 0 \quad, \\ 0=0\end{array}\right.$. Then $f$ is :
(1) monotonic on $(-\infty, 0) \cup(0, \infty)$
(2) not monotonic on $(-\infty, 0)$ and $(0, \infty)$
(3) monotonic on ( $0, \infty$ ) only
(4) monotonic on $(-\infty, 0)$ only

Official Ans. by NTA (2)
16. Let $L$ be a tangent line to the parabola $y^{2}=4 x-20$ at $(6,2)$. If $L$ is also a tangent to the ellipse $\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\frac{y^{2}}{b}=1$, then the value of $b$ is equal to :
(1) 11
(2) 14
(3) 16
(4) 20

Official Ans. by NTA (2)
17. The value of the limit $\lim _{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \left(\pi \cos ^{2} \theta\right)}{\sin \left(2 \pi \sin ^{2} \theta\right)}$ is equal to :
(1) $-\frac{1}{2}$
(2) $-\frac{1}{4}$
(3) 0
(4) $\frac{1}{4}$

Official Ans. by NTA (1)
18. Let the tangent to the circle $x^{2}+y^{2}=25$ at the point $R(3,4)$ meet $x$-axis and $y$-axis at point $P$ and $Q$, respectively. If $r$ is the radius of the circle passing through the origin O and having centre at the incentre of the triangle OPQ, then $r^{2}$ is equal to
(1) $\frac{529}{64}$
(2) $\frac{125}{72}$
(3) $\frac{625}{72}$
(4) $\frac{585}{66}$

Official Ans. by NTA (3)
19. If the Boolean expression $(p \wedge q) \circledast(p \otimes q)$ is a tautology, then $\circledast$ and $\otimes$ are respectively given by
(1) $\rightarrow, \rightarrow$
(2) $\wedge, \vee$
(3) $\vee, \rightarrow$
(4) $\wedge, \rightarrow$

Official Ans. by NTA (1)
20. If the equation of plane passing through the mirror image of a point $(2,3,1)$ with respect to line $\frac{x+1}{2}=\frac{y-3}{1}=\frac{z+2}{-1}$ and containing the line $\frac{x-2}{3}=\frac{1-y}{2}=\frac{z+1}{1}$ is $\alpha x+\beta y+\gamma z=24$, then $\alpha+\beta+\gamma$ is equal to :
(1) 20
(2) 19
(3) 18
(4) 21

Official Ans. by NTA (2)

## SECTION-B

1. If $1, \log _{10}\left(4^{x}-2\right)$ and $\log _{10}\left(4^{x}+\frac{18}{5}\right)$ are in arithmetic progression for a real number $x$, then the value of the determinant $\left|\begin{array}{ccc}2\left(\mathrm{x}-\frac{1}{2}\right) & \mathrm{x}-1 & \mathrm{x}^{2} \\ 1 & 0 & \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} & 1 & 0\end{array}\right|$ is equal to :
Official Ans. by NTA (2)
2. Let $f:[-1,1] \rightarrow R$ be defined as $f(x)=a x^{2}+b x+c$ for all $x \in[-1,1]$, where $a, b, c \in R$ such that $f(-1)=2, f^{\prime}(-1)=1$ and for $x \in(-1,1)$ the maximum value of $f^{\prime \prime}(x)$ is $\frac{1}{2}$. If $f(x) \leq \alpha$, $x \in[-1,1]$, then the least value of $\alpha$ is equal to $\qquad$ _.
Official Ans. by NTA (5)
3. Let $\mathrm{f}:[-3,1] \rightarrow \mathrm{R}$ be given as
$f(x)= \begin{cases}\min \left\{(x+6), x^{2}\right\}, & -3 \leq x \leq 0 \\ \max \left\{\sqrt{x}, x^{2}\right\}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 .\end{cases}$
If the area bounded by $y=f(x)$ and $x$-axis is A , then the value of 6 A is equal to $\qquad$ _.
Official Ans. by NTA (41)
4. Let $\tan \alpha, \tan \beta$ and $\tan \gamma ; \alpha, \beta, \gamma \neq \frac{(2 \mathrm{n}-1) \pi}{2}$, $\mathrm{n} \in \mathrm{N}$ be the slopes of three line segments OA, OB and OC , respectively, where O is origin.If circumcentre of $\triangle \mathrm{ABC}$ coincides with origin and its orthocentre lies on $y$-axis, then the value
of $\left(\frac{\cos 3 \alpha+\cos 3 \beta+\cos 3 \gamma}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma}\right)^{2}$ is equal to :

## Official Ans. by NTA (144)

5. Consider a set of $3 n$ numbers having variance 4. In this set, the mean of first 2 n numbers is 6 and the mean of the remaining $n$ numbers is 3. A new set is constructed by adding 1 into each of first 2 n numbers, and subtracting 1 from each of the remaining $n$ numbers. If the variance of the new set is $k$, then $9 k$ is equal to $\qquad$ _.

## Official Ans. by NTA (68)

6. Let the coefficients of third, fourth and fifth terms in the expansion of $\left(x+\frac{a}{x^{2}}\right)^{n}, x \neq 0$, be in the ratio $12: 8: 3$. Then the term independent of $x$ in the expansion, is equal to $\qquad$ .
Official Ans. by NTA (4)
7. Let $A=\left[\begin{array}{ll}a & b \\ c & d\end{array}\right]$ and $B=\left[\begin{array}{l}\alpha \\ \beta\end{array}\right] \neq\left[\begin{array}{l}0 \\ 0\end{array}\right]$ such that
$\mathrm{AB}=\mathrm{B}$ and $\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{d}=2021$, then the value of $a d-b c$ is equal to $\qquad$ _.
Official Ans. by NTA (2020)
8. Let $\vec{x}$ be a vector in the plane containing vectors $\vec{a}=2 \hat{i}-\hat{j}+\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b}=\hat{i}+2 \hat{j}-\hat{k}$. If the vector $\vec{x}$ is perpendicular to $(3 \hat{i}+2 \hat{j}-\hat{k})$ and its projection on $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{a}}$ is $\frac{17 \sqrt{6}}{2}$, then the value of $|\overrightarrow{\mathrm{x}}|^{2}$ is equal to $\qquad$ .
Official Ans. by NTA (486)
9. Let $I_{n}=\int_{1}^{e} x^{19}(\log |x|)^{n} d x$, where $n \in N$. If (20) $\mathrm{I}_{10}=\alpha \mathrm{I}_{9}+\beta \mathrm{I}_{8}$, for natural numbers $\alpha$ and $\beta$, then $\alpha-\beta$ equal to $\qquad$ .
Official Ans. by NTA (1)
10. Let $P$ be an arbitrary point having sum of the squares of the distance from the planes $\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{y}+\mathrm{z}=0, l \mathrm{x}-\mathrm{nz}=0$ and $\mathrm{x}-2 \mathrm{y}+\mathrm{z}=0$, equal to 9 . If the locus of the point $P$ is $\mathrm{x}^{2}+\mathrm{y}^{2}+\mathrm{z}^{2}=9$, then the value of $l-\mathrm{n}$ is equal to $\qquad$ _.

Official Ans. by NTA (0)

