

**FINAL JEE-MAIN EXAMINATION – JULY, 2022**
**(Held On Tuesday 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2022)**
**TIME : 9 : 00 AM to 12 : 00 PM**
**PHYSICS**
**TEST PAPER WITH SOLUTION**
**SECTION-A**

1. Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

**Assertion A :** Product of Pressure (P) and time (t) has the same dimension as that of coefficient of viscosity.

**Reason R:**

$$\text{Coefficient of viscosity} = \frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Velocity gradient}}$$

Question: Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both A and R true, and R is correct explanation of A.  
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.  
 (C) A is true but R is false.  
 (D) A is false but R is true.

**Official Ans. by NTA (C)**

**Allen Ans. (C)**

- Sol.** Pressure and time

$$P : \frac{N}{m^2}, \text{Time : Sec}$$

$$Pt = \frac{N \text{ sec}}{m^2}$$

$$\eta = \frac{F}{6\pi r v} : \frac{N}{m \cdot m / \text{sec}} : \frac{N \text{ sec}}{m^2}$$

2. A particle of mass m is moving in a circular path of constant radius r such that its centripetal acceleration (a) is varying with time t as  $a = k^2 r t^2$ . where k is a constant. The power delivered to the particle by the force acting on it is given as

- (A) zero  
 (B)  $mk^2 r^2 t^2$   
 (C)  $mk^2 r^2 t$   
 (D)  $mk^2 r t$

**Official Ans. by NTA (C)**

**Allen Ans. (C)**

**Sol.**  $a = k^2 r t^2 = \frac{V^2}{r}$

$$V = krt$$

$$a_t = \frac{dv}{dt} = kr$$

$$F_t = ma_t = mkr$$

$$P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{V}$$

$$= F \cos \theta V = F_t V = mkr(krt)$$

$$P = mk^2 r^2 t$$

3. Motion of a particle in x-y plane is described by a

set of following equations  $x = 4 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \omega t\right)$  m and

$y = 4 \sin(\omega t)$  m. The path of particle will be –

- (A) circular  
 (B) helical  
 (C) parabolic  
 (D) elliptical

**Official Ans. by NTA (A)**

**Allen Ans. (A)**

**Sol.**  $x = 4 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \omega t\right)$   $y = 4 \cos(\omega t)$

$$x = 4 \cos(\omega t) \quad y = 4 \sin(\omega t)$$

Eliminate 't' to find relation between x and y

$$x^2 + y^2 = y^2 \cos^2 \omega t + y^2 \sin^2 \omega t = 4^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4^2$$

4. Match List-I with List-II

	List-I		List-II
A	Moment of inertia of solid sphere of radius R about any tangent	I	$\frac{5}{3}MR^2$
B	Moment of inertia of hollow sphere of radius (R) about any tangent	II	$\frac{7}{5}MR^2$
C	Moment of inertia of circular ring of radius (R) about its diameter.	III	$\frac{1}{4}MR^2$
D	Moment of inertia of circular disc of radius (R) about any diameter.	IV	$\frac{1}{2}MR^2$

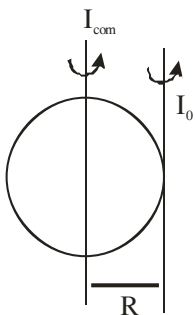
Question: Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (A) A-II, B-II, C-IV, D-III
- (B) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
- (C) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
- (D) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

Official Ans. by NTA (A)

Allen Ans. (A)

Sol. Solid sphere

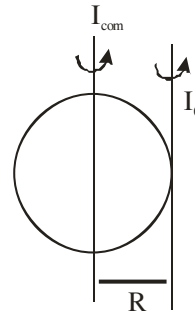


$$I_0 = I_{com} + MR^2 \quad (\text{Parallel Axis theorem})$$

$$I_0 = \frac{2}{5}MR^2 + MR^2$$

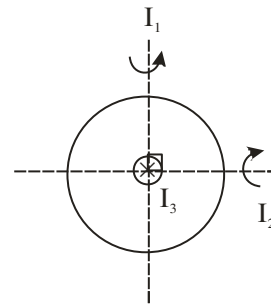
$$I_0 = \frac{7}{5}MR^2$$

Hollow sphere



$$I_0 = I_{com} + MR^2$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}MR^2 + MR^2 = \frac{5}{3}MR^2$$



$$I_1 + I_2 + I_3 \quad (\text{Perpendicular axis theorem})$$

By symmetry MOI

About 1" and 2" Axis are same i.e.

$$I_1 = I_2$$

$$\therefore 2I_1 = I_3 = MR^2 \quad (I_{com} = MR^2)$$

$$I_1 = \frac{MR^2}{2}$$

Similarly in disc

$$2I_1 = \frac{MR^2}{2} \left\{ I_{com} = \frac{MR^2}{2} \right\}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{MR^2}{4}$$

5. Two planets A and B of equal mass are having their period of revolutions  $T_A$  and  $T_B$  such that  $T_A = 2T_B$ . These planets are revolving in the circular orbits of radii  $r_A$  and  $r_B$  respectively. Which out of the following would be the correct relationship of their orbits?

(A)  $2r_A^2 = r_B^2$

(B)  $r_A^3 = 2r_B^3$

(C)  $r_A^3 = 3r_B^3$

(D)  $T_A^2 - T_B^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{GM} (r_B^3 - 4r_A^3)$

**Official Ans. by NTA (C)**

**Allen Ans. (C)**

**Sol.**  $T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{Gm_a}} r^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$T^2 \propto r^3$

$\left(\frac{T_A}{T_B}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{r_A}{r_B}\right)^3$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{r_A}{r_B}\right)^3 \Rightarrow r_A^3 = 4r_B^3$

6. A water drop of diameter cm is broken into 64 equal droplets. The surface tension of water is 0.075 N/m. In this process the gain in surface energy will be :

(A)  $2.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J}$                       (B)  $1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$

(C)  $1.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J}$                       (D)  $9.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (A)**

**Allen Ans. (A)**

**Sol.**  $d = 2\text{ cm}; \quad r = 1 \text{ cm}; \quad T = 0.075$

$\Delta SE = T \Delta A$

$= 0.075(A_f - A_i)$

$A_i = 4\pi r^2$

$A_f = 4\pi r_0^2 \times 64$

By volume conservation

$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = 64 \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi r_0^3$

$r_0 = \frac{r}{4}$

$A_f = 4\pi \left(\frac{r}{4}\right)^2 \cdot 64 = 16\pi r^2$

$\Delta SE = 0.075(16\pi r^2 - 4\pi r^2)$

$= 0.075(12\pi(0.01)^2)$

$= 2.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J}$

7. Given below are two statement :

**Statement – I :** What  $\mu$  amount of an ideal gas undergoes adiabatic change from state  $(P_1, V_1, T_1)$  to state  $(P_2, V_2, T_2)$ , the work done is  $W = \frac{1R(T_2 - T_1)}{1 - \gamma}$ , where  $\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v}$  and

$R =$  universal gas constant,

**Statement — II:** In the above case. when work is done on the gas. the temperature of the gas would rise.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) Both statement—I and statement-II are true.

(B) Both statement—I and statement-II are false.

(C) Statement-I is true but statement-II is false.

(D) Statement-I is false but statement-II is true.

**Official Ans. by NTA (A)**

**Allen Ans. (A)**

Sol.  $W_{\text{adiabatic}} = \frac{NR(T_f - T_i)}{1 - \gamma} \rightarrow \text{statement 1}$

$Q = W + \Delta U$

$0 = W + \Delta U$

$\Delta U = -W$

If work is done on the gas, i.e. work is negative  
 $\therefore \Delta U$  is positive.

$\therefore$  Temperature will increase.

8. Given below are two statements :

**Statement-I :** A point charge is brought in an electric field. The value of electric field at a point near to the charge may increase if the charge is positive.

**Statement-II :** An electric dipole is placed in a non-uniform electric field. The net electric force on the dipole will not be zero.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both statement-I and statement-II are true.
- (B) Both statement-I and statement-I are false.
- (C) Statement-I is true but statement-II is false.
- (D) Statement-I is false but statement-II is true.

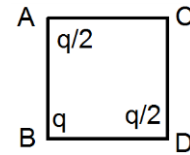
**Official Ans. by NTA (A)**

**Allen Ans. (C)**

Sol. If the electric field is in the positive direction and the positive charge is to the left of that point then the electric field will increase. But to the left of the positive charge the electric field would decrease.

If the dipole is kept at the point where the electric field is maximum then the force on it will be zero.

9. The three charges  $q/2$ ,  $q$  and  $q/2$  are placed at the corners A, B and C of a square of side 'a' as shown in figure. The magnitude of electric field (E) at the corner D of the square, is :



(A)  $\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$

(B)  $\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$

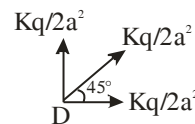
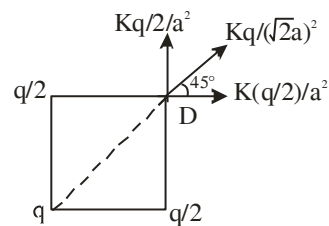
(C)  $\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$

(D)  $\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$

**Official Ans. by NTA (A)**

**Allen Ans. (A)**

Sol.

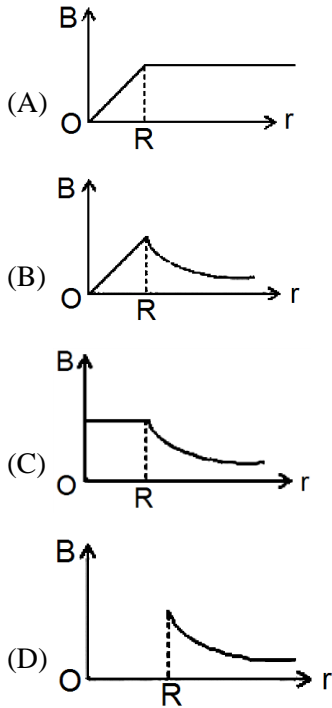


$(E_{\text{net}})_D = \frac{kq}{2a^2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}kq}{2a^2}$

$(E_{\text{net}})_D = \frac{kq}{a^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$

$(E_{\text{net}})_D = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$

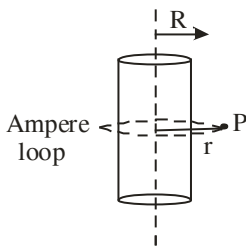
10. An infinitely long hollow conducting cylinder with radius  $R$  carries a uniform current along its surface. Choose the correct representation of magnetic field ( $B$ ) as a function of radial distance ( $r$ ) from the axis of cylinder.



Official Ans. by NTA (D)

Allen Ans. (D)

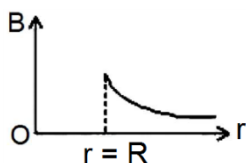
Sol.



1)  $r < R, B_p = 0$

2)  $r \geq R, B_p = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$

$B_p \propto \frac{1}{r}$



11. A radar sends an electromagnetic signal of electric field ( $E_0$ ) = 2.25 V/m and magnetic field ( $B_0$ ) =  $1.5 \times 10^{-8}$  T which strikes a target on line of sight at a distance of 3 km in a medium. After that, a part of signal (echo) reflects back towards the radar with same velocity and by same path. If the signal was transmitted at time  $t_0$  from radar. then after how much time echo will reach to the radar?

(A)  $2.0 \times 10^{-5}$  s

(B)  $4.0 \times 10^{-5}$  s

(C)  $1.0 \times 10^{-5}$  s

(D)  $8.0 \times 10^{-5}$  s

Official Ans. by NTA (B)

Allen Ans. (B)

Sol.  $C = \frac{E_0}{B_0} = \frac{2.25}{1.5 \times 10^{-8}} = 1.5 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

$t = \frac{6 \times 10^3}{1.5 \times 10^8} = 4 \times 10^{-5}$  s

12. The refracting angle of a prism is  $A$  and refractive index of the material of the prism is  $\cot(A/2)$ . Then the angle of minimum deviation will be -

(A)  $180 - 2A$

(B)  $90 - A$

(C)  $180 + 2A$

(D)  $180 - 3A$

Official Ans. by NTA (A)

Allen Ans. (A)

Sol.  $\mu = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{A + \delta_m}{2}\right)}{\sin \frac{A}{2}}$

$\mu = \cot \frac{A}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{A + \delta_m}{2}\right) = \cos \frac{A}{2}$

$\delta_m = 180 - 2A$

13. The aperture of the objective is 24.4 cm. The resolving power of this telescope. If a light of wavelength 2440 Å is used to see the object will be

- (A)  $8.1 \times 10^6$  (B)  $10.0 \times 10^7$   
(C)  $8.2 \times 10^5$  (D)  $1.0 \times 10^{-8}$

Official Ans. by NTA (C)

Allen Ans. (C)

Sol.  $R.P = \frac{d}{1.22\lambda} = \frac{24.4 \times 10^{-2}}{1.22 \times 2440 \times 10^{-10}} = 8.2 \times 10^5$

14. The de Brogue wavelengths for an electron and a photon are  $\lambda_e$  and  $\lambda_p$  respectively. For the same kinetic energy of electron and photon. which of the following presents the correct relation between the de Brogue wavelengths of two ?

- (A)  $\lambda_p \propto \lambda_e^2$  (B)  $\lambda_p \propto \lambda_e$   
(C)  $\lambda_p \propto \sqrt{\lambda_e}$  (D)  $\lambda_p \propto \sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda_e}}$

Official Ans. by NTA (A)

Allen Ans. (A)

Sol.  $\lambda_e = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mk}}$   
Also for photon  $k = \frac{hc}{\lambda_p}$

$$\lambda_e = \frac{h\sqrt{\lambda_p}}{\sqrt{2mhc}}$$

$$\lambda_p \propto \lambda_e^2$$

15. The Q-value of a nuclear reaction and kinetic energy of the projectile particle,  $K_p$  are related as :

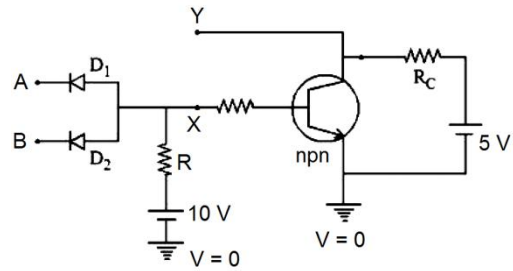
- (A)  $Q = K_p$  (B)  $(K_p + Q) < 0$   
(C)  $Q < K_p$  (D)  $(K_p + Q) > 0$

Official Ans. by NTA (D)

Allen Ans. (D)

Sol.  $x + p \rightarrow \gamma + b$   
 $Q = k_\gamma + k_b - k_p$   
 $Q + k_p = k_\gamma + k_b$   
 $Q + k_p > 0$

16. In the following circuit, the correct relation between output (Y) and inputs A and B will be :



- (A)  $Y = AB$  (B)  $Y = A + B$   
(C)  $Y = \overline{AB}$  (D)  $Y = \overline{A + B}$

Official Ans. by NTA (C)

Allen Ans. (C)

Sol. This is NAND gate

A	B	Y
0	0	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0

17. For using a multimeter to identify diode from electrical components. choose the correct statement out of the following about the diode :

- (A) It is two terminal device which conducts current in both directions.  
(B) It is two terminal device which conducts current in one direction only  
(C) It does not conduct current gives an initial deflection which decays to zero.  
(D) It is three terminal device which conducts current in ne direction only between central terminal and either of the remaining two terminals

Official Ans. by NTA (B)

Allen Ans. (B)

Sol. In forward bias diode conducts  
In revers bias it does not conducts.

18. Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

**Assertion A :** n-p-n transistor permits more current than a p-n-p transistor.

**Reason R :** Electrons have greater mobility as a charge carrier.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both A and R true. and R is correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

**Official Ans. by NTA (A)**

**Allen Ans. (A)**

**Sol.** Theory

19. Match List-I with List-II

	List-I		List-II
A	Television signal	I	03 KHz
B	Radio signal	II	20 KHz
C	High Quality Music	III	02 MHz
D	Human speech	IV	06 MHz

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (A) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (B) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
- (C) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
- (D) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

**Official Ans. by NTA (C)**

**Allen Ans. (C)**

**Sol.** Theory

20. The velocity of sound in a gas. in which two wavelengths 4.08m and 4.16m produce 40 beats in 12s, will be :

- (A) 2.82.8 ms<sup>-1</sup>
- (B) 175.5 ms<sup>-1</sup>
- (C) 353.6 ms<sup>-1</sup>
- (D) 707.2 ms<sup>-1</sup>

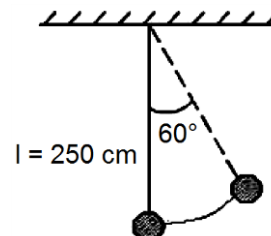
**Official Ans. by NTA (D)**

**Allen Ans. (D)**

**Sol.**  $f_b = f_1 - f_2$   
 $\frac{v}{4.08} - \frac{v}{4.16} = \frac{40}{12}$   
 $\Rightarrow v = 707.2$

**SECTION - B**

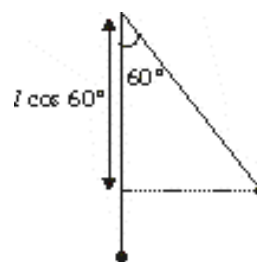
1. A pendulum is suspended by a string of length 250 cm. The mass of the bob of the pendulum is 200 g. The bob is pulled aside until the string is at 60° with vertical as shown in the figure. After releasing the bob. the maximum velocity attained by the bob will be \_\_\_\_\_ ms<sup>-1</sup>. (if g = 10 m/s<sup>2</sup>)



**Official Ans. by NTA (5)**

**Allen Ans. (5)**

**Sol.**  $V_{max} = \sqrt{2gh}$

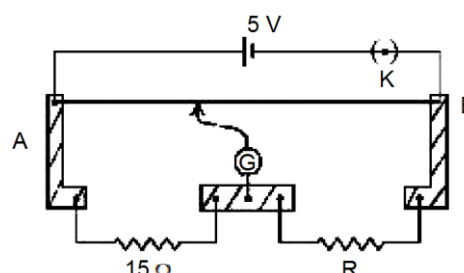


The speed will be highest at the lowest position.

$$h = (l - l \cos 60^\circ) = \frac{l}{2}$$

$$V_{max} = \sqrt{2 \times g \times \frac{l}{2}} = \sqrt{10 \times 2.5} = 5 \text{ m/s}$$

2. A meter bridge setup is shown in the figure. It is used to determine an unknown resistance R using a given resistor of 15 Ω. The galvanometer (G) shows null deflection when tapping key is at 43 cm mark from end A. If the end correction for end A is 2 cm. then the determined value of R will be \_\_\_\_\_ Ω.



**Official Ans. by NTA (19)**

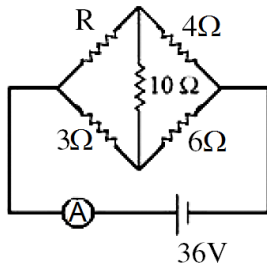
**Allen Ans. (19)**

**Sol.** Using the conditions of a balanced wheat stone bridge and adding the end correction.

$$\frac{15}{(43+2)} = \frac{R}{(102-45)} \Rightarrow R = \frac{57}{45} \times 15$$

$$R = 19\Omega$$

3. Current measured by the ammeter (A) in the reported circuit when no current flows through  $10\Omega$  resistance. will be \_\_\_\_\_ A.



**Official Ans. by NTA (10)**

**Allen Ans. (10)**

**Sol.** Using the condition of a balanced wheat stone bridge,

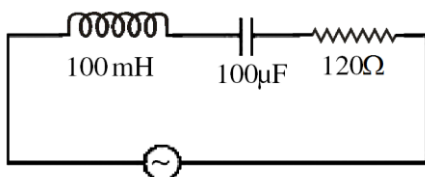
$$\Rightarrow \frac{R}{3} = \frac{4}{6} \Rightarrow R = 2\Omega$$

So the effective resistance of the circuit is

$$R_{eq} = \frac{6 \times 9}{6+9} = \frac{18}{5}\Omega$$

$$i = \frac{36}{R_{eq}} = 10A$$

4. An AC source is connected to an inductance of  $100\text{ mH}$ , a capacitance of  $100\mu\text{ F}$  and a resistance of  $120\Omega$  as shown in figure. The time in which the resistance having a thermal capacity  $2\text{ J}^\circ\text{C}$  will get heated by  $16^\circ\text{C}$  is \_\_\_\_\_ s.



**Official Ans. by NTA (15)**

**Allen Ans. (15)**

**Sol.**  $|(X_L - X_C)| = |10 - 10^2| = 90\Omega$

$Z = \text{Impedance}$

$$= \sqrt{(X_L - X_C)^2 + R^2} = \sqrt{(90)^2 + (20)^2} = 150\Omega$$

$$i_{rms} = \frac{V_{rms}}{Z} = \left(\frac{2}{15}\right)A$$

Now  $i_{rms}^2 R \Delta t = ms(\Delta T)$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta t = 15\text{sec}$$

5. The position vector of  $1\text{ kg}$  object is  $\vec{r} = (3\hat{i} - \hat{j})\text{ m}$  and its velocity  $\vec{v} = (3\hat{j} + \hat{k})\text{ ms}^{-1}$ . The magnitude of its angular momentum is  $\sqrt{x}\text{ Nm}$  where  $x$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Official Ans. by NTA (91)**

**Allen Ans. (91)**

**Sol.** Using  $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v}$ ,  $m = 1\text{ kg}$

$$\vec{L} = (3\hat{i} - \hat{j}) \times (3\hat{j} + \hat{k}) = (9\hat{k} - 3\hat{j} - \hat{i})\text{ N-s}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{L}| = \sqrt{91}\text{ N-s}$$

6. A man of  $60\text{ kg}$  is running on the road and suddenly jumps into a stationary trolley car of mass  $120\text{ kg}$ . Then. the trolley car starts moving with velocity  $2\text{ ms}^{-1}$ . The velocity of the running man was \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{ms}^{-1}$ . when he jumps into the car.

**Official Ans. by NTA (6)**

**Allen Ans. (6)**

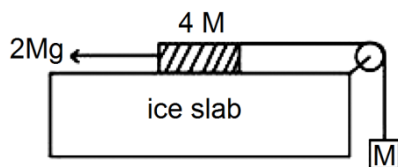
**Sol.** Taking the system as man and trolley and using conservation of linear momentum.

$$60 \times v = (60 + 120) \times 2$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 6\text{ m/s}$$



7. A hanging mass  $M$  is connected to a four times bigger mass by using a string-pulley arrangement, as shown in the figure. The bigger mass is placed on a horizontal ice-slab and being pulled by  $2Mg$  force. In this situation, tension in the string is  $\frac{x}{5}Mg$  for  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ . Neglect mass of the string and friction of the block (bigger mass) with ice slab. (Given  $g =$  acceleration due to gravity)



**Official Ans. by NTA (6)**

**Allen Ans. (6)**

**Sol.** Using  $\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = \mu\vec{a}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} 2Mg - T &= 4Ma \\ T - Mg &= Ma \\ \Rightarrow a &= \frac{g}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$T = Mg + Ma = Mg + \frac{Mg}{5} = \frac{6}{5}Mg$$

8. The total internal energy of two mole monoatomic ideal gas at temperature  $T = 300$  K will be J.

(Given  $R = 8.31$  J/mol.K)

**Official Ans. by NTA (7479)**

**Allen Ans. (7479)**

**Sol.**  $U = nC_v T$

$$= 2 \times \frac{3}{2} R \times 300$$

$$= 900R = 900 \times 8.31 = 7479 \text{ J}$$

9. A singly ionized magnesium atom ( $A_{24}$ ) ion is accelerated to kinetic energy  $5$  keV and is projected perpendicularly into a magnetic field  $B$  of the magnitude  $0.5$  T. The radius of path formed will be  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  cm.

**Official Ans. by NTA (10)**

**Allen Ans. (10)**

**Sol.**  $R = \frac{mv}{qB} = \frac{\sqrt{2mK}}{qB}$

10. A telegraph line of length  $100$  km has a capacity of  $0.01 \mu\text{F}/\text{km}$  and it carries an alternating current at  $0.5$  kilo cycle per second. If minimum impedance is required, then the value of the inductance that needs to be introduced in series is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  mH.

(if  $\pi = \sqrt{10}$ )

**Official Ans. by NTA (100)**

**Allen Ans. (100)**

- Sol.** For minimum impedance

$$X_L = X_C$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C} \Rightarrow L = \frac{1}{\omega^2 C} = 10^{-1} \text{ H} = 100 \text{ mH}$$