

**JEE-Main-04-04-2024 (Memory Based)**  
**[MORNING SHIFT]**

**Maths**

**Question:** In a triangle ABC, side AB has 5 points  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_5$  excluding a and b, 6 points on side BC and 7 points on side AC then total number of triangle that can be formed without using the points A,B,C

**Options:**

- (a)  
(b)  
(c)  
(d)

**Answer: (c)**

**Question:**  $f(x) \begin{cases} -2 & x \in (-2, 0) \\ x-2 & x \in (0, 2) \end{cases}$   $h(x) = f(|x|) + |f(x)|$ . Find value  $\int_{-2}^2 h(x) dx$

**Question:**  $(\bar{z})^2 + |z| = 0$  Sum of the non zero solutions is  $\alpha$  and product is  $\beta$ . Find  $4(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) = ?$

**Question:** Find the number of rational numbers in the expansion of  $(2^{\frac{1}{5}} + 5^{\frac{1}{3}})^{15}$ .

**Question:**  $f(x) \begin{cases} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{x^2} & x < 0 \\ \infty & x = 0 \\ \frac{\beta\sqrt{1-\cos x}}{x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$  Continuous at  $x = 0$ , find  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$

**Question:** Urns A,B,C with 5 red ,7 black; 5 black, 7 red; and 6 red, 6 black respectively. A ball is drawn randomly and is found to be black. Then probability of Black ball drawn from A is

**Question:** If 2 and 6 are the roots of the equation  $ax^2 + bx + 1 = 0$  have roots 2 and 6. Find quadratic whose roots are  $\frac{1}{2a+b}$  and  $\frac{1}{6a+b}$  is

**Options:**

- (a)  $4x^2 + 14x + 12 = 0$   
(b)  $2x^2 + 11x + 12 = 0$   
(c)  $x^2 + 10x + 16 = 0$   
(d)  $x^2 + 8x + 12 = 0$

**Answer: (d)**

**Question:**  $f(x) = \frac{2x^2-3x+8}{2x^2+3x+8}$  if  $\text{GCD}(m,n) = 1$  and  $\frac{f_{\min}}{f_{\max}} = \frac{m}{n}$  Find  $(m+n)$

**Question:**  $f(x) = x^5 + 2e^{\frac{x}{4}}$  if  $\text{gof}(x) = x$  for all  $x$ , find  $8g'(2)$ .

**Question:** A square is inscribed in the circle  $x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 6y + 30 = 0$ . One side of this square is parallel to  $y = x + 3$ . If  $(x_1, y_1)$  are the vertices of the Square, then

$\sum(x_i^2 + y_i^2)$  is equal to:

**Options:**

- (a) 148
- (b) 156
- (c) 152
- (d) 160

**Answer: (d)**

**Question:** Let  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ . Let the mean and the variance of 6 observations  $-3, 4, 7, -6, \alpha, \beta$  be 2 and 23 respectively. The mean deviation about the means of these 6 observations is

**Options:**

- (a)  $\frac{11}{3}$
- (b)  $\frac{16}{3}$
- (c)  $\frac{13}{3}$
- (d)  $\frac{14}{3}$

**Answer: (d)**

**Question:** If the domain of the function  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3x-22}{2x-19}\right) + \log\left(\frac{3x^2-8x+5}{x^2-3x-10}\right)$  is  $[\alpha, \beta]$  then  $3\alpha + 10\beta$  is equal to

**Options:**

- (a) 100
- (b) 95
- (c) 97
- (d) 98

**Answer: (d)**

**Question:** Find  $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+2^x} dx$

**Question:** The coefficient of  $x^7$  in  $(1-x-x^2+x^3)^6$

**Question:** If the length of focal chord of  $y^2 = 12x$  is 15 and if the distance of the focal chord from origin is  $p$  then  $10p^2$  is equal to

**Question:** If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(5x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}} - (x+5)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{(2x+3)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (x+4)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{m\sqrt{5}}{n(2n)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$  where  $\gcd(m, n) = 1$  then  $8m + 12n$  is equal to

**Question:** Let a unit vector which makes an angle  $60^\circ$  with  $2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - \hat{k}$  and an angle of  $45^\circ$  with  $\hat{i} - \hat{k}$  be  $\vec{c}$ . Then  $\vec{c} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\hat{i} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}\hat{j} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\hat{k}\right)$

**Options:**

- (a)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\hat{i} - \frac{1}{2}\hat{k}$
- (b)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\hat{i} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}\hat{j} - \frac{1}{2}\hat{k}$
- (c)  $-\frac{c_2}{3}\hat{i} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\hat{j} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)\hat{k}$

**(d)**

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{2}\right)\hat{i} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}\right)\hat{j} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)\hat{k}$$

**Question:** In a G.P.,  $T_1 = 2$ ,  $T_2 = P$ ,  $T_3 = Q$ . These are also terms of an A.P. ( $7^{\text{th}}$ ,  $8^{\text{th}}$ , &  $13^{\text{th}}$  terms). If 5th term of G.P. =  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of A.P., then find  $n$ .

