

JEE-Main-05-04-2024 (Memory Based)
[EVENING SHIFT]

Maths

Question: If $S = (2, 4, 8, \dots, 512)$ divided in 3 set A, B, C into equal no. of elements the $n(A \cup B \cup C)$ is equal to S then $A \cap B = B \cap C = C \cap A = \phi$ then probability of ABC

Question: The 50th word in the dictionary using the letters B, B, H, J, O is:

Options:

- (a) OBBJH
- (b) OBBHJ
- (c) JHBBO
- (d) BBHOJ

Answer: (a)

Question: $\left(\frac{3^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x} + \frac{2x}{5^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right)^{12}$. Find which term is constant.

Options:

- (a) 4th
- (b) 5th
- (c) 6th
- (d) 7th

Answer: (d)

Question: $4^{1+x} + 4^{1-x}, \frac{k}{2}, 16^x + 16^{-x}$ Let _____ are in A.P. then least value of k is _____.

Answer: (10)

Question: Let image of point (8, 5, 7) with respect to line

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{3} = \frac{z-2}{5} \text{ is } (\alpha, \beta, \gamma). \text{ Then, } \alpha + \beta + \gamma \text{ is equal to}$$

Options:

- (a) 10
- (b) 12
- (c) 9
- (d) 14

Answer: (d)

Question: Area bounded by $y = -2|x|$ and $y = x|x|$ is:

Options:

- (a) $\frac{2}{3}$
- (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (c) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (d) $\frac{4}{3}$

Answer: (d)

Question: The number of real solution $x|x + 5| + 2|x + 7| - 2 = 0$ is

Options:

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Answer: (c)

Question: $A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \alpha & \alpha \\ \beta & \alpha & -\beta \\ -\alpha & \alpha & \alpha \end{bmatrix}$. B is formed by cofactor of A, matrix then find determinant of AB.

Options:

- (a) $4\alpha^3(2\alpha + \beta)^5$
- (b) $12\alpha^3(2\alpha + \beta)^2$
- (c) $8\alpha^6(\alpha + \beta)^3$
- (d) $18\alpha^8(\alpha + \beta)^3$

Answer: (c)

Question: Consider the equation $P(x) = ax^2 + bx + C = 0$. If $a, b, c \in A$ where $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$, then the probability that $P(x)$ has real and distinct roots?

Question: If $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined such that $f(x) = |x| - 1$ and

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x > 0 \\ x - 1, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \text{ then,}$$

Options:

- (a) Both f and g are one-one
- (b) f is one-one and g is many one
- (c) f is many-one and g is one-one
- (d) Both f and g are many-one

Answer: (c)

Question: A line L is perpendicular to $y = 2x + 10$ such that it touches the parabola $y^2 = 4(x - 9)$. Find distance between point of contact and origin.

Options:

- $\sqrt{165}$ (a)
- $\sqrt{175}$ (b)
- $\sqrt{185}$ (c)
- $\sqrt{190}$ (d)

Answer: (c)

Question: If $S = \{2, 3, 8, 16, \dots, 512\}$. If S is broken in 3 equal subsets A, B and C such that $A \cap B = B \cap C = C \cap A = \phi$ and $A \cup B \cup C = S$, then maximum number of ways to break is:

Options:

- (a) 9C_3
- (b) $\frac{9!}{(3!)^3}$
- (c) $\frac{9!}{(3!)^4}$
- (d) $\frac{9!}{(3!)^2}$

Answer: (b)

Question: If $\frac{dy}{dx} + y + y \cdot \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = xe^{\frac{1}{1+x^2}} \cdot y(0) = 0$, and $f(x) = y(x)e^{-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}$ and $y = x$.

Then the area bounded b/w these two curve equals to:

Options:

- (a) $\frac{2}{3}$
- (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (c) $\frac{7}{6}$
- (d) 2

Answer: (a)

Question: If $y = \frac{2 \cos 2\theta + \cos \theta}{\cos 3\theta + \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta}$, then the value of $y'' + y' + y$ is

Options:

- (a) $\sec \theta (1 - \tan^3 \theta)$
- (b) $\tan \theta (\sec^3 \theta + 2 \tan^2 \theta)$
- (c) $\sec \theta (2 \sec^2 \theta + \tan \theta)$
- (d) $\cot \theta (\sec^3 \theta + 2 \tan^2 \theta)$

Answer: (c)

Question: If $2x^2 - x + 2 = 0$ and one root is a, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}} \frac{16(1 - \cos(2x^2 - x + 2))}{(ax - 1)^2}$ equal to

Options:

- $\frac{32(1 - a^2)^2}{a^4}$ (a)
- $\frac{8(1 - a^2)^2}{a^4}$ (b)
- $\frac{16(1 - a^2)^2}{a^4}$ (c)
- $\frac{20(1 - a^2)^2}{a^3}$ (d)

Answer: (a)

Question: $\beta(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^m (1 - x^m)^{n-1} dx$ and

$a \times \beta(-b, c) = \int_0^1 (1 - x^{10})^{20} dx$ then $(a + b + c)$ is equal to:

Options:

- (a) 210
- (b) 230
- (c) 250
- (d) 270

Answer: (a)

Question: Find the differential equation of circle whose centre lies on $y = x$ and passes through $(0, 1)$

Options:

$$-x^2 + y^2 - 2xy + 2x - 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} \quad (\text{a})$$

$$(x^2 - y^2 - 2xy + 2y - 1) = 0$$

$$-x^2 - y^2 - 2xy + 2x - 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} \quad (\text{b})$$

$$(x^2 + y^2) = 0$$

$$-x^2 - y^2 - 2xy + 2x - 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} \quad (\text{c})$$

$$(x^2 - y^2) = 0$$

$$-x^2 + y^2 - 2xy + 2x - 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} \quad (\text{d})$$

$$(x^2 + y^2 - 2) = 0$$

Answer: (a)

Question: $|\vec{a}| = 2$, $|\vec{b}| = 3$ and $\vec{a} = \vec{b} \times \vec{c}$, then minimum value of $|\vec{c} - \vec{a}|^2$

Options:

(a) 13

(b) 5

$$\frac{40}{9} \quad (\text{c})$$

$$\frac{20}{9} \quad (\text{d})$$

Answer: (c)

