FINAL JEE–MAIN EXAMINATION – APRIL, 2023

(Held On Monday 10th April, 2023) **TIME : 9 : 00 AM to 12 : 00 NOON**

SECTION-A

1. Let O be the origin and the position vector of the point P be $-\hat{i}-2\hat{j}+3\hat{k}$. If the position vectors of the points A, B and C are $-2\hat{i}+\hat{j}-3\hat{k}, 2\hat{i}+4\hat{j}-2\hat{k}$ and $-4\hat{i}+2\hat{j}-\hat{k}$ respectively then the projection of the vector $\overrightarrow{OP}$ on a vector perpendicular to the vectors $\overrightarrow{AB}$ and $\overrightarrow{AC}$ is

(1) 3 (2) $\frac{8}{3}$

(3) $\frac{10}{3}$ (4) $\frac{7}{3}$

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\overrightarrow{AB}=\overrightarrow{OB}-\overrightarrow{OA}$

$=\left(2\hat{i}+4\hat{j}-2\hat{k}\right)-\left(-2\hat{i}+\hat{j}-3\hat{k}\right)$

$=4\hat{i}+3\hat{j}+\hat{k}$

$\overrightarrow{AC}=\overrightarrow{OC}-\overrightarrow{OA}=-2\hat{i}+\hat{j}+2\hat{k}$

$\overrightarrow{AB}\times\overrightarrow{AC}=5\hat{i}-10\hat{j}+10\hat{k}$

$\overrightarrow{OP}=-\hat{i}-2\hat{j}+3\hat{k}$

Projection

$$=\frac{\left(\overrightarrow{OP}\right).\left(\overrightarrow{AB}\times\overrightarrow{AC}\right)}{\left|\overrightarrow{AB}\times\overrightarrow{AC}\right|}=3$$

2. Let the ellipse E : $x^2 + 9y^2 = 9$ intersect the positive x- and y-axes at the points A and B respectively Let the major axis of E be a diameter of the circle C. Let the line passing through A and B meet the circle C at the point P. If the area of the triangle which vertices A, P and the origin O is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are coprime, then m – n is equal to

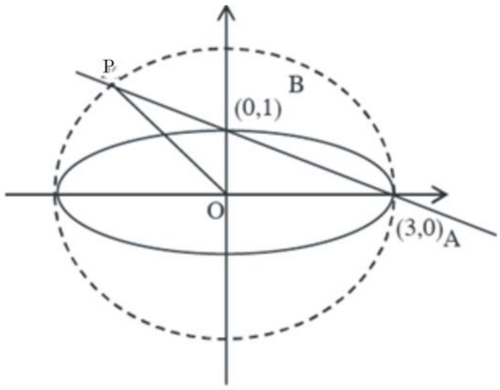
(1) 18 (2) 16

(3) 17 (4) 15

Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Ans. (3)

Sol.



For line AB x + 3y = 3 and circle is $x^2 + y^2 = 9$

$(3 - 3y)^2 + y^2 = 9$

$\Rightarrow 10y^2-18y=0$

$\Rightarrow y=0,\frac{9}{5}$

$\therefore$ Area $=\frac{1}{2}\times3\times\frac{9}{5}=\frac{27}{10}$

m – n = 17

3. If $f\left(x\right)=\frac{\left(\tan1^{o}\right)x+\log_{e}\left(123\right)}{x\log_{e}\left(1234\right)-\left(\tan1^{o}\right)},x>0,$ then the least value of $f\left(f\left(x\right)\right)+f\left(f\left(\frac{4}{x}\right)\right)$ is

(1) 8

(2) 4

(3) 2

(4) 0

Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Ans. (2)

Sol. Let f(x) = $\dfrac{Ax+B}{Cx-A}$

$$f(f(x)) = \frac{A\left(\frac{+B}{Cx-A}\right)+B}{C\left(\frac{Ax+B}{Cx-A}\right)-A} = x$$

$$f\left(f\left(\frac{4}{x}\right)\right) = \frac{4}{x}$$

$$f(f(x)) + f\left(f\left(\frac{4}{x}\right)\right) = x + \frac{4}{x} \geq 4 (\text{by } A.M. \geq G.M.)$$

4. A square piece of tin of side 30 cm is to be made into a box without top by cutting a square from each corner and folding up the flaps to form a box. If the volume of the box is maximum, then its surface area (in cm^2) is equal to

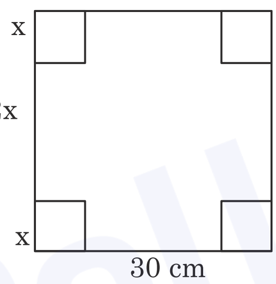
(1) 675 (2) 1025

(3) 800 (4) 900

Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Ans. (3)

Sol.



Volume (V) = x $(30-2x)^2$

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = (30-2x)(30-6x) = 0$$

x = 5 cm

Surface area = 4 × 5 × 20 + $(20)^2$ = 800 cm^2

5. Let f be a differentiable function such that

x^2 f(x) – x = $4\int_0^x t\, f(t)dt$, $f(1) = \dfrac{2}{3}$.

Then 18 f(3) is equal to

(1) 160 (2) 210

(3) 180 (4) 150

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Ans. (1)

Sol. Differentiate the given equation

$$\Rightarrow 2xf(x) + x^2 f'(x) - 1 = 4x\, f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2\frac{dy}{dx} - 2xy = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} + \left(-\frac{2}{x}\right)y = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$I.F. = e^{\int -\frac{2}{x}\ell nx} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore y\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \int \frac{1}{x^4}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{x^2} = \frac{-1}{3x^3} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{3x^3} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{3x} + cx^2$$

$$\because f(1) = \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} + c \Rightarrow c = 1$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{3x} + x^2$$

$$18 f(3) = 160$$

6. A line segment AB of length λ moves such that the points A and B remain on the periphery of a circle of radius λ. Then the locus of the point, that divides the line segment AB in the ratio 2 : 3, is a circle of radius

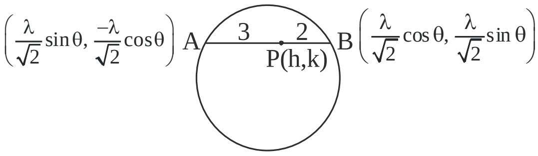
(1) $\frac{3}{5}\lambda$ (2) $\frac{\sqrt{19}}{7}\lambda$

(3) $\frac{2}{3}\lambda$ (4) $\frac{\sqrt{19}}{5}\lambda$

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Ans. (4)

Sol.



$$h = \frac{\frac{2\lambda}{\sqrt2}\sin\theta + 3\times\frac{\lambda}{\sqrt2}\cos\theta}{5}$$

$$k = \frac{\frac{-2\lambda}{\sqrt2}2\cos\theta + \frac{3\lambda}{\sqrt2}\sin\theta}{5}$$

$$h^2 + k^2 = \frac{19\lambda^2}{5}$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{19}\lambda}{5}$$

7. Let the complex number z = x + iy be such that $\frac{2z-3i}{2z+i}$ is purely imaginary. If x + y^2 = 0, then $y^4 + y^2 - y$ is equal to :

(1) $\frac{3}{2}$ (2) $\frac{4}{3}$

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

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Ans. (4)

Sol. $\frac{2z-3i}{2z+i}$ is purely imaginary

$$\therefore \frac{2z-3i}{2z+i} + \frac{2\bar{z}+3i}{2\bar{z}-i} = 0$$

$z = x + iy$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 + 4y^2 - 4y - 3 = 0$$

Given that x + y^2 = 0

$y^4 + y^2 - y = 3/4$

8. $96\cos\frac{\ }{33}\cos\frac{2\pi}{33}\cos\frac{4\pi}{33}\cos\frac{8\pi}{33}\cos\frac{16\pi}{33}$ is equal to

(1) 3 (2) 2 (3) 4 (4) 1

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Ans. (1)

Sol. $P = 96\cos\frac{\pi}{33}\cos\frac{2\pi}{33}\cos\frac{4\pi}{33}\cos\frac{8\pi}{33}\cos\frac{16\pi}{33}$

$$2P\times\sin\frac{\pi}{33} = 96\times2\sin\frac{\pi}{33}\cos\frac{\pi}{33}\cos\frac{2\pi}{33}\cos\frac{4\pi}{33}\cos\frac{8\pi}{33}\cos\frac{16\pi}{33}$$

$$2P\times\sin\frac{\pi}{33} = 6\times\sin\frac{32\pi}{33} = 6\sin\frac{\pi}{33}$$

P = 3

9. If A is a 3 × 3 matrix and |A| = 2, then $\left|3\,adj\left(|3A|\,A^2\right)\right|$ is equal to

(1) $3^{11}\,.\,6^{10}$ (2) $3^{12}\,.\,6^{10}$

(3) $3^{10}\,.\,6^{11}$ (4) $3^{12}\,.\,6^{11}$

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\left|3\,adj\left(|3A|\,A^2\right)\right| = 3^3\left|adj\left(54A^2\right)\right| = 3^3.\left|54A^2\right|^2$

$$= 3^3\times54^6\times|A|^4 = 3^{11}\times6^{10}$$

10. The slope of tangent at any point (x, y) on a curve y = y(x) is $\frac{x^2+y^2}{2xy}$, x > 0. If y(2) = 0, then a value of y(8) is

(1) $-2\sqrt3$ (2) $4\sqrt3$

(3) $2\sqrt3$ (4) $-4\sqrt2$

Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Ans. (2)

Sol. $$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2}{2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}$$

Let y = tx

$$\Rightarrow t + x\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1+t^2}{2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow x\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1-t^2}{2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{2t}{1-t^2}dt = \int\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell n\left|1-t^2\right| = \ell nx + \ell nc$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1-t^2\right)\left(cx\right)=1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1-\frac{y^2}{x^2}\right)cx=1$$

$$y(2)=0 \Rightarrow c=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left(1-\frac{y^2}{x^2}\right).\frac{1}{2}x=1$$

at x = 8

$$\left(1-\frac{y^2}{64}\right)\times\frac{8}{2}=1$$

$$y=\pm 4\sqrt{3}$$

11. For the system of linear equations

$2x - y + 3z = 5$

$3x + 2y - z = 7$

$4x + 5y + \alpha z = \beta$

Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> correct ?

(1) The system has infinitely many solutions for $\alpha = -5$ and $\beta = 9$

(2) The system has a unique solution for $\alpha \neq -5$ and $\beta = 8$

(3) The system has infinitely many solutions for $\alpha = -6$ and $\beta = 9$

(4) The system is inconsistent for $\alpha = -5$ and $\beta = 8$

Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Ans. (3)

Sol. $$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & & -1 \\ 4 & 5 & \alpha \end{vmatrix} = 7(\alpha+5)$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ 7 & 2 & -1 \\ \beta & 5 & \alpha \end{vmatrix} = 17\alpha - 5\beta + 130$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 7 & -1 \\ 4 & \beta & \alpha \end{vmatrix} = -11\beta + \alpha + 104$$

$$\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 7 \\ 4 & 5 & \beta \end{vmatrix} = 7(\beta - 9)$$

For infinitely many solutions

$$\Delta = \Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = \Delta_3 = 0$$

For $\alpha = -5$ and $\beta = 9$

Hence option (3) is incorrect

12. Let N denotes the sum of the numbers obtained when two dice are rolled. If the probability that $2^N < N!$ is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are coprime, then 4m – 3n is equal to

(1) 8 (2) 16

(3) 10 (4) 12

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Ans. (1)

Sol. N = Sum of the numbers when two dice are rolled such that $2^N < N!$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \le N \le 12$$

Probability that $2^N \ge N!$

$$Now\, P(N=2)+P(N=3)=\frac{1}{36}+\frac{2}{36}=\frac{3}{36}=\frac{1}{12}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = 1-\frac{1}{12}=\frac{11}{12}=\frac{m}{n}$$

4m – 3n = 8

13. Let P be the point of intersection of the line $\frac{x+3}{3}=\frac{y+2}{1}=\frac{1-z}{2}$ and the plane x + y + z = 2. If the distance of the point P from the plane 3x – 4y + 12z = 32 is q, then q and 2q are the roots of the equation

(1) $x^2 - 18x - 72 = 0$

(2) $x^2 + 18x + 72 = 0$

(3) $x^2 - 18x + 72 = 0$

(4) $x^2 + 18x - 72 = 0$

Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Ans. (3)

Sol. P = (3λ – 3, λ – 2, 1 – 2 λ)

P lies on the plane, x + y + z = 2

$\Rightarrow \lambda = 3$

P = (6, 1, –5)

$$q = \left|\frac{18-4-60-32}{\sqrt{9+16+144}}\right| = \frac{78}{13} = 6$$

q = 6, 2q = 12

Equation, $x^2 - 18x + 72 = 0$

14. The negation of the statement $(p \vee q) \wedge (q \vee (\sim r))$ is

(1) $((\sim p) \vee r) \wedge (\sim q)$

(2) $((\sim p) \vee (\sim q)) \wedge (\sim r)$

(3) $((\sim p) \vee (\sim q)) \vee (\sim r)$

(4) $(p \vee r) \wedge (\sim q)$

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\sim[(p \vee q) \wedge (q \vee (\sim p)]$

$\Rightarrow \sim (p \wedge q) \vee \sim (q \vee (\sim p))$

$\Rightarrow (\sim p \wedge \sim q) \vee (\sim q \wedge p)$

Apply distribution law

$\Rightarrow \sim q \wedge (\sim p \vee p)$

$\Rightarrow (\sim p \vee p) \wedge (\sim q)$

15. If the coefficient of x^7 in $\left(ax - \frac{1}{bx^2}\right)^{13}$ and the coefficient of x^{-5} in $\left(ax + \frac{1}{bx^2}\right)^{13}$ are equal, then a^4b^4 is equal to :

(1) 44

(2) 22

(3) 11

(4) 33

Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Ans. (2)

Sol. $T_{r+1} = {}^{13}C_r (ax)^{13-r} \left(-\frac{1}{bx^2}\right)^r$

$= {}^{13}C_r (a)^{13-r} \left(-\frac{1}{b}\right)^r x^{13-3r}$

13 – 3r = 7 $\Rightarrow r = 2$

Coefficient of $x^7 = {}^{13}C_2 (a)^{11} \cdot \frac{1}{b^2}$

In the other expansion $T_{r+1} = {}^{13}C_r (ax)^{13-r} \left(\frac{1}{bx^2}\right)^r$

13 – 3r = -5 $\Rightarrow$ **r = 6**

Coefficient of $x^{-5} = {}^{13}C_6 (a)^7 \cdot \frac{1}{b^6}$

$${}^{13}C_2 \frac{a^{11}}{b^2} = {}^{13}C_6 \frac{a^7}{b^6}$$

$$a^4b^4 = \frac{{}^{13}C_6}{{}^{13}C_2} = 22$$

16. Let two vertices of triangle ABC be (2, 4, 6) and (0, –2, –5), and its centroid be (2, 1, –1). If the image of third vertex in the plane x + 2y + 4z = 11 is (α, β, γ), then $\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha$ is equal to

(1) 72
(2) 74
(3) 76
(4) 70

Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Ans. (2)

Sol. Given, A(2, 4, 6), B(0, -2, -5)

G(2, 1, –1)

Let vertex C(x, y, z)

$$\frac{2+0+x}{3} = 2 \Rightarrow x = 4$$

$$\frac{4-2+y}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1$$

$$\frac{6-5+z}{3} = -1 \Rightarrow z = -4$$

Third vertex, C(4, 1, -4)

Then image of vertex in the plane let image (α, β, γ)

i.e,. $\frac{\alpha-4}{1} = \frac{\beta-1}{2} = \frac{\gamma+4}{4} = \frac{-2(4+2-16-11)}{21}$

α = 6, β = 5, γ = 4

αβ + βγ + γα = 30 + 20 + 24 = 74

17. The shortest distance between the lines $\frac{x+2}{1}=\frac{y}{-2}=\frac{z-5}{2}$ and $\frac{x-4}{1}=\frac{y-1}{2}=\frac{z+3}{0}$ is

(1) 6 (2) 9

(3) 7 (4) 8

Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Ans. (2)

Sol. Given lines

$$\frac{x+2}{1}=\frac{y}{-2}=\frac{z-5}{2} \ \& \ \frac{x-4}{1}=\frac{y-1}{2}=\frac{z+3}{0}$$

Formula for shortest distance

$$\text{S.D.}=\frac{\begin{vmatrix} x_2-x_1 & y_2-y_1 & z_2-z_1 \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\left|\begin{matrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{matrix}\right|}$$

$$=\frac{\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 1 & -8 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\left|\begin{matrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{matrix}\right|}=\frac{54}{6}=9$$

18. If $I(x)=\int e^{\sin^2 x}(\cos x \sin 2x-\sin x)dx$ and $I(0)=1$, then $I\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ is equal to

(1) $-\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{3}{4}}$

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

(3) $\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{3}{4}}$

(4) $-e^{\frac{3}{4}}$

Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Ans. (3)

Sol. $I(x)=\int \underset{II}{e^{\sin x}.\sin 2x}.\underset{I}{\cos x}\,dx-\int e^{\sin^2 x}.\sin x\,dx$

$\Rightarrow I(x)=e^{\sin^2 x}-\int(-\sin x).e^{\sin^2 x}dx-\int e^{\sin^2 x}.\sin x dx$

$\Rightarrow I(x)=e^{\sin^2 x}.\cos x+c$

Put x = 0, c = 0

$\therefore I\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)=e^{\frac{3}{4}}.\cos\frac{\pi}{3}=\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{3}{4}}$

19. Let the first term a and the common ratio r of a geometric progression be positive integers. If the sum of its squares of first three terms is 33033, then the sum of these three terms is equal to

(1) 231

(2) 210

(3) 220

(4) 241

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\Rightarrow a^2 + a^2r^2 + a^2r^4 = 33033$

$\Rightarrow a^2(r^4 + r^2 + 1) = 3 \times 7 \times 11^2 \times 13 \Rightarrow a = 11$

$\Rightarrow r^4 + r^2 + 1 = 273 \quad \Rightarrow r^4 + r^2 - 272 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (r^2 + 17)(r^2 - 16) = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 = 16 \Rightarrow r = \pm 4$

$t_1 + t_2 + t_3 = a + ar + ar^2 = 11 + 44 + 176 = 231$

20. An are PQ of a circle subtends a right angle at its centre O. The mid point of the arc PQ is R. If $\overrightarrow{OP}=\vec{u}$, $\overrightarrow{OR}=\vec{v}$ and then α, β^2 are the roots of the equation

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

(2) $3x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$

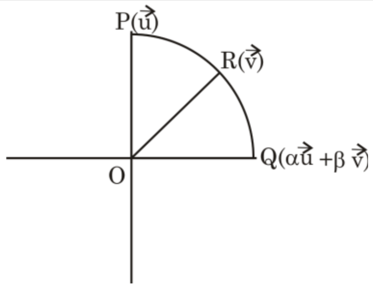
(3) $x^2 + x - 2 = 0$

(4) $3x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Ans. (1)

Sol.



$$|\vec{u}|=|\vec{v}|=|\alpha\vec{u}+\beta\vec{v}|$$

$$(\vec{u}).(\alpha\vec{u}+\beta\vec{v})=0$$

$$\vec{u}.\vec{v}=|u||v|\cos 45^o$$

$$\alpha=-\frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$=|\alpha\vec{u}+\beta\vec{v}|=r$$

$$\alpha^2+\beta^2+\sqrt{2}\alpha\beta=1$$

$$\alpha=-1,\ \beta^2=2$$

SECTION-B

21. The coefficient of x^7 in $(1-x+2x^3)^{10}$ is ________.

Official Ans. by NTA (960)

Ans. (960)

Sol. General term $=\frac{10!}{r_1!.r_2!.r_3!}(-1)^{r_2}.(2)^{r_3}x^{r_2+3r_3}$

where $r_1+r_2+r_3=10$ and $r_2+3r_3=7$

r_1	r_2	r_3
3	7	0
5	4	1
7	1	2

Required coefficient

$$=\frac{10!}{3!.7!}(-1)^7+\frac{10!}{5!.4!}(-1)^4(2)+\frac{10!}{7!.2!}(-1)^1(2)^2$$

$= -120+2520-1440=960$

22. Let f: (-2, 2) $\rightarrow$ IR be defined by

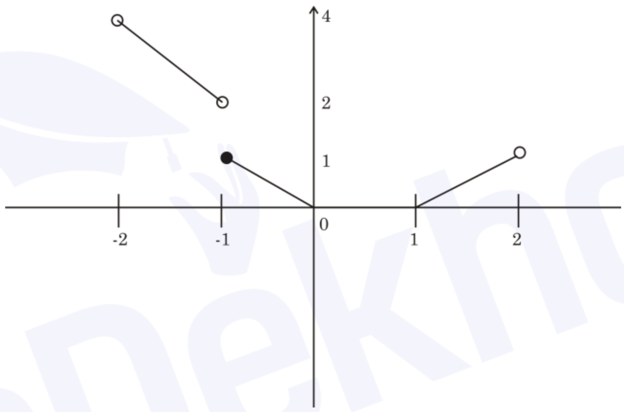
$$f(x)=\begin{cases} x[x] & ,-2<x<0 \\ (x-1)[x] & ,0\le x<2 \end{cases}$$

Where [x] denotes the greatest integer function. If m and n respectively are the number of points in (-2, 2) at which y = $|f(x)|$ is not continuous and not differentiable, then m + n is equal to ______.

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Ans. (4)

Sol. $f(x)=\begin{cases} x[x] & ,-2<x<0 \\ (x-1)[x] & ,0\le x<2 \end{cases}$



$|f(x)|$ = Remain same

m = 1, n = 3

m + n = 4

23. The sum of all those terms, of the arithmetic progression 3, 8, 13,…… 373, which are not divisible by 3, is equal to ________.

Official Ans. by NTA (9525)

Ans. (9525)

Required sum = (3 + 8 + 13 + 18 + ……… + 373) – (3 + 18 + 33 + …… + 363)

$$=\frac{75}{2}(3+373)-\frac{25}{2}(3-363)$$

$= 75 \times 188 - 25 \times 183$

$= 9525$

24. Let a common tangent to the curves $y^2 = 4x$ and $(x-4)^2 + y^2 = 16$ touch the curves at the points P and Q. Then $(PQ)^2$ is equal to ________.

Official Ans. by NTA (32)

Ans. (32)

Sol. General tangent of slope m to the circle $(x-4)^2 + y^2 = 16$ is given by $y = m(x-4) \pm 4\sqrt{1+m^2}$

General tangent of slope m to the parabola $y^2 = 4x$ is given by $y = mx + \frac{1}{m}$

For common tangent $\frac{1}{m} = -4m \pm 4\sqrt{1+m^2}$

$m = \pm\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

Point of contact on parabola is $(8, 4\sqrt{2})$

Length of tangent PQ from $(8, 4\sqrt{2})$ on the circle $(x-4)^2 + y^2 = 16$ is equal to $\sqrt{(8-4)^2 + (4\sqrt{2})^2 - 16}$ is equal to $\sqrt{32}$

PQ^2 is equal to 32

25. The number of permutations, of the digits 1, 2, 3, …..7 without repetition, which neither contain the string 153 nor the string 2467, is _______.

Official Ans. by NTA (4898)

Ans. (4898)

Sol. Digits → 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 , 7

Total permutations = 7!

Let A = number of numbers containing string 153

Let B = number of numbers containing string 2467

$n(A) = 5! \times 1$ [153] 2467

$n(B) = 4! \times 1$ [2467] 135

$n(A \cap B) = 2!$ [153] [2467]

$n(A \cup B) = 5! + 4! - 2! = 142$

n(neither string 153 nor string 2467)

$= \text{Total} - n(A \cup B)$

$= 7! - 142 = 4898$

26. Let a, b, c be three distinct positive real numbers such that $(2a)^{\log_e a} = (bc)^{\log_e b}$ and $b^{\log_e 2} = a^{\log_e c}$.

Then 6a + 5bc is equal to ________.

Official Ans. by NTA (8)

Ans. (Bonus)

Sol. $(2a)^{\ln a} = (bc)^{\ln b}$ $2a > 0, bc > 0$ $b^{\ln 2} = a^{\ln c}$

$\ln a(\ln 2 + \ln a) = \ln b(\ln b + \ln c)$ | $\ln 2 . \ln b = \ln c . \ln a$

$\ln 2 = \alpha, \ln a = x_1$ $\ln b = y$, $\ln c = z$ | $\alpha y = yz$

$x(a + x) = y(y + 2)$

$\alpha = \frac{xz}{y}$ $(2a)^{\ln a} = (2a)^0$

$x\left(\frac{xz}{y} + x\right) = y(y + z)$

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

$y + z = 0$ or $x^2 = y^2 \Rightarrow x = -y$

bc = 1 or ab = 1

(1) if $bc = 1 \Rightarrow (2a)^{\ln a} = 1$ → a=1, a=1/2

$(a, b, c) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \lambda, \frac{1}{\lambda}\right)$, $\lambda \neq 1, 2, \frac{1}{2}$

then 6a + 5bc = 3 + 5 = 8

(II) $(a, b, c) = \left(\lambda, \frac{1}{\lambda}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, $\lambda \neq 1, 2, \frac{1}{2}$

In this situation infinite answer are possible

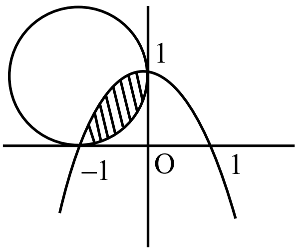
So, Bonus.

27. Let y = p(x) be the parabola passing through the points (-1, 0), (0, 1) and (1, 0). If the area of the region $\{(x, y) : (x+1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 1, y \leq p(x)\}$ is A, then $12(\pi - 4A)$ is equal to ___________.

Official Ans. by NTA (16)

Ans. (Bonus)

Sol. There can be infinitely many parabolas through given points.



$$A=\int_{-1}^{0}\left(1-x^2\right)-\left(x-\sqrt{1-(x+1)^2}\right)dx$$

$$=\int_{-1}^{0}-x^2+\sqrt{1-(x+1)^2}\,dx$$

$$=\left(-\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{x+1}{2}=\sqrt{1-(x+1)^2}+\frac{1}{2}.\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x+1}{1}\right)\right)_{-1}^{0}$$

$$A=\frac{\pi}{4}-\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\therefore\quad 12(\pi-4A)=12\left(\pi-4\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{1}{3}\right)\right)=16$$

This is possible only when axis of parabola is parallel to Y axis but is not given in question, so it is bonus.

28. If the mean of the frequency distribution

Class :	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
Frequency	2	3	x	5	4

is 28, then its variance is ______.

Official Ans. by NTA (151)

Ans. (151)

Sol. Given mean is = 28

$$\frac{2\times5+3\times15+x\times25+5\times35+4\times45}{14+x}=28$$

x = 6

$$\text{Variance }=\left(\frac{\sum x_i^2 f_i}{\sum f_i}\right)-(mean)^2$$

$$\text{Variance }==\frac{2\times5^2+3\times15^2+6\times25^2+5\times35^2+4\times45^2}{20}-(28)^2$$

= 151

29. Some couples participated in a mixed doubles badminton tournament. If the number of matches played, so that no couple played in a match, is 840, then the total numbers of persons, who participated in the tournament, is _________.

Official Ans. by NTA (16)

Ans. (16)

Sol. $^nC_2\times{}^{n-2}C_2\times2=840$

$\Rightarrow n=8$

Therefore total persons = 16

30. The number of elements in the set $\{n\in\mathbb{Z}:|n^2-10n+19|<6\}$ is _______.

Official Ans. by NTA (6)

Ans. (6)

Sol. $-6<n^2-10n+19<6$

$\Rightarrow n^2-10n+25>0$ and $n^2-10n+13<$

$(n-5)^2>0\ \ n\in\left[5-2\sqrt{3},5+2\sqrt{3}\right]$

$n\in R-[5]$

$\therefore n\in[1.3,8.3]$

$\Rightarrow n=2,3,4,6,7,8$