FINAL JEE–MAIN EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2023

(Held On Monday 30th January, 2023) **TIME : 3 : 00 PM to 6 : 00 PM**

SECTION-A

61. Consider the following statements:

P : I have fever

Q : I will not take medicine

R : I will take rest

The statement "If I have fever, then I will take medicine and I will take rest" is equivalent to:

(1) $((\sim P)\vee \sim Q)\wedge((\sim P)\vee R)$

(2) $((\sim P)\vee \sim Q)\wedge((\sim P)\vee \sim R)$

(3) $(P\vee Q)\wedge((\sim P)\vee R)$

(4) $(P\vee \sim Q)\wedge(P\vee \sim R)$

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Ans. (1)

Sol. $P\rightarrow(\sim Q\wedge R)$

$\sim P\vee(\sim Q\wedge R)$

$(\sim P\vee \sim Q)\wedge(\sim P\vee R)$

62. Let A be a point on the x-axis. Common tangents are drawn from A to the curves $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ and $y^2 = 16x$. If one of these tangents touches the two curves at Q and R, then $(QR)^2$ is equal to

(1) 64 (2) 76

(3) 81 (4) 72

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Ans. (4)

Sol. $y = mx + \frac{4}{m}$

$$\frac{\left|\frac{4}{m}\right|}{\sqrt{1+m}} \quad 2\sqrt{2} \therefore m = \pm 1$$

$y = \pm x \pm 4$. Point of contact on parabola

Let $m = 1$, $\left(\frac{a}{m^2}, \frac{2a}{m}\right)$

R (4, 8)

Point of contact on circle Q (–2, 2)

$\therefore (QR)^2 = 36+36=72$

63. Let q be the maximum integral value of p in [0, 10] for which the roots of the equation $x^2 - px + \frac{5}{4}p = 0$ are rational. Then the area of the region $\{(x, y) : 0 \le y \le (x - q)^2, 0 \le x \le q\}$ is

(1) 243 (2) 25

(3) $\frac{125}{3}$ (4) 164

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

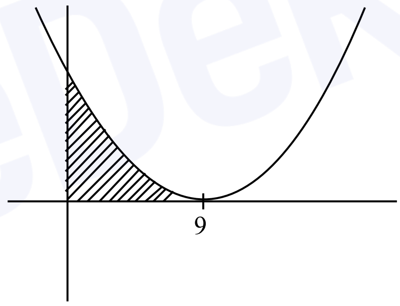
Ans. (1)

Sol. $x^2 - px + \frac{5p}{4} = 0$

$D = p^2 - 5p = p(p-5)$

$\therefore q = 9$

$0 \le y \le (x-9)^2$



$$\text{Area} = \int_0^9 (x-9)^2\,dx = 243$$

64. If the functions $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + 2bx + \frac{ax^2}{2}$ and $g(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + ax + bx^2, a \ne 2b$ have a common extreme point, then a + 2b + 7 is equal to

(1) 4

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

(3) 3

(4) 6

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Ans. (4)

Sol. $f'(x) = x^2 + 2b + ax$

$g'(x) = x^2 + a + 2bx$

(2b – a) – x (2b – a) = 0

$\therefore x = 1$ is the common root

Put x = 1 in $f'(x) = 0$ or $g'(x) = 0$

1 + 2b + a = 0

7 + 2b + a = 6

65. The range of the function $f(x) = \sqrt{3-x} + \sqrt{2+x}$ is

(1) $\left[\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{10}\right]$

(2) $\left[2\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{11}\right]$

(3) $\left[\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{13}\right]$

(4) $\left[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{7}\right]$

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Ans. (1)

Sol. $y^2 = 3 - x + 2 + x + 2\sqrt{(3-x)(2+x)}$

$= 5 + 2\sqrt{6 + x - x^2}$

$y^2 = 5 + 2\sqrt{\frac{25}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$

$y_{max} = \sqrt{5+5} = \sqrt{10}$

$y_{min} = \sqrt{5}$

66. The solution of the differential equation

$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\left(\frac{x^2 + 3y^2}{3x^2 + y^2}\right)$, y(1) = 0 is

(1) $\log_e|x+y| - \frac{xy}{(x+y)^2} = 0$

(2) $\log_e|x+y| + \frac{xy}{(x+y)^2} = 0$

(3) $\log_e|x+y| + \frac{2xy}{(x+y)^2} = 0$

(4) $\log_e|x+y| - \frac{2xy}{(x+y)^2} = 0$

Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Ans. (3)

Sol. Put y = vx

$v + x\frac{dv}{dx} = -\left(\frac{1+3v^2}{3+v^2}\right)$

$x\frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{(v+1)^3}{3+v^2}$

$\frac{(3+v^2)dv}{(v+1)^3} + \frac{dx}{x} = 0$

$\int\frac{4dv}{(v+1)^3} + \int\frac{dv}{v+1} - \int\frac{2dv}{(v+1)^2} + \int\frac{dx}{x} = 0$

$\frac{-2}{(v+1)^2} + \ln(v+1) + \frac{2}{v+1} + \ln x = c$

$\frac{-2x^2}{(x+y)^2} + \ln\left(\frac{x+y}{x}\right) + \frac{2x}{x+y} + \ln x = c$

$\frac{2xy}{(x+y)^2} + \ln(x+y) = c$

$\therefore c = 0$, as x = 1, y = 0

$\therefore \frac{2xy}{(x+y)^2} + \ln(x+y) = 0$

67. Let $x = \left(8\sqrt{3}+13\right)^{13}$ and $y = \left(7\sqrt{2}+9\right)^{9}$. If [t] denotes the greatest integer $\le$ t, then

(1) [x] + [y] is even

(2) [x] is odd but [y] is even

(3) [x] is even but [y] is odd

(4) [x] and [y] are both odd

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Ans. (1)

Sol. $x = \left(8\sqrt{3}+13\right) = {}^{13}C_0 \cdot \left(8\sqrt{3}\right)^{13} + {}^{13}C_1\left(8\sqrt{3}\right)^{12}(13)^1 + \ldots$

$x' = \left(8\sqrt{3}-13\right)^{13} = {}^{13}C_0\left(8\sqrt{3}\right)^{13} - {}^{13}C_1\left(8\sqrt{3}\right)^{12}(13)^1 + \ldots$

$x - x' = 2\left[{}^{13}C_1 \cdot \left(8\sqrt{3}\right)^{12}(13)^1 + {}^{13}C_3\left(8\sqrt{3}\right)^{10} \cdot (13)^3 \ldots\right]$

therefore, $x - x'$ is even integer, hence [x] is even

Now, $y = \left(7\sqrt{2}+9\right)^9 = {}^9C_0\left(7\sqrt{2}\right)^9 + {}^9C_1\left(7\sqrt{2}\right)^8(9)^1$

$+ {}^9C_2\left(7\sqrt{2}\right)^7(9)^2 \ldots\ldots$

$y' = \left(7\sqrt{2}-9\right)^9 = {}^9C_0\left(7\sqrt{2}\right)^9 - {}^9C_1\left(7\sqrt{2}\right)^8(9)^1$

$+ {}^9C_2\left(7\sqrt{2}\right)^7(9)^2 \ldots\ldots$

$y - y' = 2\left[{}^9C_1\left(7\sqrt{2}\right)^8(9)^1 + {}^9C_3\left(7\sqrt{2}\right)^6(9)^3 + \ldots\right]$

$y - y' =$ Even integer, hence [y] is even

68. A vector $\vec{v}$ rst octant is inclined to the x-axis at 60°, to the y-axis at 45° and to the z-axis at an acute angle. If a plane passing through the points $(\sqrt{2},-1,1)$ and (a, b, c), is normal to $\vec{v}$, then

(1) $\sqrt{2}a+b+c=1$

(2) $a+b+\sqrt{2}c=1$

(3) $a+\sqrt{2}b+c=1$

(4) $\sqrt{2}a-b+c=1$

Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Ans. (3)

Sol. $\hat{v}=\cos 60^\circ\hat{i}+\cos 45^\circ\hat{j}+\cos\gamma\hat{k}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{2}+\cos^2\gamma=1 \quad (\gamma\to\text{Acute})$

$\Rightarrow \cos\gamma=\frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\gamma=60^\circ}$

Equation of plane is

$\frac{1}{2}(x-\sqrt{2})+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(y+1)+\frac{1}{2}(z-1)=0$

$\Rightarrow x+\sqrt{2}y+z=1$

(a, b, c) lies on it.

$\Rightarrow a+\sqrt{2}b+c=1$

69. Let f, g and h be the real valued functions defined on $\mathbb{R}$ as $f(x)=\begin{cases}\frac{x}{|x|}, & x\neq 0\\ 1, & x=0\end{cases}$,

$g(x)=\begin{cases}\frac{\sin(x+1)}{(x+1)}, & x\neq -1\\ 1, & x=-1\end{cases}$ and $h(x)=2[x]-f(x)$,

where [x] is the greatest integer $\leq x$. Then the value of $\lim_{x\to 1} g(h(x-1))$ is

(1) 1

(2) sin(1)

(3) –1

(4) 0

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\text{LHL}=\lim_{k\to 0} g(h(-k)) \quad ,k>0$

$=\lim_{k\to 0} g(-2+1) \quad \because f(x)=-1\ \forall\ x<0$

$= g(-1) = 1$

$\text{RHL}=\lim_{k\to 0} g(h(k)) \quad ,k>0$

$=\lim_{k\to 0} g(-1) \quad ,\because f(x)=1,\ \forall\ x>0$

$= 1$

70. The number of ways of selecting two numbers a and b, $a\in\{2,4,6,\ldots,100\}$ and $b\in\{1,3,5,\ldots,99\}$ such that 2 is the remainder when a + b is divided by 23 is

(1) 186 (2) 54

(3) 108 (4) 268

Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Ans. (3)

Sol. $a\in\{2,4,6,8,10,\ldots,100\}$

$b\in\{1,3,5,7,9,\ldots,99\}$

Now, $a+b\in\{25,71,117,163\}$

(i) a + b = 25, no. of ordered pairs (a, b) is 12

(ii) a + b = 71, no. of ordered pairs (a, b) is 35

(iii) a + b = 117, no. of ordered pairs (a, b) is 42

(iv) a + b = 163, no. of ordered pairs (a, b) is 19

$\therefore \text{total}=108\ \text{pairs}$

71. If P is a 3 × 3 real matrix such that $P^T = aP + (a-1)I$, where a > 1, then

(1) P is a singular matrix

(2) $|\text{Adj } P|>1$

(3) $|\text{Adj } P|=\frac{1}{2}$

(4) $|\quad\quad|$

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Ans. (4)

Sol. $P^T=aP+(a-1)I$

$\Rightarrow P=aP^T+(a-1)I$

$\Rightarrow P^T-P=a(P-P^T)$

$\Rightarrow P=P^T,\ \text{as } a\neq -1$

Now, $P=aP+(a-1)I$

$\Rightarrow P=-I\Rightarrow |P|=1$

$\Rightarrow |\text{Adj } P|=1$

72. Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \vec{a} = \lambda\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}, \vec{b} = \hat{i} - \lambda\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$.

If $\left(\left(\vec{a}+\vec{b}\right)\times\left(\vec{a}\times\vec{b}\right)\right)\times\left(\vec{a}-\vec{b}\right) = 8\hat{i} - 40\hat{j} - 24\hat{k}$,

then $\left|\lambda\left(\vec{a}+\vec{b}\right)\times\left(\vec{a}-\vec{b}\right)\right|^2$ is equal to

(1) 140 (2) 132
(3) 144 (4) 136

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\vec{a} = \lambda\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$

$\vec{b} = \hat{i} - \lambda\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$

$\Rightarrow \left(\vec{b}-\vec{a}\right)\times\left(\left(\vec{a}+\vec{b}\right)\times\left(\vec{a}\times\vec{b}\right)\right) = 8\hat{i} - 40\hat{j} - 24\hat{k}$

$\Rightarrow \left(\left(\vec{a}-\vec{b}\right)\cdot\left(\vec{a}+\vec{b}\right)\right)\left(\vec{a}\times\vec{b}\right) = 8\hat{i} - 40j - 24\hat{k}$

$\Rightarrow 8\left(\vec{a}\times\vec{b}\right) = 8\hat{i} - 40\hat{j} - 24\hat{k}$

Now, $\vec{a}\times\vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \lambda & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

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

$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1$

$\therefore \vec{a} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$

$\vec{b} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{a}+\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}, \vec{a}-\vec{b} = 3\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$

$\Rightarrow \left(\vec{a}+\vec{b}\right)\times\left(\vec{a}-\vec{b}\right) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 2\hat{i} + 10\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$

$\therefore$ required answer = 4 + 100 + 36= 140

73. Let $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ be two vectors. Let $|a|$ 1, $|b|$ 4 and $\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = 2$. If $\vec{c} = \left(2\vec{a}\times\vec{b}\right) - 3\vec{b}$, then the value of $\vec{b}\cdot\vec{c}$ is

(1) –24
(2) –48
(3) –84
(4) –60

Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Ans. (2)

Sol. $\vec{c} = \left(2\vec{a}\times\vec{b}\right) - 3\vec{b}$

$\vec{b}\cdot\vec{c} = \vec{b}\cdot\left(2\vec{a}\times\vec{b}\right) - 3\vec{b}\cdot\vec{b}$

$= -3|b|^2$

$= -48$

74. Let $a_1 = 1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \ldots$ be consecutive natural numbers. Then $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{1+a_1a_2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{1+a_2a_3}\right) + \ldots + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{1+a_{2021}a_{2022}}\right)$ is equal to

(1) $\frac{\pi}{4} - \cot^{-1}(2022)$ (2) $\cot^{-1}(2022) - \frac{\pi}{4}$

(3) $\tan^{-1}(2022) - \frac{\pi}{4}$ (4) $\frac{\pi}{4} - \tan^{-1}(2022)$

Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Ans. (1,3)

Sol. $a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_2 = \ldots = a_{2022} - a_{2021} = 1$.

$\therefore \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a_2-a_1}{1+a_1a_2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a_3-a_2}{1+a_2a_3}\right) + \ldots + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a_{2022}-a_{2021}}{1+a_{2021}a_{2022}}\right)$

$= \left[\left(\tan^{-1}a_2\right) - \tan^{-1}a_1\right] + \left[\tan^{-1}a_3 - \tan^{-1}a_2\right] + \ldots + \left[\tan^{-1}a_{2022} - \tan^{-1}a_{2021}\right]$

$= \tan^{-1}a_{2022} - \tan^{-1}a_1$

$= \tan^{-1}(2022) - \tan^{-1}1 = \tan^{-1}2022 - \frac{\pi}{4}$ **(option 3)**

$= \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \cot^{-1}(2022)\right) - \frac{\pi}{4}$

$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \cot^{-1}(2022)$ **(option 1)**

75. The parabolas : $ax^2 + 2bx + cy = 0$ and $dx^2 + 2ex + fy = 0$ intersect on the line y = 1. If a, b, c, d, e, f are positive real numbers and a, b, c are in G.P., then

(1) d, e, f are in A.P. (2) $\frac{d}{a}, \frac{e}{b}, \frac{f}{c}$ are in G.P.

(3) $\frac{d}{a}, \frac{e}{b}, \frac{f}{c}$ are in A.P. (4) d, e, f are in G.P.

Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Ans. (3)

Sol. $ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$

$\Rightarrow ax^2 + 2\sqrt{ac}x + c = 0 \left(\because b^2 = ac\right)$

$\Rightarrow \left(x\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{c}\right)^2 = 0$

$x^2 - \frac{\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{a}}$ ..... (1)

Now, $dx^2 + 2ex + f = 0$

$\Rightarrow d\left(\frac{c}{a}\right) + 2e\left[-\frac{\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{a}}\right] + f = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dc}{a} + f = 2e\sqrt{\frac{c}{a}}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{a}+\frac{f}{c}=2e\sqrt{\frac{1}{ac}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{a}+\frac{f}{c}=\frac{2e}{b}\quad\left[\text{as } b=\sqrt{ae}\right]$$

$\therefore \frac{d}{a},\frac{e}{b},\frac{f}{c}$ are in A.P.

76. If a plane passes through the points (–1, k, 0), (2, k, –1), (1, 1, 2) and is parallel to the line $\frac{x-1}{1}=\frac{2y+1}{2}=\frac{z+1}{-1}$, then the value of $\frac{k^2+1}{(k-1)(k-2)}$ is

(1) $\frac{17}{5}$ (2) $\frac{5}{17}$

(3) $\frac{6}{13}$ (4) $\frac{13}{6}$

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Ans. (4)

Sol. $\frac{x-1}{1}=\frac{2y+1}{2}=\frac{z+1}{-1}$

$$\frac{x-1}{1}=\frac{y+\frac{1}{2}}{1}=\frac{z+1}{-1}$$

Points : $A(-1,k,0),B(2,k,-1),C(1,1,2)$

$\overrightarrow{CA}=-2\hat{i}+(k-1)\hat{j}-2\hat{k}$

$\overrightarrow{CB}=\hat{i}+(k-1)\hat{j}-3\hat{k}$

$$\overrightarrow{CA}\times\overrightarrow{CB}=\begin{vmatrix}\hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k}\\ -2 & k-1 & -2\\ 1 & k-1 & -3\end{vmatrix}$$

$=\hat{i}(-3k+3+2k-2)-\hat{j}(6+2)+\hat{k}(-2k+2-k+1)$

$=(1-k)\hat{i}-8\hat{j}+(3-3k)\hat{k}$

The line $\frac{x-1}{1}=\frac{y+\frac{1}{2}}{1}=\frac{z+1}{-1}$ is perpendicular to normal vector.

$\therefore 1\cdot(1-k\ \ +1(-8)+(-1)(3-3k)=0$

$\Rightarrow 1-k-8-3+3k=0$

$\Rightarrow 2k=10\Rightarrow \boxed{k=5}$

$$\therefore \frac{k^2+1}{(k-1)(k-2)}=\frac{26}{4\cdot 3}=\frac{13}{6}$$

77. Let a, b, c > 1, a^3, b^3 and c^3 be in A.P., and $\log_a b$, $\log_c a$ and $\log_b c$ be in G.P. If the sum of first 20 terms of an A.P., whose first term is $\frac{a+4b+c}{3}$ and the common difference is $\frac{a-8b+c}{10}$ is – 444, then abc is equal to

(1) 343 (2) 216

(3) $\frac{343}{8}$ (4) $\frac{125}{8}$

Official Ans. by NTA (2)

Ans. (2)

Sol. As a^3, b^3, c^3 be in A.P. $\rightarrow \boxed{a^3+c^3=2b^3}$ …. (1)

$\log_a^b,\log_c^a,\log_b^c$ are in G.P.

$$\therefore \frac{\log b}{\log a}\cdot\frac{\log c}{\log b}=\left(\frac{\log a}{\log c}\right)^2$$

$\therefore (\log a)^3=(\log c)^3\Rightarrow \boxed{a=c}$ ….. (2)

From (1) and (2)

$\boxed{a=b=c}$

$$T_1=\frac{a+4b+c}{3}=2a;d=\frac{a-8b+c}{10}=\frac{-6a}{10}=\frac{-3}{5}a$$

$$\therefore S_{20}=\frac{20}{2}\left[4a+19\left(-\frac{3}{5}a\right)\right]$$

$$=10\left[\frac{20a-57a}{5}\right]$$

$=-74a$

$\therefore -74a=-444\Rightarrow \boxed{a=6}$

$\therefore abc=6^3=216$

78. Let S be the set of all values of a_1 for which the mean deviation about the mean of 100 consecutive positive integers a_1, a_2, a_3, ….., a_{100} is 25. Then S is

(1) ϕ (2) {99}

(3) $\mathbb{N}$ (4) {9}

Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Ans. (3)

Sol. let a_1 be any natural number

$a_1,a_1+1,a_1+2,.....,a_1+99$ are values of a_i'S

$$\bar{x}=\frac{a_1+(a_1+1)+(a_1+2)+.....+a_1+99}{100}$$

$$=\frac{100a_1+(1+2+.....+99)}{100}=a_1+\frac{99\times100}{2\times100}$$

$$=a_1+\frac{99}{2}$$

Mean deviation about mean $= \dfrac{\sum_{1=1}^{100}|x_i - \bar{x}|}{100}$

$= \dfrac{2\left(\frac{99}{2}+\frac{97}{2}+\frac{95}{2}+....+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{100}$

$= \dfrac{1+3+.....+99}{100}$

$= \dfrac{\frac{50}{2}[1+99]}{100}$

= 25

So, it is true for every natural no. $'a_1'$

79. $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left\{4+\left(2+\frac{1}{n}\right)^2+\left(2+\frac{2}{n}\right)^2+...+\left(3-\frac{1}{n}\right)^2\right\}$

is equal to

(1) 12 (2) $\frac{19}{3}$

(3) 0 (4) 19

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Ans. (4)

Sol. $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}\left(2+\frac{r}{n}\right)^2$

$=3\int_0^1(2+x)^2\,dx = 27-8=19$

80. For $\alpha,\beta\in\mathbb{R}$, suppose the system of linear equations

$x-y+z=5$

$2x+2y+\alpha z=8$

$3x-y+4z=\beta$

has infinitely many solutions. Then α and β are the roots of

(1) $x^2-10x+16=0$ (2) $x^2+18x+56=0$

(3) $x^2-18x+56=0$ (4) $x^2+14x+24=0$

Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Ans. (3)

Sol. $\begin{vmatrix}1 & -1 & 1\\ & & \alpha\\ 3 & -1 & 4\end{vmatrix}=0;\ 8+\alpha-2(-4+1)+3(-\alpha-2)=0$

$8+\alpha+6-3\alpha-6=0$

$\alpha=4$

SECTION-B

81. 50th root of a number x is 12 and 50th root of another number y is 18. Then the remainder obtained on dividing (x + y) by 25 is _____.

Official Ans. by NTA (23)

Ans. (23)

Sol. $x+y=12^{50}+18^{50}=(150-6)^{25}+(325-1)^{25}$

$=25K-(6^{25}+1)=25K-((5+1)^{25}+1)$

$=25K_1-2$ Remainder = 23

82. Let A = {1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9}. Then the number of possible functions $f:A\to A$ such that $f(m\cdot n)=f(m)\cdot f(n)$ for every m, n ∈ A with $m\cdot n\in A$ is equal to _____.

Official Ans. by NTA (432)

Ans. (432)

Sol. f(1) = 1; f(9) = f(3) × f(3)

i.e., f(3) = 1 or 3

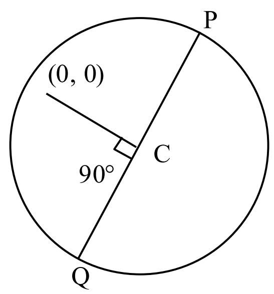
Total function = 1 × 6 × 2 × 6 × 6 × 1 = 432

83. Let $P(a_1,b_1)$ and $Q(a_2,b_2)$ be two distinct points on a circle with center $C(\sqrt{2},\sqrt{3})$. Let O be the origin and OC be perpendicular to both CP and CQ. If the area of the triangle OCP is $\frac{\sqrt{35}}{2}$, then $a_1^2+a_2^2+b_1^2+b_2^2$ is equal to _____.

Official Ans. by NTA (24)

Ans. (24)

Sol. $\frac{1}{2}\times PC\times\sqrt{5}=\frac{\sqrt{35}}{2};PC=\sqrt{7}$



$a_1^2+b_1^2+a_2^2+b_2^2=OP^2+OQ^2$

$=2(5+7)=24$

84. The 8th common term of the series

$S_1 = 3+7+11+15+19+.....,$

$S_2 = 1+6+11+16+21+....$

is _____.

Official Ans. by NTA (151)

Ans. (151)

Sol. $T_8 = 11 + (8 - 1) \times 20$

$= 11 + 140 = 151$

85. Let a line L pass through the point P(2, 3, 1) and be parallel to the line x + 3y – 2z – 2 = 0 = x – y + 2z. If the distance of L from the point (5, 3, 8) is α, then $3\alpha^2$ is equal to _____.

Official Ans. by NTA (158)

Ans. (158)

Sol. $\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$

$\therefore$ Equation of line is $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-3}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$

Let Q be (5, 3, 8) and foot of ⊥ from Q on this line be R.

Now, $R \equiv (k+2, -k+3, -k+1)$

DR of QR are (k – 3, – k, –k –7)

$\therefore (1)(k-3) + (-1)(-k) + (-1)(-k-7) = 0$

$\Rightarrow k = -\frac{4}{3}$

$\therefore \alpha^2 = \left(\frac{13}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{17}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{474}{9}$

$\therefore 3\alpha^2 = 158$

86. If $\int \sqrt{\sec 2x - 1}\, dx = \alpha \log_e \left| \cos 2x + \beta + \sqrt{\cos 2x \left(1 + \cos \frac{1}{\beta} x\right)} \right|$ + constant, then β – α is equal to _____.

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Ans. (1)

Sol. $\int \sqrt{\sec 2x - 1}\, dx = \int \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 2x}{\cos 2x}}\, dx$

$= \sqrt{2} \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2\cos^2 x - 1}}\, dx$

put cos x = t $\Rightarrow -\sin x\, dx = dt$

$= -\sqrt{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{2t^2 - 1}}$

$= -\ln\left|\sqrt{2}\cos x + \sqrt{\cos 2x}\right| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{2}\ln\left|2\cos^2 x + \cos 2x + 2\sqrt{\cos 2x} \cdot \sqrt{2}\cos x\right| + c$

$= -\frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\cos 2x} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \cos 2x}\right| + c$

$\because \beta = \frac{1}{2}, \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \beta - \alpha = 1$

87. If the value of real number a > 0 for which $x^2 - 5ax + 1 = 0$ and $x^2 - ax - 5 = 0$ have a common real roots is $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2\beta}}$ then β is equal to _____.

Official Ans. by NTA (13)

Ans. (13)

Sol. Two equations have common root

$\therefore (4a)(26a) = (-6)^2 = 36$

$\Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{9}{26} \quad \therefore a = \frac{3}{\sqrt{26}} \Rightarrow \beta = 13$

88. The number of seven digits odd numbers, that can be formed using all the seven digits 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 5 is _____.

Official Ans. by NTA (240)

Ans. (240)

Sol. Digits are 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 5

If unit digit 5, then total numbers = $\frac{6!}{3!2!}$

If unit digit 3, then total numbers = $\frac{6!}{3!}$

If unit digit 1, then total numbers = $\frac{6!}{3!2!}$

$\therefore$ total numbers = 60 + 60 + 120 = 240

89. A bag contains six balls of different colours. Two balls are drawn in succession with replacement. The probability that both the balls are of the same colour is p. Next four balls are drawn in succession with replacement and the probability that exactly three balls are of the same colours is q. If p : q = m : n, where m and n are coprime, then m + n is equal to _____.

Official Ans. by NTA (14)

Ans. (14)

Sol. $p = \frac{{}^6C_1}{6\times 6} = \frac{1}{6}$

$q = \frac{{}^6C_1 \times {}^5C_1 \times 4}{6\times 6\times 6\times 6} = \frac{5}{54}$

$\therefore p : q = 9 : 5 \Rightarrow m + n = 14$

90. Let A be the area of the region

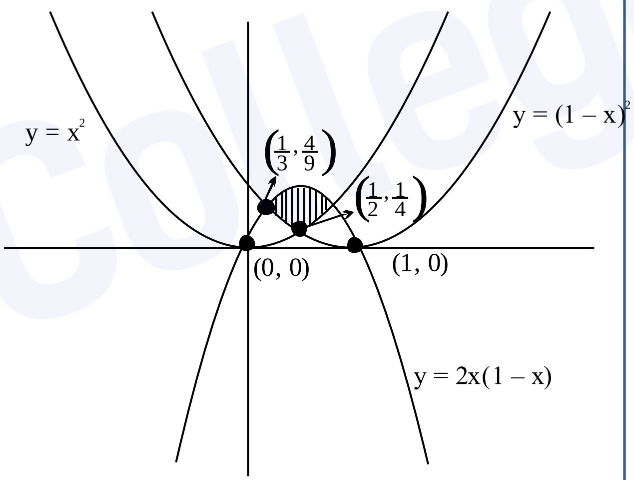
$\left\{(x, y) : y \geq x^2, y \geq (1-x)^2, y \leq 2x(1-x)\right\}.$

Then 540 A is equal to

Official Ans. by NTA (25)

Ans. (25)

Sol.



$$A = 2\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(2x - 2x^2 - (1-x)^2\right)dx$$

$$= 2\left[2x^2 - x^3 - x\right]_{1/3}^{1/2}$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{5}{108} \Rightarrow 540A = \frac{5}{108} \times 540 = 25$$