

हमारा विश्वास... हर एक विद्यार्थी है खास

JEE
MAIN
April'19

PAPER WITH SOLUTION
9 April 2019 _ Evening _ Maths



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1. एक पानी की टंकी उल्टे लंब वर्तीय शंकु के आकार की है, जिसका अर्ध-शीर्ष कोण $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ है। इसमें पानी 5 घन मीटर प्रति मिनट की समान दर से डाला जाता है। तो टंकी में पानी की गहराई 10 मी. होने पर वह दर (मी./मि. में) जिस पर पानी की सतह बढ़ रही है, है:
- (1) $1/10\pi$ (2) $1/15\pi$ (3) $1/5\pi$ (4) $2/\pi$

Sol.

3

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 5$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{r}{h} \Rightarrow 2r = h$$

$$\text{volume} = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2(h)$$

$$v = \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot h^3$$

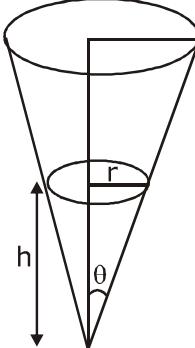
$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot 3h^2 \cdot \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot h^2 \cdot \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$5 = \frac{\pi}{4}(10)^2 \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\frac{20}{\pi(100)} = \frac{dh}{dt}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{1}{5\pi}$$



2. यदि एक समान्तर श्रेढ़ी के प्रथम तीन पदों का योगफल तथा गुणनफल क्रमशः 33 तथा 1155 है, तो इसके 11वें पद का एक मान है

$$(1) -25$$

$$(2) 25$$

$$(3) -36$$

$$(4) -35$$

Sol.

1

$a, a + d, a + 2d$ are in A.P

$$a + a + d + a + 2d = 33$$

$$3(a+d) = 33$$

$$a + d = 11 \dots(1)$$

$$(a)(a + d)(a + 2d) = 1155$$

$$(a)(11)(a + 2d) = 1155$$

$$(a)(a + 2d) = 105$$

$$(a)(a + 2(11 - a)) = 105 \quad \{ \because d = 11 - a \}$$

$$a^2 - 22a + 105 = 0$$

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$$\begin{aligned} (a - 7)(a - 15) &= 0 \\ a = 7 \text{ or } a &= 15 \\ \therefore d &= 4 \text{ or } d = -4 \\ \therefore T_{11} &= a + 10d \text{ or } T_{11} = a + 10d \\ T_{11} &= 7 + 10(4) \text{ or } T_{11} = 15 + 10(-4) \\ T_{11} &= 47 \text{ or } T_{11} = -25 \end{aligned}$$

3. वर्धमान क्रम में निम्न दस संख्याओं $10, 22, 26, 29, 34, x, 42, 67, 70, y$ के माध्य तथा माध्यिका क्रमशः 42 तथा 35 है, तो $\frac{y}{x}$

बराबर नीं

- (1) $7/3$ (2) $9/4$ (3) $7/2$ (4) $8/3$

Sol. 1

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{10 + 22 + 26 + 29 + 34 + 4 + 42 + 67 + 70 + y}{10}$$

$$42 = \frac{300 + x + y}{10} \Rightarrow 420 = 300 + x + y$$

$$x + y = 120$$

$$\text{median} = \frac{x + 34}{2}$$

$$35 = \frac{x + 34}{2} \Rightarrow x = 70 - 34 \Rightarrow x = 36$$

$$\text{as } x + y = 120$$

$$\therefore y = 120 - 36$$

$$y = 84$$

$$\therefore \frac{y}{x} = \frac{84}{36} = \frac{7}{3}$$

- 4.** यदि $f(x) = [x] - \left\lfloor \frac{x}{4} \right\rfloor$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ है, जहां $[x]$ महत्तम पूर्णक फलन है, तो :

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x)$ तथा $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x)$ दोनों का अस्तित्व है परन्तु वह बराबर नहीं
 - (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x)$ का अस्तित्व है परन्तु $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x)$ का अस्तित्व नहीं है।
 - (3) $x = 4$ पर संतत है।
 - (4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x)$ का अस्तित्व है परन्तु $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x)$ का अस्तित्व नहीं है।

Sol. 3

$$f(x) = [x] - \left\lceil \frac{x}{4} \right\rceil, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [4 + h] - \left\lceil \frac{4 + h}{4} \right\rceil$$

$$= 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [4 - h] - \left\lceil \frac{4 - h}{4} \right\rceil$$

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$$= 3 - 0 = 3$$

$$f(4) = [4] - \left[\frac{4}{4} \right]$$

$$= 4 - 1 = 3$$

$\therefore f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 4$

5. यदि $\cos x \frac{dy}{dx} - y \sin x = 6x, \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ तथा $y\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0$ है, तो $y\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ बराबर है:

$$(1) \frac{\pi^2}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(2) -\frac{\pi^2}{4\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(3) -\frac{\pi^2}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

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

Sol. 3

$$\cos x \frac{dy}{dx} - y \sin x = 6x \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y \tan x = 6x \sec x$$

Linear differential equation

$$\therefore I.F. = e^{\int -\tan x dx}$$

$$= e^{\int -\tan x dx} = e^{(-\ln \cos x)} = \cos x.$$

$$\therefore I.F. = \cos x$$

$$\therefore y(IF) = 6 \int x \sec x \cos x dx$$

$$y \cos x = 6 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$y \cos x = 3x^2 + C$$

$$\text{given } y\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow (0) \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 3\left(\frac{\pi^2}{9}\right) + C$$

$$C = \frac{-\pi^2}{3}$$

$$\text{Put } x = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$y \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = 3\left(\frac{\pi^2}{6}\right) - \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

$$y \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{-\pi^2}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

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6. परवलय $y^2 = 4x$ को बिन्दु $(1,2)$ पर स्पर्श करने वाले तथा x -अक्ष स्पर्श करने वाले दो वर्तों में से से छोटे वर्त का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग इकाइयों में) है:

(1) $8\pi(2 - \sqrt{2})$ (2) $4\pi(3 + \sqrt{2})$ (3) $4\pi(2 - \sqrt{2})$ (4) $8\pi(3 - 2\sqrt{2})$

Sol. 4

Centre (h, r)

$$r = r$$

Tangent for parabola

at $P(1,2)$ is

$$T = 0$$

$$\text{i.e. } y(2) - 4\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$x - y + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{normal at } P \text{ is } x + y - 3 = 0$$

centre is on $x + y - 3 = 0$

$$\therefore h + r - 3 = 0$$

$$h = 3 - r \therefore c = (3 - r, r)$$

as $PC = r$

$$(PC)^2 = r^2$$

$$(3 - r - 1)^2 + (r - 2)^2 = r^2$$

$$4 + r^2 - 4r + r^2 + 4 - 4r = r^2$$

$$r^2 - 8r + 8 = 0$$

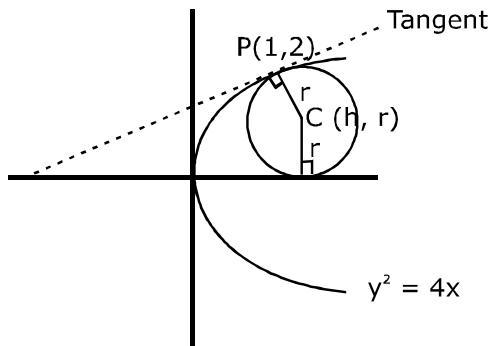
$$r = 4 + 2\sqrt{2} \text{ or } r = 4 - 2\sqrt{2} \text{ (this is smaller)}$$

$$\therefore \text{area} = \pi r^2$$

$$= \pi(4 - 2\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$\text{area} = \pi(16 + 8 - 16\sqrt{2}) = \pi(24 - 16\sqrt{2})$$

$$= 8\pi(3 - 2\sqrt{2})$$



7. यदि $(x + 1)^n$ के x की घातों में द्विपद प्रसार में कोई तीन क्रमागत गुणांक $2 : 15 : 70$ के अनुपात में हैं, तो इन तीन गुणांकों का औसत है:

(1) 964 (2) 227 (3) 625 (4) 232

Sol. 4

$${}^nC_r : {}^nC_{r+1} : {}^nC_{r+2} :: 2 : 15 : 70$$

$$\frac{{}^nC_r}{{}^nC_{r+1}} = \frac{2}{15} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}}{\frac{n!}{(r+1)!(n-r-1)!}} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$\frac{(r+1)!(n-r-1)!}{r!(n-r)!} = \frac{2}{15} \Rightarrow \frac{(r+1)!(n-r-1)!}{r!(n-r)(n-r-1)!} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$\therefore \frac{r+1}{n-r} = \frac{2}{15} \quad . \quad \dots(1)$$

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$$\frac{{}^nC_{r+1}}{{}^nC_{r+2}} = \frac{15}{70} \Rightarrow \frac{r+2}{n-r-1} = \frac{15}{70} = \frac{3}{14} \quad \dots(2)$$

From (1)

$$15(r+1) = 2(n-r)$$

$$15r + 15 = 2n - 2r$$

$$17r + 15 = 2n$$

$$17r = 2n - 15$$

From (2)

$$14(r+2) = 3(n-r-1)$$

$$14r + 28 = 3n - 3r - 3$$

$$17r + 31 = 3n$$

$$17r = 3n - 31$$

$$\therefore 2n - 15 = 3n - 31$$

$$n = 16 \text{ & } r = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{Average} = \frac{{}^{16}C_1 + {}^{16}C_2 + {}^{16}C_3}{3} = \frac{16 + 120 + 560}{3}$$

$$= \frac{696}{3} = 232$$

8. समाकल $\int_0^1 x \cot^{-1}(1-x^2+x^4) dx$ का मान है:

$$(1) \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_e 2 \quad (2) \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \log_e 2 \quad (3) \frac{\pi}{4} - \log_e 2 \quad (4) \frac{\pi}{2} - \log_e 2$$

Sol. 2

$$I = \int_0^1 x \cot^{-1}(1-x^2+x^4) dx$$

$$I = \int_0^1 x \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{1-x^2+x^4}\right) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Put } x^2 = t &\quad \text{as } x \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow 0 \\ 2x dx = dt &\quad x \rightarrow 1, t \rightarrow 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{1-t+t^2}\right) dt$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{1-t(1-t)}\right) dt$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{(1-t)+t}{1-t(1-t)}\right) dt$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [\tan^{-1}(1-t) + \tan^{-1}(t)] dt$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \tan^{-1}(1-t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \tan^{-1}(t) dt$$

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$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \tan^{-1}(1-t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \tan^{-1}(t-1) dt$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \tan^{-1}(1-t) dt$$

$$\text{put } 1-t = y$$

$$-dt = dy$$

$$t \rightarrow 0; y \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{as } t \rightarrow 1; y \rightarrow 0$$

$$I = - \int_1^0 \tan^{-1} y dy$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \tan^{-1} y dy$$

using by parts

$$I = [y \cdot \tan^{-1} y - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+y^2)]$$

$$I = 1 \cdot \tan^{-1}(1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) = 0$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

9. क्षेत्र A = $\left\{(x, y) : \frac{y^2}{2} \leq x \leq y + 4\right\}$ का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग इकाइयों में) है:

(1) $\frac{53}{3}$

(2) 16

(3) 18

(4) 30

Sol. 3

$$\frac{y^2}{2} \leq x \leq y + 4$$

$$y^2 \leq 2x \text{ & } x \leq y+4$$

$$y^2 - 2x \leq 0 \dots (1) \text{ & }$$

$$x - y - 4 \leq 0 \dots (2)$$

Solve 1 & 2

$$y^2 = 2x \text{ & } x = y+4$$

$$\therefore y^2 = 2(y+4)$$

$$y^2 - 2y - 8 = 0$$

$$y(y+2) - 4(y+2) = 0$$

$$(y+2)(y-4) = 0$$

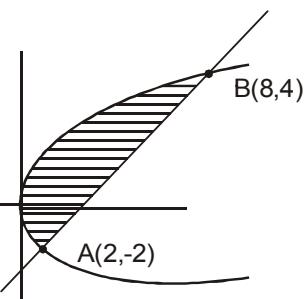
$$Y = -2 \text{ & } y = 4$$

$$\therefore x = 2 \text{ & } x = 8$$

$$A(2, -2) \text{ & } B(8, 4)$$

\therefore Required area is

$$\text{area} = \int_{-2}^4 (\text{line} - \text{parabola}) dy$$



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$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-2}^4 \left[(y+4) - \frac{y^2}{2} \right] dy \\ &= \left(\frac{y^2}{2} + 4y - \frac{1}{6}y^3 \right) \Big|_{-2}^4 \\ & \text{area} = \left[\frac{(4)^2}{2} + 4(4) - \frac{1}{6}(4)^3 \right] - \left[\frac{(-2)^2}{2} + 4(-2) - \frac{1}{6}(-2)^3 \right] \\ & \text{area} = 54/3 \\ & \text{area} = 18 \text{ sq. unit} \end{aligned}$$

- 10.** वर्तों $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ तथा $x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 8y - 24 = 0$ की उभयनिष्ठ रेखा निम्न में से किस बिन्दु से होकर जाती है।
 (1) (-4,6) (2) (-6, 4) (3) (6,-2) (4) (4, - 2)

Sol.

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 \rightarrow C_1 = (0, 0) r_1 = 2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 8y - 24 = 0 \rightarrow C_2 = (-3, -4), r_2 = 7$$

distance $C_1C_2 = 5$ & $r_1 + r_2 = 9$

$$|r_1 - r_2| = 5$$

$$|1-z|$$

as $C_1 C_2 =$

\therefore Circle touches
equation of circle

\therefore equation of common tangent is

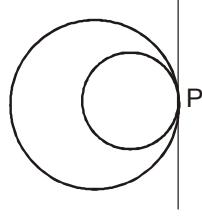
$$(x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 8y - 24) - (x^2 + y^2 - 4) = 0$$

$$(x^2 + y^2 + 6x +$$

$$3x + 4y - 10 = 0 \text{ common tangent}$$

$$3x + 4y = 10$$

point $(6, -2)$ satisfy this



- 11.** ΔABC के शीर्ष B तथा C रेखा $\frac{x+2}{3} = \frac{y-1}{0} = \frac{z}{4}$ पर स्थित हैं तथा $BC = 5$ इकाई है। यदि दिया है कि बिन्दु $A(1, -1, 2)$, है, तो इस त्रिभुज का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग इकाइयों में) है :

Sol. 2

$$\text{area of } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2}(AD)(BC)$$

let D is any point on line $\frac{x+2}{3} = \frac{y-1}{0} = \frac{z}{4}$

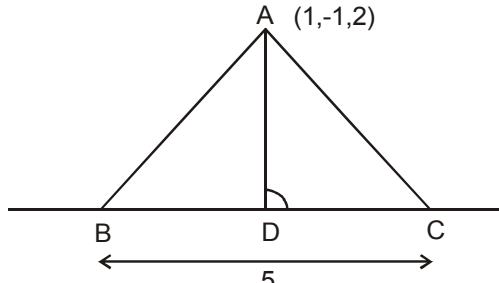
$$D = (3\lambda - 2, 1, 4\lambda)$$

Direction ratio of AD are

$$3\lambda - 3, 2, 4\lambda - 2$$

as AD perpendicular to line

$$\therefore (3\lambda - 3)(3) + 0(2) + 4(4\lambda - 2) = 0$$



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$$25\lambda = 17$$

$$\lambda = 17/25$$

$$\text{Point } D \equiv \left(\frac{51}{25} - 2, 1, \frac{68}{25} \right)$$

$$D \equiv \left(\frac{1}{25}, 1, \frac{68}{25} \right)$$

$$AD = \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{1}{25}\right)^2 + (-1 - 1)^2 + \left(\frac{68}{25} - 2\right)^2}$$

$$AD = \sqrt{\left(\frac{24}{25}\right)^2 + (4)^2 + \left(\frac{18}{25}\right)^2}$$

$$AD = \frac{\sqrt{(24)^2 + (50)^2 + (18)^2}}{25}$$

$$AD = \frac{\sqrt{546 + 2500 + 324}}{25}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3400}}{25}$$

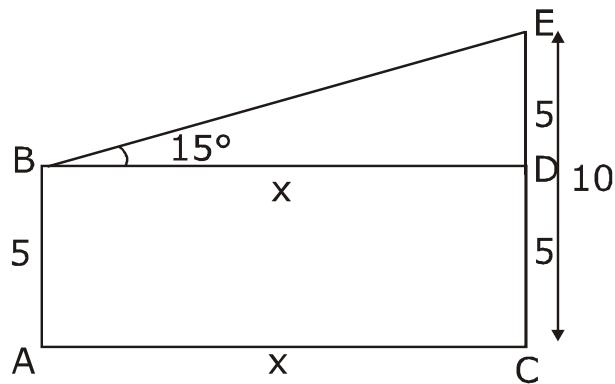
$$\text{so area of } \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2}(5) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3400}}{25}$$

$$= \sqrt{34}$$

12. क्षेत्रिज धरातल पर खड़े दो खम्बों की ऊँचाई क्रमशः 5 मीटर तथा 10 मीटर है। उनके शिखरों को मिलाने वाली रेखा धरातल से 15° का कोण बनाती है। तो खम्बों के बीच की दूरी (मीटर में) है:

- (1) $5(\sqrt{3} + 1)$ (2) $5(2 + \sqrt{3})$ (3) $\frac{5}{2}(2 + \sqrt{3})$ (4) $10(\sqrt{3} - 1)$

Sol. 2



In $\triangle BDE$

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$$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{5}{x}$$

$$x = 5 \cdot \cot 15^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{5(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{(\sqrt{3} - 1)}$$

$$x = 5(2 + \sqrt{3})$$

Sol. 4

$$S = 1 + (2 \times 3) + (3 \times 5) + (4 \times 7) + \dots \text{upto } 11$$

$$T_r = r(2r - 1)$$

$$\therefore S_n = \sum T_r$$

$$S_n = \sum r(2r-1)$$

$$S_n = 2\sum r^2 - \sum r$$

$$S_n = 2 \left(\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right) - \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$S_n = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{3} - \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$= n(n+1) \left[\frac{2n+1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$= n(n+1) \left[\frac{4n+2-3}{6} \right]$$

$$S_n = \frac{n(n+1)(4n-1)}{6}$$

put n = 11 for sum of 11 terms

$$S_{11} = \frac{11(12)(43)}{6}$$

$$S_{11} = 946$$

- 14.** यदि फलन $f(x) = \begin{cases} a|\pi - x| + 1, & x \leq 5 \\ b|x - \pi| + 3, & x > 5 \end{cases}$ $x = 5$ पर संतत है, तो $a - b$ का मान है :

$$(1) -\frac{2}{\pi \pm 5}$$

$$(2) \frac{2}{\pi - 5}$$

$$(3) \frac{2}{5-\pi}$$

$$(4) \frac{2}{\pi + 5}$$

Sol. 2

We have to check at $x = 5$

$$f(5) = a|\pi - 5| + 1 = a(5 - \pi) + 1$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 f(5^+) &= b|5 - \pi| + 3 \\
 &= b(5-\pi)+3 \\
 f(5^-) &= a|5 - \pi| + 1 \\
 \text{as } f(x) \text{ is continuous at } x = 5 \\
 \therefore a(5 - \pi) + 1 &= b(5 - \pi) + 3 \\
 \mathbf{(a-b)(5-\pi)=2} \\
 \mathbf{(a-b)} &= \frac{2}{5 - \pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

15. यदि परवलय $y^2 = x$ के एक बिन्दु (α, β) , ($\beta > 0$) पर, स्पर्श रेखा, दीर्घवत्त $x^2 + 2y^2 = 1$ की भी स्पर्श रेखा है, तो α बराबर है।

(1) $2\sqrt{2} - 1$ (2) $\sqrt{2} + 1$ (3) $\sqrt{2} - 1$ (4) $2\sqrt{2} + 1$

Sol.

2

$y^2 = x$
tangent at $P(\alpha, \beta)$ is $T = 0$

$$\beta y - \left(\frac{x+\alpha}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$2\beta y - x - \alpha = 0$$

$$2\beta y = x + \alpha$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2\beta}x + \frac{\alpha}{2\beta}$$

ellipse is

$$x^2 + 2y^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{1} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

if a line

$y = mx + c$ is a tangent
then $C^2 = a^2 m^2 + b^2$

$$\left(\frac{\alpha}{2\beta}\right)^2 = (1)\left(\frac{1}{2\beta}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{4\beta^2} = \frac{1}{4\beta^2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

also point $P(\alpha, \beta)$ is on $y^2 = x$
 $\therefore \beta^2 = \alpha$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha^2}{4\alpha} = \frac{1}{4\alpha} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha^2 = 1 + 2\alpha$$

$$\alpha^2 - 2\alpha - 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 4}}{2}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\alpha = 1 + \sqrt{2} \quad \& \quad \alpha = 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

Fee ₹ 1500

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16. यदि समीकरण निकाय $2x + 3y - z = 0$, $x + ky - 2z = 0$ तथा $2x - y + z = 0$ का एक अतुच्छ (non-trivial)

हल (x, y, z) है, तो $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} + k$ बराबर है—

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

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

(3) -4

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

Sol.

$2x + 3y - z = 0$

$x + ky - 2z = 0$

$2x - y + z = 0$

for non-trivial solutions, $\Delta = 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & k & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$2(k - 2) - 3(1 + 4) - 1(-1 - 2k) = 0$

$2k - 4 - 15 + 1 + 2k = 0$

$4k = 18$

k = 9/2

Now, $2x - y + z = 0$

$2x + z = y$

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

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

also $2x - z = -3y$

$$\frac{2x}{y} - \frac{z}{y} + 3 = 0 \dots (2)$$

add (1) and (2)

$$4 \cdot \frac{x}{y} + 2 = 0$$

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

$2x + 3y = z$

$$\frac{2x}{z} + \frac{3y}{z} = 1$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{x}{z} + 3 \cdot \frac{y}{z} - 1 = 0 \dots (3)$$

also $2x - y + z = 0$

$2x - y = -z$

$$\frac{2x}{z} - \frac{y}{z} + 1 = 0 \dots (4)$$

from (3) - (4)

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$$\frac{y}{z} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2x + 3y - z = 0$$

$$3x - z = -2x$$

$$\frac{3y}{x} - \frac{z}{x} + 2 = 0 \quad \dots(5)$$

$$\text{put } \frac{y}{x} = -2 \text{ in (5)} \quad \frac{z}{x} = -4$$

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

17. यदि $\int e^{\sec x} (\sec x \tan x f(x) + (\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x)) dx = e^{\sec x} f(x) + C$ तो $f(x)$ का एक संभव विकल्प है :

$$(1) \sec x - \tan x - \frac{1}{2} \quad (2) \sec x + \tan x + \frac{1}{2} \quad (3) x \sec x + \tan x + \frac{1}{2} \quad (4) \sec x + x \tan x - \frac{1}{2}$$

Sol. 2

$$\int e^{\sec x} (\sec x \tan x f(x) + (\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x)) dx = e^{\sec x} f(x) + C$$

Differentiating both sides

$$e^{\sec x} (\sec x \cdot \tan x \cdot f(x)) + e^{\sec x} \cdot (\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x) = e^{\sec x} \sec x \cdot \tan x \cdot f(x) + e^{\sec x} \cdot f'(x)$$

$$e^{\sec x} (\sec x \cdot \tan x + \sec^2 x) = e^{\sec x} \cdot f'(x)$$

$$f'(x) = (\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x)$$

Integrating both sides

$$\int f'(x) dx = \int (\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \sec x + \tan x + C$$

18. यदि द्विघातीय समीकरण $(m^2 + 1)x^2 - 3x + (m^2 + 1)^2 = 0$ में m इस प्रकार लिया गया है, कि इसके मूलों का योगफल अधिकतम है, तो इसके मूलों के घन का निरपेक्ष अन्तर है।

$$(1) 8\sqrt{5} \quad (2) 4\sqrt{3} \quad (3) 10\sqrt{5} \quad (4) 8\sqrt{3}$$

Sol. 1

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

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{3}{m^2 + 1} \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{(m^2 + 1)^2}{(m^2 + 1)} = (m^2 + 1)$$

sum of roots is greatest of $(m^2 + 1)$ is minimum when $m = 0$

$$\therefore \text{equation is } x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = 3$$

$$\& \alpha\beta = 1$$

$$|\alpha^3 - \beta^3| = |(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta)|$$

$$= \left| \sqrt{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta} ((\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta + \alpha\beta) \right|$$

$$= \left| \sqrt{(3)^2 - 4(1)} ((3)^2 - 1) \right|$$

$$= |\sqrt{5}(8)|$$

$$= 8\sqrt{5}$$

Fee ₹ 1500

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19. यदि एक मात्रक सदिश \vec{a} , \hat{i} से $\pi/3$, \hat{j} से $\pi/4$ तथा \hat{k} से $\theta \in (0, \pi)$ कोण बनाता है, तो θ का एक मान है:

- (1) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ (2) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (3) $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ (4) $\frac{5\pi}{12}$

Sol. 1

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}, \beta = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ & } \gamma = ?$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$$

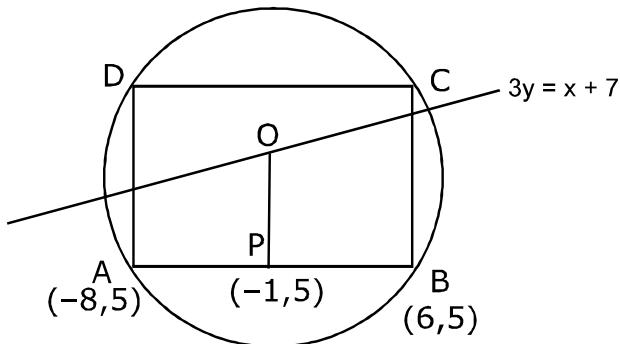
$$\cos^2 \gamma = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \gamma = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ or } \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

20. एक वर्त, जिसका एक व्यास रेखा $3y = x + 7$ के अनुदिश है, के अंतर्गत एक आयत बनाया गया है यदि आयत के दो संलग्न शीर्ष ($-8, 5$) तथा ($6, 5$) हैं तो आयत का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग इकाइयों में) है:

- (1) 98 (2) 84 (3) 72 (4) 56

Sol. 2



AB is parallel to x - axis

∴ OP is parallel to y - axis

∴ x - coordinate of OP will be constant

i.e. x = -1

put x = -1 in line $3y = x + 7$

$$3y = -1 + 7$$

$$y = 2$$

$$\therefore O = (-1, 2)$$

$$OP = 3$$

∴ area of rectangle ABCD = (AB)(BC)

$$= (14)(2(OP))$$

$$= (14)(2 \times 3)$$

$$14 \times 6 = 84$$

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21. $\sin 10^\circ \sin 30^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 70^\circ$ का मान है :

(1) $\frac{1}{16}$

(2) $\frac{1}{32}$

(3) $\frac{1}{18}$

(4) $\frac{1}{36}$

Sol. 1

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin 10^\circ \sin 30^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 70^\circ \\ & \sin 30^\circ (\sin 50^\circ \sin 10^\circ \sin 70^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [\sin(60^\circ - 10^\circ) \sin 10^\circ \sin(60^\circ + 10^\circ)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{4} \sin 3(10) \right] = \frac{1}{8} \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{16}$$

22. आव्यूहों $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2y & 1 \\ 2x & y & -1 \\ 2x & -y & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, ($x, y \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq y$) जिनके लिए $A^T A = 3I_3$ है, की कुल संख्या है:

(1) 6

(2) 4

(3) 3

(4) 2

Sol. 2

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2y & 1 \\ 2x & y & -1 \\ 2x & -y & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = 3I_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2x & 2x \\ 2y & y & -y \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2y & 1 \\ 2x & y & -1 \\ 2x & -y & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8x^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6y^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore 6y^2 = 3 \text{ & } 8x^2 = 3$$

$$y^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\therefore y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}$$

\therefore 4 matrices are possible

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- 23.** यदि $f : R \rightarrow R$ एक अवकलनीय फलन है तथा $f(2) = 6$ है, तो $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \int_6^{\frac{f(x)}{(x-2)}} 2tdt$ है :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\int_6^{f(x)} 2t dt}{x - 2}$$

as $f(2) = 6$ therefore it is $\frac{0}{0}$ form, using newton Leibnitz rule

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2.f(x).f'(x) - 0}{1} \\ &= 2f(2) \cdot f'(2) \\ &= 2.(6) \cdot f'(2) \Rightarrow 12f'(2) \end{aligned}$$

p	q	r	$q \vee r$	$p \Rightarrow (q \vee r)$
T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	T	T
T	F	T	T	T
T	F	F	F	F
F	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	T
F	F	T	T	T
F	F	F	F	T

pas, p \Rightarrow (q \vee r) is false

\therefore Truth values of p,q,r are T,F,F

- 25.** एक शहर में दो समाचार पत्र A तथा B प्रकाशित होते हैं। यह ज्ञात है कि शहर की 25% जनसंख्या A पढ़ती है तथा 20% B पढ़ती है जब कि 8% A तथा B दोनों को पढ़ती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, A पढ़ने तथा B न पढ़ने वालों में 30% विज्ञापन देखते हैं और B पढ़ने तथा A न पढ़ने वालों में भी 40% विज्ञापन देखते हैं, जब कि A तथा B दोनों को पढ़ने वालों में से 50% विज्ञापन देखते हैं। तो जनसंख्या में विज्ञापन देखने वालों का प्रतिशत है:

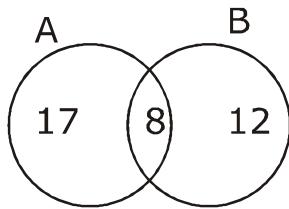
Sol. 1 (1) 13.9 (2) 13 (3) 12.8 (4) 13.5

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$$\text{Let } x = 17, y = 8, z = 12$$

Total percentage of persons who look into advertisement

$$= (30\% \text{ of } x) + (40\% \text{ of } z) + (50\% \text{ of } y)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{10} \times 17 \right) + \left(\frac{4}{10} \times 12 \right) + \left(\frac{5}{10} \times 8 \right)$$

$$= \frac{51}{10} + \frac{48}{10} + \frac{40}{10}$$

$$= \frac{139}{10} = 13.9$$

26. $f(x) = \frac{1}{4-x^2} + \log_{10}(x^3 - x)$ द्वारा परिभाषित फलन का प्रांत है:

(1) $(-2, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (2, \infty)$

(2) $(-1, 0) \cup (1, 2) \cup (3, \infty)$

(3) $(-1, 0) \cup (1, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$

(4) $(1, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$

Sol. 3

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4-x^2} + \log_{10}(x^3 - x)$$

$$4 - x^2 \neq 0$$

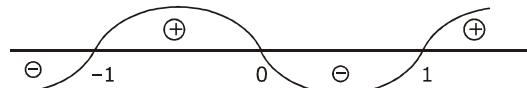
$$x^2 \neq \pm 2 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$x^3 - x > 0$$

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

$$x(x - 1)(x + 1) > 0$$

$$x \in (-1, 0) \cup (1, \infty) \quad \dots(2)$$



From (1) & (2)

$$x \in (-1, 0) \cup (1, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$$

27. कुछ एक जैसी गेंदें पंक्तियों में इस प्रकार रखी गई हैं कि वह एक समबाहु त्रिभुज बनाती है। पहली पंक्ति में एक गेंद है, दूसरी पंक्ति में दो गेंदें हैं तथा इसी प्रकार अन्य पंक्तियों में गेंदें हैं। समबाहु त्रिभुज बनाने में लगी कुल गेंदों में यदि एक जैसी 99 गेंदें और जोड़ दी जायें तो इन सारी गेंदों को एक ऐसे वर्ग के आकार में रखा जा सकता है जिसकी प्रत्येक भुजा में त्रिभुज की प्रत्येक भुजा से ठीक दो गेंदे कम है। तो समबाहु त्रिभुज बनाने में लगी गेंदों की संख्या है:

(1) 157

(2) 225

(3) 262

(4) 190

Sol. 4

Total ball used to form equilateral triangle are

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$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Total ball used to form square = $(n - 2)^2$
but given

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + 99 = (n - 2)^2$$

$$n(n+1) + 198 = 2(n^2 + 4 - 4n)$$

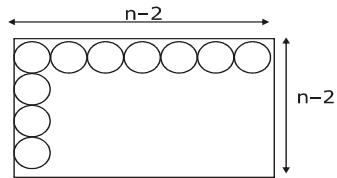
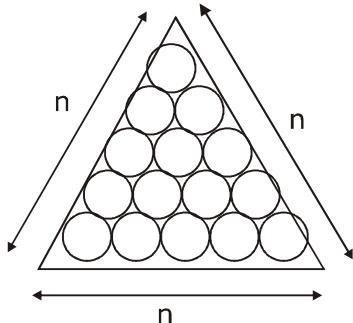
$$\Rightarrow (n+10)(n-19) = 0$$

$$n = 19$$

∴ Total balls used to form equilateral triangle

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{19 \times 20}{2}$$

$$= 190$$



28. माना $z \in \mathbb{C}$ इस प्रकार है कि $|z| < 1$ यदि $\omega = \frac{5+3z}{5(1-z)}$ तो :

- (1) $5 \operatorname{Re}(\omega) > 1$ (2) $5 \operatorname{Re}(\omega) > 4$ (3) $5 \operatorname{Im}(\omega) < 1$ (4) $4 \operatorname{Im}(\omega) > 5$

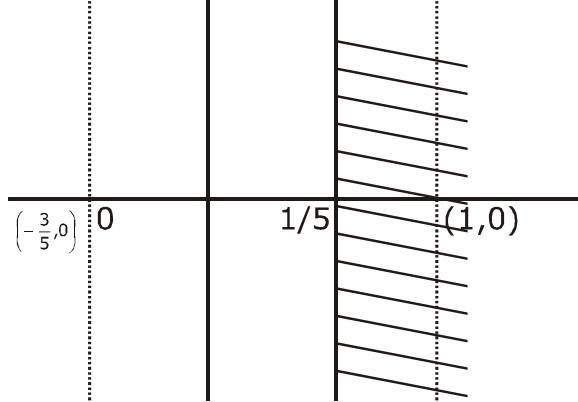
Sol.

1

$$|z| < 1$$

$$5\omega(1-z) = 5+3z$$

$$5\omega - 5\omega z = 5+3z$$



$$|z| = 5 \left| \frac{\omega-1}{3+5\omega} \right| < 1$$

$$5|\omega-1| < |3+5\omega|$$

$$5|\omega-1| < 5 \left| \omega + \frac{3}{5} \right|$$

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$$|\omega - 1| < 5 \left| \omega - \left(-\frac{3}{5} \right) \right|$$

$$5 \operatorname{Re}(\omega) > 1$$

- 29.** यदि दो रेखाएँ $x + (a - 1)y = 1$ तथा $2x + a^2y = 1$ ($a \in \mathbb{R} - \{0, 1\}$) लंबवत हैं, तो उनके प्रतिच्छेदन बिन्दु की मूल बिन्दु से दूरी है:

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

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

(3) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$

(4) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$

Sol. 3

$$L_1 \rightarrow x + (a - 1)y - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m_1 = -\frac{1}{a-1}$$

$$L_2 \rightarrow 2x + a^2 y - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m_2 = -\frac{2}{a^2}$$

as $L_1 \perp L_2$

$$\therefore m_1 m_2 = -1$$

$$\left(\frac{-1}{a-1} \right) \left(\frac{-2}{a^2} \right) = -1$$

$$\frac{2}{a^2(a-1)} = -1$$

$$a^2(a-1) + 2 = 0$$

$$a^3 - a^2 + 2 = 0$$

$(a+1)$ is a factor

$$\therefore (a+1)(a^2 - 2a + 2) = 0$$

$$a = -1$$

$$\therefore L_1 \rightarrow x - 2y - 1 = 0$$

$$L_2 \rightarrow 2x + y - 1 = 0$$

solve L_1 & L_2

$$P = \left(\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{1}{5} \right)$$

distance of point P from origin is

$$OP = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{5} \right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{5} \right)^2}$$

$$OP = \sqrt{\frac{10}{25}}$$

$$OP = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$$

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30. माना P एक समतल है जिसमें समतलों $x + y + z - 6 = 0$ तथा $2x + 3y + z + 5 = 0$ की प्रतिच्छेदन रेखा अंतर्विष्ट है तथा यह xy - तल के लंबवत है। तो बिन्दु $(0,0,256)$ की P से दूरी बराबर है:

- (1) $205\sqrt{5}$ (2) $11/\sqrt{5}$ (3) $63\sqrt{5}$ (4) $17/\sqrt{5}$

Sol. 4

$$P_1 \rightarrow x + y + z - 6 = 0$$

$$P_2 \rightarrow 2x + 3y + z + 5 = 0$$

$$\text{required plane is } p_1 + \lambda p_2 = 0$$

$$(x + y + z - 6) + \lambda(2x + 3y + z + 5) = 0$$

$$(1 + 2\lambda)x + (1 + 3\lambda)y + (1 + \lambda)z + (5\lambda - 6) = 0$$

This plane is \perp to xy - plane

$\therefore \vec{n} \parallel$ to xy plane

$$\hat{\vec{n}k} = 0$$

$$1 + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1$$

$$\therefore -x - 2y - 11 = 0 \text{ required plane}$$

distance of this plane from $(0,0,256)$ is

$$p = \left| \frac{0+0+11}{\sqrt{5}} \right| = \frac{11}{\sqrt{5}}$$

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मोशन ने बनाया साधारण को असाधारण

JEE Main Result Jan'19

4 RESIDENTIAL COACHING PROGRAM (DRONA) STUDENTS ABOVE 99.9 PERCENTILE



Total Students Above 99.9 percentile - **17**

Total Students Above 99 percentile - **282**

Total Students Above 95 percentile - **983**

% of Students Above 95 percentile $\frac{983}{3538} = 27.78\%$

Scholarship on the Basis of 12th Class Result

Marks PCM or PCB	Hindi State Board	State Eng OR CBSE
70%-74%	30%	20%
75%-79%	35%	25%
80%-84%	40%	35%
85%-87%	50%	40%
88%-90%	60%	55%
91%-92%	70%	65%
93%-94%	80%	75%
95% & Above	90%	85%

New Batches for Class 11th to 12th pass
17 April 2019 & 01 May 2019

हिन्दी माध्यम के लिए पृथक बैच

Scholarship on the Basis of JEE Main Percentile

Score	JEE Mains Percentile	English Medium	Hindi Medium
225 Above	Above 99	Drona Free (Limited Seats)	
190 to 224	Above 97.5 To 99	100%	100%
180 to 190	Above 97 To 97.5	90%	90%
170 to 179	Above 96.5 To 97	80%	80%
160 to 169	Above 96 To 96.5	60%	60%
140 to 159	Above 95.5 To 96	55%	55%
74 to 139	Above 95 To 95.5	50%	50%
66 to 73	Above 93 To 95	40%	40%
50 to 65	Above 90 To 93	30%	35%
35 to 49	Above 85 To 90	25%	30%
20 to 34	Above 80 To 85	20%	25%
15 to 19	75 To 80	10%	15%

सैन्य कर्मियों के बच्चों के लिए **50%** छात्रवृत्ति

ग्री-मेडिकल में छात्राओं को **50%** छात्रवृत्ति