FINAL JEE(Advanced) EXAMINATION - 2022

(Held On Sunday 28th AUGUST, 2022)

PAPER-1 | **TEST PAPER WITH SOLUTION**

MATHEMATICS

SECTION-1 : (Maximum Marks : 24)

- This section contains **EIGHT (08)** questions.
- The answer to each question is a **NUMERICAL VALUE**.
- For each question, enter the correct numerical value of the answer using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer. If the numerical value has more than two decimal places, **truncate/round-off** the value to **TWO** decimal places.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:
  Full Marks : +3 **ONLY** if the correct numerical value is entered;
  Zero Marks : 0 In all other cases.

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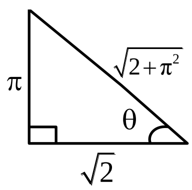
1. Considering only the principal values of the inverse trigonometric functions, the value of

$$\frac{3}{2}\cos^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{2}{2+\pi^2}}+\frac{1}{4}\sin^{-1}\frac{2\sqrt{2}\pi}{2+\pi^2}+\tan^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi}$$

is ________.

Ans. (2.35 or 2.36)

Sol. $\cos^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{2}{2+\pi^2}}=\tan^{-1}\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$



$$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}\pi}{2+\pi^2}\right)=\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2\times\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}}{1+\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}\right)$$

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

$$\left(\text{As, }\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)=\pi-2\tan^{-1}x, x\geq 1\right)$$

and $\tan^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi}=\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

$$\therefore \text{ Expression } = \frac{3}{2}\left(\tan^{-1}\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}\right)+\frac{1}{4}\left(\pi-2\tan^{-1}\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}\right)+\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$=\left(\frac{3}{2}-\frac{2}{4}\right)\tan^{-1}\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{\pi}{4}+\cot^{-1}\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

$$=\frac{\pi}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4}=\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

= 2.35 or 2.36

2. Let α be a positive real number. Let $f:\mathbb{R}\to\mathbb{R}$ and $g:(\alpha,\infty)\to\mathbb{R}$ be the functions defined by

$$f(x)=\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{12}\right) \text{ and } g(x)=\frac{2\log_e\left(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{\alpha}\right)}{\log_e\left(e^{\sqrt{x}}-e^{\sqrt{\alpha}}\right)}.$$

Then the value of $\lim\limits_{x\to\alpha^+} f(g(x))$ is _______.

Ans. (0.50)

Sol. $$\lim_{x\to\alpha^+}\frac{2\ell n\left(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{\alpha}\right)}{\ell n\left(e^{\sqrt{x}}-e^{\sqrt{\alpha}}\right)} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\text{form}\right)$$

$\therefore$ Using Lopital rule,

$$=2\lim_{x\to\alpha^+}\frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{\alpha}}\right).\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{\left(\frac{1}{e^{\sqrt{x}}-e^{\sqrt{\alpha}}}\right).e^{\sqrt{x}}.\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}$$

$$=\frac{2}{e^{\sqrt{\alpha}}}\lim_{x\to\alpha^+}\frac{\left(e^{\sqrt{x}}-e^{\sqrt{\alpha}}\right)}{\left(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{\alpha}\right)} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$=\frac{2}{e^{\sqrt{\alpha}}}\lim_{x\to\alpha^+}\frac{\left(e^{\sqrt{x}}.\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}-0\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}-0\right)}=2$$

so, $\lim\limits_{x\to\alpha^+} f\left(g(x)\right)=\lim\limits_{x\to\alpha^+} f(2)$

$$=f(2)=\sin\frac{\pi}{6}=\frac{1}{2}$$

= 0.50

3. In a study about a pandemic, data of 900 persons was collected. It was found that

190 persons had symptom of fever,

220 persons had symptom of cough,

220 persons had symptom of breathing problem,

330 persons had symptom of fever or cough or both,

350 persons had symptom of cough or breathing problem or both,

340 persons had symptom of fever or breathing problem or both,

30 persons had all three symptoms (fever, cough and breathing problem).

If a person is chosen randomly from these 900 persons, then the probability that the person has at most one symptom is ____________.

Ans. **(0.80)**

Sol. $n(U) = 900$

Let $A \equiv$ Fever, $B \equiv$ Cough

$C \equiv$ Breathing problem

$\therefore\ n(A) = 190, n(B) = 220, n(C) = 220$

$n(A \cup B) = 330, n(B \cup C) = 350,$

$n(A \cup C) = 340, n(A \cap B \cap C) = 30$

Now $n(A\cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A\cap B)$

$\Rightarrow 330 = 190 + 220 - n(A \cap B)$

$\Rightarrow n(A \cap B) = 80$

Similarly,

$350 = 220 + 220 - n(B\cap C)$

$\Rightarrow n(B\cap C) = 90$

and $340 = 190 + 220 - n(A\cap C)$

$\Rightarrow n(A\cap C) = 70$

$\therefore\ n(A\cup B\cup C) = (190 + 220 + 220) - (80 + 90 + 70) + 30$

$= 660 - 240 = 420$

$\Rightarrow$ Number of person without any symptom

$= n(\cup) - n(A \cup B \cup C)$

$= 900 - 420 = 480$

Now, number of person suffering from exactly one symptom

$= (n(A) + n(B) + n(C)) - 2(n(A \cap B) + n(B \cap C) + n(C \cap A)) + 3n(A \cap B \cap C)$

$= (190 + 220 + 220) - 2(80 + 90 + 70) + 3(30)$

$= 630 - 480 + 90 = 240$

$\therefore$ Number of person suffering from atmost one symotom

$= 480 + 240 = 720$

$\Rightarrow$ Probability $= \dfrac{720}{900} = \dfrac{8}{10} = \dfrac{4}{5} = 0.80$

4. Let z be a complex number with non-zero imaginary part. If

$$\frac{2+3z+4z^2}{2-3z+4z^2}$$

is a real number, then the value of $|z|^2$ is _____________.

Ans. (0.50)

Sol. Given that

$z \neq \bar{z}$

Let $\alpha = \dfrac{2+3z+4z^2}{2-3z+4z^2} = \dfrac{\left(2-3z+4z^2\right)+6z}{2-3z+4z^2}$

$\therefore\ \alpha = 1 + \dfrac{6z}{2-3z+4z^2}$

If α is a real number, then

$\alpha = \bar{\alpha}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{z}{2-3z+4z^2} = \dfrac{\bar{z}}{2-3\bar{z}+4\bar{z}^2}$

$\therefore\ 2\left(z-\bar{z}\right) = 4z\bar{z}\left(z-\bar{z}\right)$

$\Rightarrow \left(z-\bar{z}\right)\left(2-4z\bar{z}\right) = 0$

As $z \neq \bar{z}$ (Given)

$\Rightarrow z\bar{z} = \dfrac{2}{4} = \dfrac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow |z|^2 = 0.50$

5. Let $\bar{z}$ denote the complex conjugate of a complex number z and let $i = \sqrt{-1}$. In the set of complex numbers, the number of distinct roots of the equation

$$\bar{z} - z^2 = (\bar{z} + z^2)$$

is ______________.

Ans. **(4.00)**

Sol. Given ,

$$\bar{z} - z^2 = i\left(\bar{z} + z^2\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-i)\bar{z} = (1+i)z^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(1-i)}{(1+i)}\bar{z} = z^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(-\frac{2i}{2}\right)\bar{z} = z^2$$

$$\therefore\ z^2 = -i\,\bar{z}$$

Let $z = x + iy$,

$\therefore\ (x^2 - y^2) + i\,(2xy) = -i\,(x - iy)$

so, $x^2 - y^2 + y = 0$ ...(1)

and $(2y + 1)x = 0$ ...(2)

$\Rightarrow x = 0$ or $y = -\frac{1}{2}$

Case I : When $x = 0$

$\therefore$ (1) $\Rightarrow y(1 - y) = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0,1$

$\therefore$ (0,0), (0,1)

Case II : When $y = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore (1) \Rightarrow x^2 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow x = \pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right), \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$\Rightarrow$ Number of distinct 'z' is equal to 4.

6. Let $l_1, l_2, \ldots, l_{100}$ be consecutive terms of an arithmetic progression with common difference d_1, and let $w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_{100}$ be consecutive terms of another arithmetic progression with common difference d_2, where $d_1 d_2 = 10$. For each $i = 1, 2, \ldots, 100$, let R_i be a rectangle with length l_i, width w_i and area A_i. If $A_{51} - A_{50} = 1000$, then the value of $A_{100} - A_{90}$ is ____________.

Ans. **(18900.00)**

Sol. Given

$$A_{51} - A_{50} = 1000 \Rightarrow \ell_{51} w_{51} - \ell_{50} w_{50} = 1000$$

$$\Rightarrow (\ell_1 + 50d_1)(w_1 + 50d_2) - (\ell_1 + 49d_1)(w_1 + 49d_2) = 1000$$

$$\Rightarrow (\ell_1 d_2 + w_1 d_1) = 10 \qquad \ldots.(1)$$

(As $d_1 d_2 = 10$)

$$\therefore\ A_{100} - A_{90} = \ell_{100} w_{100} - \ell_{90} w_{90}$$

$$= (\ell_1 + 99d_1)(w_1 + 99d_2) - (\ell_1 + 89d_1)(w_1 + 89d_2)$$

$$= 10(\ell_1 d_2 + w_1 d_1) + (99^2 - 89^2) d_1 d_2$$

$$= 10(10) + \underbrace{(99 - 89)}_{=10}(99 + 89)(10)$$

(As, $d_1 d_2 = 10$)

= 100 (1 + 188) = 100 (189)

= 18900

7. The number of 4-digit integers in the closed interval [2022, 4482] formed by using the digits 0, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 is ____________.

Ans. **(569.00)**

Sol. **Ans. 569**

(1)

2	0	2	2,3,4,6,7	$\longrightarrow$ 5

(2)

2	0	3,4,6,7		$\longrightarrow$ 24
		$\downarrow$ 4	$\downarrow$ 6	

(3)

2	2,3,4,6,7			$\longrightarrow$ 180
	$\downarrow$ 5	$\downarrow$ 6	$\downarrow$ 6	

(4)

3				$\longrightarrow$ 216
	$\downarrow$ 6	$\downarrow$ 6	$\downarrow$ 6	

(5)

4	0,2,3,4			$\longrightarrow$ 144
	$\downarrow$ 4	$\downarrow$ 6	$\downarrow$ 6	

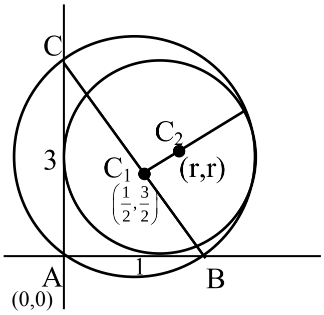
Number of 4 digit integers in [2022,4482]

= 5 + 24 + 180 + 216 + 144 = 569

8. Let ABC be the triangle with $AB = 1$, $AC = 3$ and $\angle BAC = \frac{\pi}{2}$. If a circle of radius $r > 0$ touches the sides AB, AC and also touches internally the circumcircle of the triangle ABC, then the value of r is ______________.

Ans. (0.83 or 0.84)

Sol. $4-\sqrt{10} = 0.83 \text{ or } 0.84$



$C_1\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{3}{2}\right)$ and $r_1 = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$

$C_2 = (r,r)$

$\therefore$ circle C_2 touches C_1 internally

$\Rightarrow C_1C_2 = \left|r-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}\right|$

$\Rightarrow \left(r-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\left(r-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \left(r-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}\right)^2$

$r^2-4r+\sqrt{10}r = 0$

$r = 0$ (reject) or $r = 4-\sqrt{10}$

SECTION-2 : (Maximum Marks : 24)

- This section contains **SIX (06)** questions.
- Each question has **FOUR** options (A), (B), (C) and (D). **ONE OR MORE THAN ONE** of these four option(s) is (are) correct answer(s).
- For each question, choose the option(s) corresponding to (all) the correct answer(s).
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:

Full Marks	: +4	**ONLY** if (all) the correct option(s) is(are) chosen;
Partial Marks	: +3	If all the four options are correct but **ONLY** three options are chosen;
Partial Marks	: +2	If three or more options are correct but **ONLY** two options are chosen, both of which are correct;
Partial Marks	: +1	If two or more options are correct but **ONLY** one option is chosen and it is a correct option;
Zero Marks	: 0	If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);
Negative Marks	: −2	In all other cases.

9. Consider the equation

$$\int_1^e \frac{(\log_e x)^{1/2}}{x\left(a-(\log_e x)^{3/2}\right)^2}dx = 1, \qquad a \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, \infty).$$

Which of the following statements is/are TRUE ?

(A) **No** a satisfies the above equation

(B) An integer a satisfies the above equation

(C) An irrational number a satisfies the above equation

(D) More than one a satisfy the above equation

Ans. **(C, D)**

Sol. $$\int_1^e \frac{(\log_e x)^{1/2}}{x\left(a-(\log_e x)^{3/2}\right)^2} = 1$$

Let $a-(\log_e x)^{3/2} = t$

$$\frac{(\log_e x)^{1/2}}{x}dx = -\frac{2}{3}dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}\int_a^{a-1}\frac{-dt}{t^2} = \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)_a^{a-1} = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{3a(a-1)} = 1$$

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

$$a = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{33}}{6}$$

10. Let a_1, a_2, a_3,… be an arithmetic progression with a_1 = 7 and common difference 8. Let T_1, T_2, T_3,… be such that $T_1 = 3$ and $T_{n+1} - T_n = a_n$ for $n \geq 1$. Then, which of the following is/are TRUE ?

(A) $T_{20} = 1604$

(B) $\sum_{k=1}^{20} T_k = 10510$

(C) $T_{30} = 3454$

(D) $\sum_{k=1}^{30} T_k = 35610$

Ans. **(B,C)**

Sol. $a_1 = 7$, $d = 8$

$T_{n+1} - T_n = a_n \forall n \geq 1$

$S_n = T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + ... + T_{n-1} + T_n$

$S_n = \quad T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + ... + T_{n-1} + T_n$

on subtraction

$T_n = T_1 + a_1 + a_2 + ... + a_{n-1}$

$T_n = 3 + (n - 1)(4n - 1)$

$T_n = 4n^2 - 5n + 4$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} T_k = 4\sum n^2 - 5\sum n + 4n$$

$T_{20} = 1504$

$T_{30} = 3454$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{30} T_k = 35615$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{20} T_k = 10510$$

11. Let P_1 and P_2 be two planes given by

$$P_1: 10x + 15y + 12z - 60 = 0,$$

$$P_2: -2x + 5y + 4z - 20 = 0.$$

Which of the following straight lines can be an edge of some tetrahedron whose two faces lie on P_1 and P_2 ?

(A) $\frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y-1}{0} = \frac{z-1}{5}$

(B) $\frac{x-6}{-5} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{3}$

(C) $\frac{x}{-2} = \frac{y-4}{5} = \frac{z}{4}$

(D) $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-4}{-2} = \frac{z}{3}$

Ans. (A,B,D)

Sol. line of intersection is $\frac{x}{0} = \frac{y-4}{-4} = \frac{z}{5}$

(1) Any skew line with the line of intersection of given planes can be edge of tetrahedron.

(2) any intersecting line with line of intersection of given planes must lie either in plane P_1 or P_2 can be edge of tetrahedron.

12. Let S be the reflection of a point Q with respect to the plane given by

$$\vec{r} = -(t+p)\hat{i} + t\hat{j} + (1+p)\hat{k}$$

where t, p are real parameters and $\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}$ are the unit vectors along the three positive coordinate axes. If the position vectors of Q and S are $10\hat{i} + 15\hat{j} + 20\hat{k}$ and $\alpha\hat{i} + \beta\hat{j} + \gamma\hat{k}$ respectively, then which of the following is/are TRUE ?

(A) $3(\alpha + \beta) = -101$

(B) $3(\beta + \gamma) = -71$

(C) $3(\gamma + \alpha) = -86$

(D) $3(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = -121$

Ans. (A,B,C)

Sol. $\vec{r}=\hat{k}+t\left(-\hat{i}+\hat{j}\right)+p\left(-\hat{i}+\hat{k}\right)$

$\vec{n}=\hat{i}+\hat{j}+\hat{k}$

$\Rightarrow x+y+z=1$

Q(10,15,20) and S(α,β,γ)

$$\frac{\alpha-10}{1}=\frac{\beta-15}{1}=\frac{\gamma-20}{1}=-2\left(\frac{10+15+20-1}{1+1+1}\right)$$

$$=-\frac{88}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)\equiv\left(-\frac{58}{3},-\frac{43}{3},-\frac{28}{3}\right)$$

$\Rightarrow$ A,B,C are correct options

13. Consider the parabola $y^2=4x$. Let S be the focus of the parabola. A pair of tangents drawn to the parabola from the point $P=(-2,1)$ meet the parabola at P_1 and P_2. Let Q_1 and Q_2 be points on the lines SP_1 and SP_2 respectively such that PQ_1 is perpendicular to SP_1 and PQ_2 is perpendicular to SP_2. Then, which of the following is/are TRUE ?

(A) $SQ_1=2$

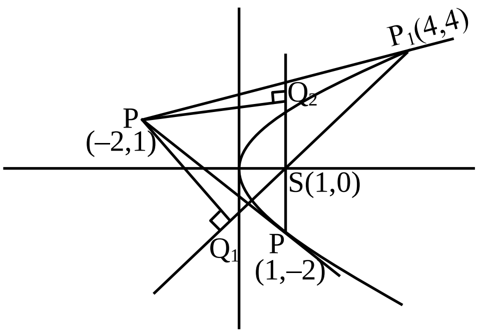
(B) $Q_1Q_2=\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{5}$

(C) $PQ_1=3$

(D) $SQ_2=1$

Ans. **(B,C,D)**

Sol. Let equation of tangent with slope 'm' be



$$T: y=mx+\frac{1}{m}$$

T : passes through (–2, 1) so

$$1=-2m+\frac{1}{m}$$

$\Rightarrow$ m = –1 or m = $\frac{1}{2}$

Points are given by $\left(\frac{a}{m^2}, \frac{2a}{m}\right)$

So, one point will be (1, –2) & (4, 4)

Let $P_1(4, 4)$ & $P_2(1, -2)$

$P_1S : 4x - 3y - 4 = 0$

$P_2S : x - 1 = 0$

$$PQ_1 = \left|\frac{4(-2)-3(1)-4}{5}\right| = 3$$

SP = $\sqrt{10}$; $PQ_2 = 3$; $SQ_1 = 1 = SQ_2$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{Q_1Q_2}{2}\right)\times\sqrt{10} = \frac{1}{2}\times 3\times 1 \quad \text{(comparing Areas)}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_1Q_2 = \frac{2\times 3}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{5}$$

14. Let $|M|$ denote the determinant of a square matrix M. Let $g : \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \to \mathbb{R}$ be the function defined by

$$g(\theta) = \sqrt{f(\theta)-1} + \sqrt{f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)-1}$$

where

$$f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \sin\theta & 1 \\ -\sin\theta & 1 & \sin\theta \\ -1 & -\sin\theta & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \sin\pi & \cos\left(\theta+\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & \tan\left(\theta-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ \sin\left(\theta-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & -\cos\frac{\pi}{2} & \log_e\left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right) \\ \cot\left(\theta+\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & \log_e\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & \tan\pi \end{vmatrix}.$$

Let (x) be a quadratic polynomial whose roots are the maximum and minimum values of the function (θ), and $(2) = 2-\sqrt{2}$. Then, which of the following is/are TRUE ?

(A) $p\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) < 0$

(B) $p\left(\frac{1+3\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) > 0$

(C) $p\left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}-1}{4}\right) > 0$

(D) $p\left(\frac{5-\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) < 0$

Ans. (A,C)

Sol. $$f(\theta)=\frac{1}{2}\begin{vmatrix}1 & \sin\theta & 1\\ -\sin\theta & 1 & \sin\theta\\ -1 & -\sin\theta & 1\end{vmatrix}+\begin{vmatrix}\sin\pi & \cos\left(\theta+\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & \tan\left(\theta-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\\ \sin\left(\theta-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & -\cos\frac{\pi}{2} & \log_e\left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right)\\ \cot\left(\theta+\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & \log_e\frac{\pi}{4} & \tan\pi\end{vmatrix}$$

$$f(\theta)=\frac{1}{2}\begin{vmatrix}2 & \sin\theta & 1\\ 0 & 1 & \sin\theta\\ 0 & -\sin\theta & 1\end{vmatrix}+\begin{vmatrix}0 & -\sin\left(\theta-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & \tan\left(\theta-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\\ \sin\left(\theta-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & 0 & \log_e\left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right)\\ -\tan\left(\theta-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & -\log_e\left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right) & 0\end{vmatrix}$$

$f(\theta) = (1 + \sin^2\theta) + 0$ (skew symmetric)

$$g(\theta)=\sqrt{f(\theta)-1}+\sqrt{f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)-1}$$

$= |\sin\theta| + |\cos\theta|$ for $\theta\in\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

$g(\theta)\in\left[1,\sqrt{2}\right]$

Again let $P(x)=k\left(x-\sqrt{2}\right)(x-1)$

$2-\sqrt{2}=k\left(2-\sqrt{2}\right)(2-1)$

$\Rightarrow k = 1$ $\quad(P(2)=2-\sqrt{2}$ given)

$\therefore\ P(x)=\left(x-\sqrt{2}\right)(x-1)$

for option (A) $P\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)<0$ correct

option (B) $P\left(\frac{1+3\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)<0$ incorrect

option (C) $P\left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}-1}{4}\right)>0$ correct

option (D) $P\left(\frac{5-\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)>0$ incorrect

SECTION-3 : (Maximum Marks : 12)

- This section contains **FOUR (04)** Matching List Sets.
- Each set has **ONE** Multiple Choice Question.
- Each set has **TWO** lists : **List-I** and **List-II**.
- **List-I** has **Four** entries (I), (II), (III) and (IV) and **List-II** has **Five** entries (P), (Q), (R), (S) and (T).
- **FOUR** options are given in each Multiple Choice Question based on **List-I** and **List-II** and **ONLY ONE** of these four options satisfies the condition asked in the Multiple Choice Question.
- Answer to each question will be evaluated according to the following marking scheme:

Full Marks : +3 **ONLY** if the option corresponding to the correct combination is chosen;
Zero Marks : 0 If none of the options is chosen (i.e. the question is unanswered);
Negative Marks : –1 In all other cases.

15. Consider the following lists:

List-I		List-II	
(I)	$\left\{x \in \left[-\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right] : \cos x + \sin x = 1\right\}$	(P)	has two elements
(II)	$\left\{x \in \left[-\frac{5\pi}{18}, \frac{5\pi}{18}\right] : \sqrt{3}\tan 3x = 1\right\}$	(Q)	has three elements
(III)	$\left\{x \in \left[-\frac{6\pi}{5}, \frac{6\pi}{5}\right] : 2\cos(2x) = \sqrt{3}\right\}$	(R)	has four elements
(IV)	$\left\{x \in \left[-\frac{7\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}\right] : \sin x - \cos x = 1\right\}$	(S)	has five elements
		(T)	has six elements

The correct option is:
(A) (I) → (P); (II) → (S); (III) → (P); (IV) → (S)
(B) (I) → (P); (II) → (P); (III) → (T); (IV) → (R)
(C) (I) → (Q); (II) → (P); (III) → (T); (IV) → (S)
(D) (I) → (Q); (II) → (S); (III) → (P); (IV) → (R)

Ans. (B)

Sol. (I) $\left\{x \in \left[\frac{-2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right] : \cos x + \sin x = 1\right\}$

cosx + sinx = 1

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \Rightarrow \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \cos\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x - \frac{\pi}{4} = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4} \ ; n \in Z \qquad \Rightarrow x = 2n\pi \ ; \ x = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \ ; n \in Z$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \left\{0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$$ in given range has two solutions

(II) $\left\{x \in \left[\frac{-5\pi}{18}, \frac{5\pi}{18}\right] : \sqrt{3}\tan 3x = 1\right\}$

$$\sqrt{3}\tan 3x = 1 \Rightarrow \tan 3x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow 3x = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (6n+1)\frac{\pi}{18} \ ; n \in Z$$

$\Rightarrow x \in \left\{\frac{\pi}{18}, \frac{-5\pi}{18}\right\}$ in given range has two solutions

(III) $\left\{x \in \left[-\frac{6\pi}{5}, \frac{6\pi}{5}\right] : 2\cos(2x) = \sqrt{3}\right\}$

$$2\cos 2x = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos 2x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \cos\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{6} \ ; n \in Z$$

$$\Rightarrow x = n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{12} \ ; n \in Z$$

$$x \in \left\{\pm\frac{\pi}{12}, \pi \pm \frac{\pi}{12}, -\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{12}\right\}$$

Six solutions in given range

(IV) $\left\{x \in \left[-\frac{7\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}\right] : \sin x - \cos x = 1\right\}$

$$\cos x - \sin x = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} = \cos\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2n\pi \pm \frac{3\pi}{4} \ ; n \in Z$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \ \text{ or } \ x = 2n\pi - \pi \ ; n \in Z$$

$\Rightarrow x \in \left\{\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{-3\pi}{2}, \pi, -\pi\right\}$ four solutions in given range

16. Two players, P_1 and P_2, play a game against each other. In every round of the game, each player rolls a fair die once, where the six faces of the die have six distinct numbers. Let x and y denote the readings on the die rolled by P_1 and P_2, respectively. If $x > y$, then P_1 scores 5 points and P_2 scores 0 point. If $x = y$, then each player scores 2 points. If $x < y$, then P_1 scores 0 point and P_2 scores 5 points. Let X_i and Y_i be the total scores of P_1 and P_2, respectively, after playing the i^{th} round.

List-I		**List-II**	
(I)	Probability of $(X_2 \geq Y_2)$ is	(P)	$\frac{3}{8}$
(II)	Probability of $(X_2 > Y_2)$ is	(Q)	$\frac{11}{16}$
(III)	Probability of $(X_3 = Y_3)$ is	(R)	$\frac{5}{16}$
(IV)	Probability of $(X_3 > Y_3)$ is	(S)	$\frac{355}{864}$
		(T)	$\frac{77}{432}$

The correct option is:

(A) (I) → (Q); (II) → (R); (III) → (T); (IV) → (S)

(B) (I) → (Q); (II) → (R); (III) → (T); (IV) → (T)

(C) (I) → (P); (II) → (R); (III) → (Q); (IV) → (S)

(D) (I) → (P); (II) → (R); (III) → (Q); (IV) → (T)

Ans. (A)

Sol. P(draw in 1 round) = $\frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$

P(win in 1 round) = $\frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{1}{6}\right) = \frac{5}{12}$

P(loss in 1 round) = $\frac{5}{12}$

$P(X_2 > Y_2) = P(10,0) + P(7,2) = \frac{5}{12}\times\frac{5}{12}+\frac{5}{12}\times\frac{1}{6}\times 2=\frac{45}{144}=\frac{5}{16}$

$P(X_2 = Y_2) = P(5,5) + P(4,4) = \frac{5}{12}\times\frac{5}{12}\times 2+\frac{1}{6}\times\frac{1}{6}=\frac{25+2}{72}=\frac{3}{8}$

$P(X_3 = Y_3) = P(6,6) + P(7,7) = \frac{1}{6\times6\times6}+\frac{5}{12}\times\frac{1}{6}\times\frac{5}{12}\times 6=\frac{2}{432}+\frac{75}{432} = \frac{77}{432}$

$P(X_3 > Y_3) = \frac{1}{2}\left(1-\frac{77}{432}\right)=\frac{355}{864}$

17. Let p, q, r be nonzero real numbers that are, respectively, the 10^{th}, 100^{th} and 1000^{th} terms of a harmonic progression. Consider the system of linear equations

$$x+y+z=1$$
$$10x+100y+1000z=0$$
$$qr\,x+pr\,y+pq\,z=0.$$

List-I		List-II	
(I)	If $\frac{q}{r}=10$, then the system of linear equations has	(P)	$x=0,\ y=\frac{10}{9}, z=-\frac{1}{9}$ as a solution
(II)	If $\frac{p}{r}\neq 100$, then the system of linear equations has	(Q)	$x=\frac{10}{9},\ y=-\frac{1}{9}, z=0$ as a solution
(III)	If $\frac{p}{q}\neq 10$, then the system of linear equations has	(R)	infinitely many solutions
(IV)	If $\frac{p}{q}=10$, then the system of linear equations has	(S)	no solution
		(T)	at least one solution

The correct option is:

(A) (I) → (T); (II) → (R); (III) → (S); (IV) → (T)

(B) (I) → (Q); (II) → (S); (III) → (S); (IV) → (R)

(C) (I) → (Q); (II) → (R); (III) → (P); (IV) → (R)

(D) (I) → (T); (II) → (S); (III) → (P); (IV) → (T)

Ans. (B)

Sol. If $\frac{q}{r} = 10 \Rightarrow A = D \Rightarrow D_x = D_y = D_z = 0$

So, there are infinitely many solutions

Look of infinitely many solutions can be given as

$x + y + z = 1$

& $10x + 100y + 1000z = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x + 10y + 100z = 0$

Let $z = \lambda$

then $x + y = 1 - \lambda$

and $x + 10y = -100\lambda$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{10}{9} + 10\lambda\,;\ y = \frac{-1}{9} - 11\lambda$

i.e., $(x, y, z) \equiv \left(\frac{10}{9} + 10\lambda, \frac{-1}{9} - 11\lambda, \lambda\right)$

$Q\left(\frac{10}{9}, \frac{-1}{9}, 0\right)$ valid for $\lambda = 0$

$P\left(0, \frac{10}{9}, \frac{-1}{9}\right)$ not valid for any λ.

(I) $\rightarrow$ Q,R,T

(II) If $\frac{p}{r} \neq 100$, then $D_y \neq 0$

So no solution

(II) $\rightarrow$ (S)

(III) If $\frac{p}{q} \neq 10$, then $D_z \neq 0$ so, no solution

(III) $\rightarrow$ (S)

(IV) If $\frac{p}{q} = 10 \Rightarrow D_z = 0 \Rightarrow D_x = D_y = 0$

so infinitely many solution

(IV) $\rightarrow$ Q,R,T

18. Consider the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{4}+\frac{y^2}{3}=1.$$

Let $(\alpha, 0)$, $0 < \alpha < 2$, be a point. A straight line drawn through H parallel to the y-axis crosses the ellipse and its auxiliary circle at points E and F respectively, in the first quadrant. The tangent to the ellipse at the point E intersects the positive x-axis at a point G. Suppose the straight line joining F and the origin makes an angle ϕ with the positive x-axis.

List-I		List-II	
(I)	If $\phi=\frac{\pi}{4}$, then the area of the triangle FGH is	(P)	$\frac{\left(\sqrt{3}-1\right)^4}{8}$
(II)	If $\phi=\frac{\pi}{3}$, then the area of the triangle FGH is	(Q)	1
(III)	If $\phi=\frac{\pi}{6}$, then the area of the triangle FGH is	(R)	$\frac{3}{4}$
(IV)	If $\phi=\frac{\pi}{12}$, then the area of the triangle FGH is	(S)	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$
		(T)	$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$

The correct option is:

(A) (I) → (R); (II) → (S); (III) → (Q); (IV) → (P)

(B) (I) → (R); (II) → (T); (III) → (S); (IV) → (P)

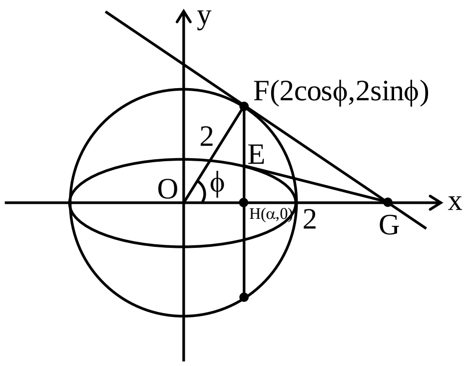
(C) (I) → (Q); (II) → (T); (III) → (S); (IV) → (P)

(D) (I) → (Q); (II) → (S); (III) → (Q); (IV) → (P)

Ans. (C)

Sol. Let F(2cosϕ, 2sinϕ)

& E(2cosϕ, $\sqrt{3}$ sinϕ)



$$EG : \frac{x}{2}\cos\phi + \frac{y}{\sqrt{3}}\sin\phi = 1$$

$$\therefore\ G\left(\frac{2}{\cos\phi}, 0\right) \text{ and } \alpha = 2\cos\phi$$

$$ar(\Delta FGH) = \frac{1}{2}\ HG \times FH$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2}{\cos\phi} - 2\cos\phi\right) \times 2\sin\phi$$

$$f(\phi) = 2\tan\phi\sin^2\phi$$

$$\therefore\ \text{(I)}\ f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 \quad \text{(II)}\ f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{(III)}\ f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{(IV)}\ f\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right) = 2\left(2-\sqrt{3}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \left(4-2\sqrt{3}\right)\frac{\left(\sqrt{3}-1\right)^2}{8} = \frac{\left(\sqrt{3}-1\right)^4}{8}$$

∴ (I) → (Q) ; (II) → (T) ; (III) → (S) ; (IV) → (P)