

**JEE MAIN-2019****ONLINE 08-04-2019 (EVENING)****IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS**

1. The question paper has three parts: **Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics** Each part has three sections.
2. Section 1 contains 8 questions. The answer to each question is a single digit integer ranging from 0 to 9 (both inclusive).
Marking Scheme: +4 for correct answer and 0 in all other cases.
3. Section 2 contains 10 multiple choice questions with one or more than one correct option.
Marking Scheme: +4 for correct answer, 0 if not attempted and –2 in all other cases.
4. Section 3 contains 2 “match the following” type questions and you will have to match entries in Column I with the entries in Column II.
Marking Scheme: for each entry in Column I, +2 for correct answer, 0 if not attempted and – 1 in all other cases.

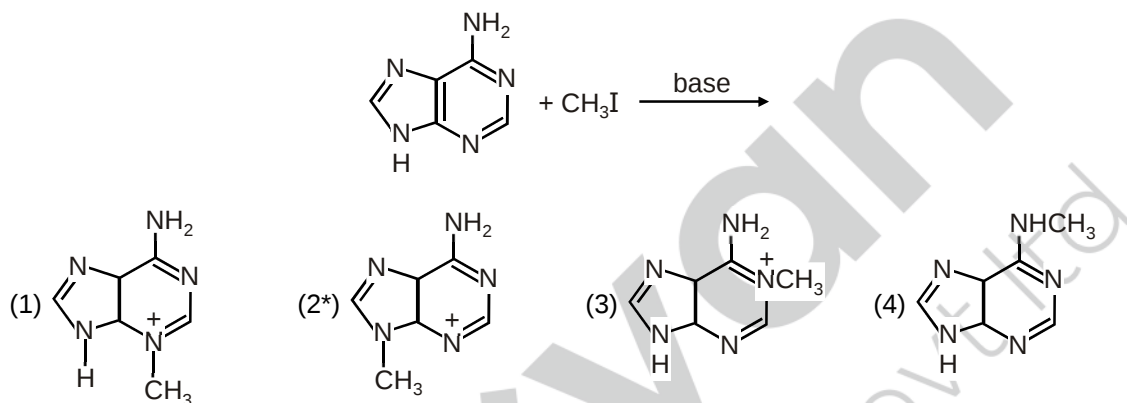
PART-A : CHEMISTRY

1. The calculated spin-only magnetic moments (BM) of the anionic and cationic species of $[\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]_2$ and $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$, respectively, are:

(1) 4.9 and 0 (2) 0 and 5.92 (3) 2.84 and 5.92 (4*) 0 and 4.9

Ans. **BONUS**

2. The major product in the following reaction is:

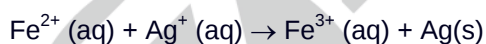


Ans. **BONUS**

3. The covalent alkaline earth metal halide ($X = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$) is

(1) MgX_2 (2*) BeX_2 (3) SrX_2 (4) CaX_2

4. Calculate the standard cell potential (in V) of the cell in which following reaction takes place:



Given that

$$E_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}}^0 = x\text{V}$$

$$E_{\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}}^0 = y\text{V}$$

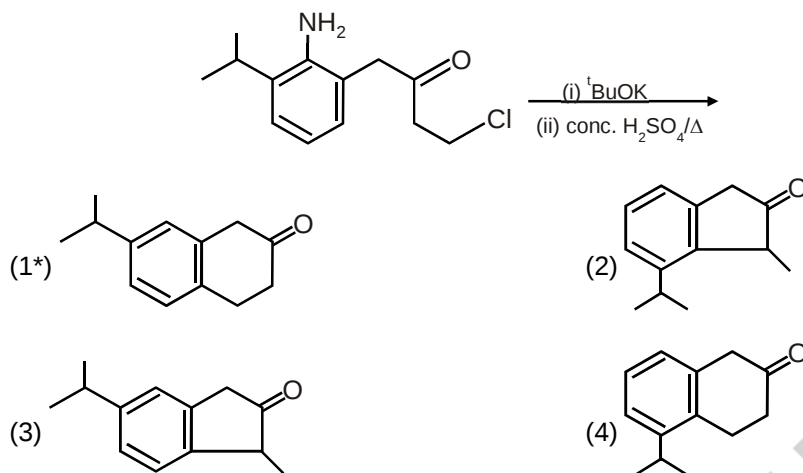
$$E_{\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}}^0 = z\text{V}$$

(1) $x - y$ (2) $x - z$ (3*) $x + 2y - 3z$ (4) $x + y - z$

5. The IUPAC symbol for the element with atomic number 119 would be :

(1*) uue (2) une (3) uun (4) unh

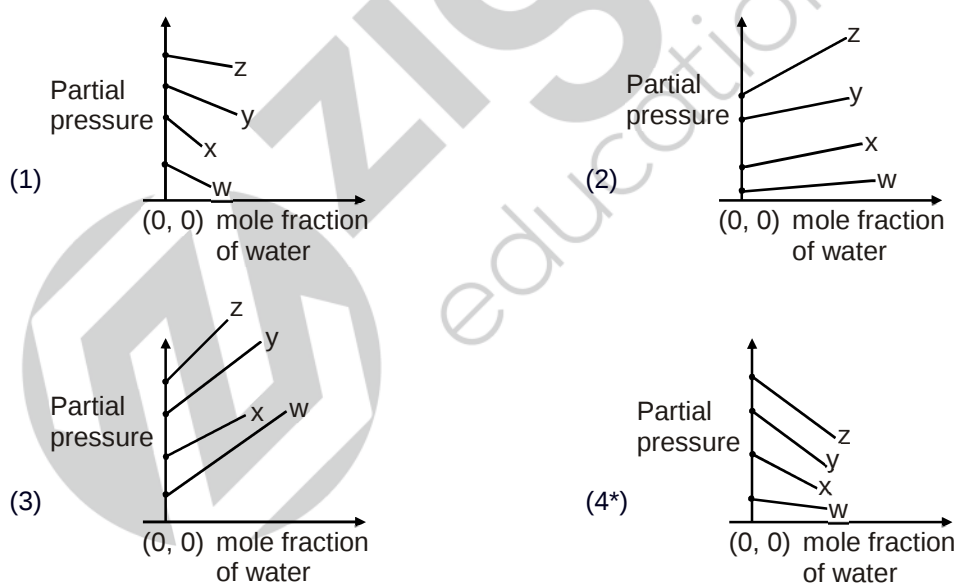
6. The major product of the following reaction is:



7. Which of the following compounds will show the maximum 'enol' content?

- (1) $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{CONH}_2$ (2) $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$
 (3*) $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{COCH}_3$ (4) CH_3COCH_3

8. For the solution of the gases w, x, y, and z in water at 298 K, the Henry's law constants (K_H) are 0.5, 2, 35 and 40 k bar, respectively. The correct plot for the given data is:



9. The correct statement about ICl_5 and ICl_4^- is :

- (1) both are isostructural
 (2) ICl_5 is trigonal bipyramidal and ICl_4^- is tetrahedral.
 (3) ICl_5 is square pyramidal and ICl_4^- is tetrahedral.
 (4*) ICl_5 is square pyramidal and ICl_4^- is square planar

10. Polysubstitution is a major drawback in

- (1) Reimer Tiemann reaction (2) Friedel Craft's acylation
(3*) Friedel Craft's alkylation (4) Acetylation of aniline

11. The statement that is INCORRECT about the interstitial compounds is :

- (1*) They are chemically reactive (2) They have metallic conductivity
(3) They are very hard (4) They have high melting points

12. The maximum prescribed concentration of copper in drinking water is :

- (1) 0.05 ppm (2*) 3 ppm (3) 0.5 ppm (4) 5 ppm

13. Among the following molecules/ions. C_2^{2-} , N_2^{2-} , O_2^{2-} , O_2

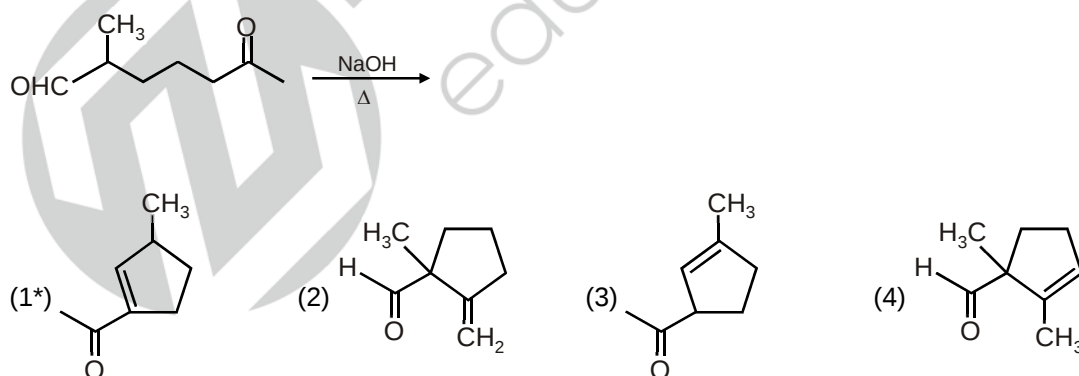
Which one is diamagnetic and has the shortest bond length?

- (1*) C_2^{2-} (2) O_2 (3) O_2^{2-} (4) N_2^{2-}

14. If p is the momentum of the fastest electron ejected from a metal surface after the irradiation of light having wavelength λ then for $1.5 p$ momentum of the photoelectron, the wavelength of the light should be: (Assume kinetic energy of ejected photoelectron to be very high in comparison to work function) :

- (1*) $\frac{4}{9}\lambda$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}\lambda$ (3) $\frac{3}{4}\lambda$ (4) $\frac{2}{3}\lambda$

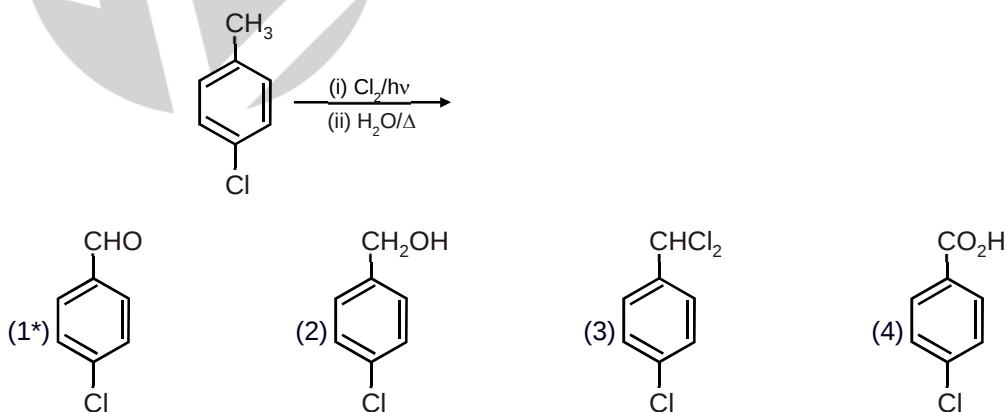
15. The major product obtained in the following reaction is :



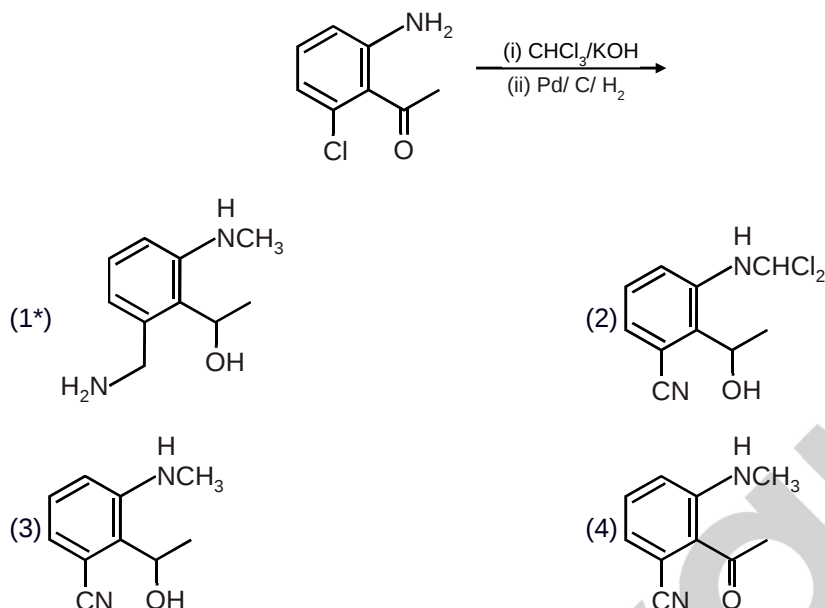
16. The structure of Nylon-6 is

- (1) $\left[(\text{CH}_2)_6 - \text{C}(=\text{O}) - \text{NH} \right]_n$ (2) $\left[\text{C}(=\text{O}) - (\text{CH}_2)_6 - \text{NH} \right]_n$
 (3) $\left[(\text{CH}_2)_4 - \text{C}(=\text{O}) - \text{NH} \right]_n$ (4*) $\left[\text{C}(=\text{O}) - (\text{CH}_2)_5 - \text{NH} \right]_n$

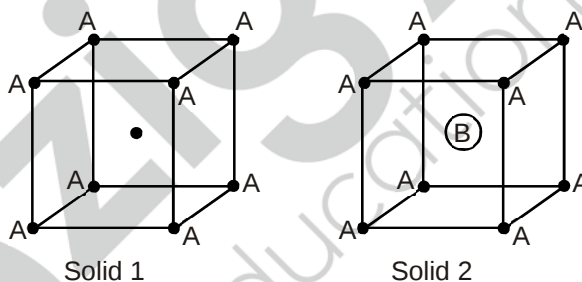
17. The strength of 11.2 volume solution of H_2O_2 is : [Given that molar mass of $\text{H} = 1\text{g mol}^{-1}$ and $\text{O} = 16\text{g mol}^{-1}$]
 (1) 13.6% (2*) 3.4 % (3) 1.7 % (4) 34%
18. The Mond process is used for the :
 (1) Purification of Zr and Ti (2) Extraction of Mo
 (3) Extraction of Zn (4*) Purification of Ni
19. 5 moles of an ideal gas at 100 K are allowed to undergo reversible compression till its temperature becomes 200 K. If $C_v = 28\text{ JK}^{-1}\text{ mol}^{-1}$, calculate ΔU and ΔpV for this process. ($R = 8.0\text{ JK}^{-1}\text{ mol}^{-1}$)
 (1) $\Delta U = 2.8\text{ kJ}$: $\Delta(PV) = 0.8\text{ kJ}$ (2*) $\Delta U = 14\text{ kJ}$: $\Delta(PV) = 4\text{ kJ}$
 (3) $\Delta U = 14\text{ J}$: $\Delta(PV) = 0.8\text{ J}$ (4) $\Delta U = 14\text{ kJ}$: $\Delta(PV) = 18\text{ kJ}$
20. The percentage composition of carbon by mole in methane is :
 (1) 25 % (2*) 20 % (3) 80 % (4) 75 %
21. The ion that has $sp^3 d^2$ hybridization for the central atom, is :
 (1) $[\text{ICl}_2]^-$ (2*) $[\text{ICl}_4]^-$ (3) $[\text{IF}_6]^-$ (4) $[\text{BrF}_2]^-$
22. For a reaction scheme $\text{A} \xrightarrow{k_1} \text{B} \xrightarrow{k_2} \text{C}$, if the rate of formation of B is set to be zero then the concentration of B is given by :
 (1) $k_1 k_2 [\text{A}]$ (2*) $(k_1 + k_2) [\text{A}]$ (3) $(k_1 - k_2) [\text{A}]$ (4) $\left(\frac{k_1}{k_2}\right) [\text{A}]$
23. The major product of the following reaction is :



24. The major product obtained in the following reaction is :

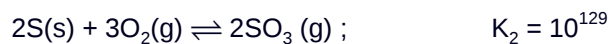
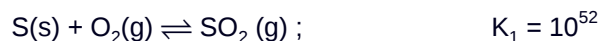


25. Consider the bcc unit cells of the solids 1 and 2 with the position of atoms as shown below. The radius of atom B is twice that of atom A. The unit cell edge length is 50% more in solid 2 than in 1. What is the approximate packing efficiency in solid 2?

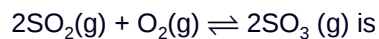


- (1) 75% (2*) 90% (3) 45% (4) 65%
26. The compound that inhibits the growth of tumors is:
- (1) $\text{trans-[Pd(Cl)}_2\text{(NH}_3\text{)}_2\text{]}$ (2*) $\text{cis-[Pt(Cl)}_2\text{(NH}_3\text{)}_2\text{]}$
- (3) $\text{cis-[Pd(Cl)}_2\text{(NH}_3\text{)}_2\text{]}$ (4) $\text{trans-[Pt(Cl)}_2\text{(NH}_3\text{)}_2\text{]}$
27. 0.27 g of a long chain fatty acid was dissolved in 100 cm^3 of hexane. 10 mL of this solution was added dropwise to the surface of water in a round watch glass. Hexane evaporates and a monolayer is formed. The distance from edge to centre of the watch glass is 10 cm. What is the height of the monolayer?
- [Density of fatty acid = 0.9 g cm^{-3} , $\pi = 3$]
- (1) 10^{-8} m (2) 10^{-4} m (3) 10^{-2} m (4*) 10^{-6} m
28. Fructose and glucose can be distinguished by :
- (1) Benedict's test (2) Fehling's test (3) Barfoed's test (4*) Seliwanoff's test

29. For the following reactions, equilibrium constants are given:



The equilibrium constant for the reaction,



- (1) 10^{181} (2*) 10^{25} (3) 10^{77} (4) 10^{154}

30. Which one of the following alkenes when treated with HCl yields majorly an anti Markovnikov product?

- (1*) $\text{F}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ (2) $\text{CH}_3\text{O}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ (3) $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ (4) $\text{Cl}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$

PART-B : MATHEMATICS

31. Given that the slope of the tangent to a curve $y = y(x)$ at any point (x, y) is $\frac{2y}{x^2}$. If the curve passes through the centre of the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y = 0$, then its equation is
- (1) $x^2 \log_e |y| = -2(x-1)$ (2) $x \log_e |y| = -2(x-1)$
 (3*) $x \log_e |y| = 2(x-1)$ (4) $x \log_e |y| = x-1$
32. If three distinct numbers a, b, c are in G.P. and the equations $ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$ and $dx^2 + 2ex + f = 0$ have a common root, then which one of the following statements is correct?
- (1) d, e, f are in A.P. (2) $\frac{d}{a}, \frac{e}{b}, \frac{f}{c}$ are in G.P.
 (3) d, e, f are in G.P. (4*) $\frac{d}{a}, \frac{e}{b}, \frac{f}{c}$ are in A.P.
33. If the system of linear equations
- $$\begin{aligned} x - 2y + kz &= 1 \\ 2x + y + z &= 2 \\ 3x - y - kz &= 3 \end{aligned}$$
- has a solution (x, y, z) , $z \neq 0$, then (x, y) lies on the straight line whose equation is
- (1*) $4x - 3y - 4 = 0$ (2) $3x - 4y - 1 = 0$ (3) $4x - 3y - 1 = 0$ (4) $3x - 4y - 4 = 0$
34. Which one of the following statements is not a tautology?
- (1*) $(p \vee q) \rightarrow (p \vee (\neg q))$ (2) $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow p$
 (3) $p \rightarrow (p \vee q)$ (4) $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow (\neg p) \vee q$
35. If the eccentricity of the standard hyperbola passing through the point $(4, 6)$ is 2, then the equation of the tangent to the hyperbola at $(4, 6)$ is
- (1) $3x - 2y = 0$ (2) $2x - 3y + 10 = 0$ (3) $x - 2y + 8 = 0$ (4*) $2x - y - 2 = 0$
36. Two vertical poles of heights, 20 m and 80 m stand apart on a horizontal plane. The height (in meters) of the point of intersection of the lines joining the top of each pole to the foot of the other, from this horizontal plane is
- (1) 12 (2*) 16 (3) 15 (4) 18
37. The tangent to the parabola $y^2 = 4x$ at the point where it intersects the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 5$ in the first quadrant, passes through the point
- (1) $\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$ (2*) $\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{4}\right)$ (3) $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right)$ (4) $\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

38. The minimum number of times one has to toss a fair coin so that the probability of observing at least one head is at least 90% is
 (1*) 4 (2) 3 (3) 2 (4) 5
39. A student scores the following marks in five tests : 45, 54, 41, 57, 43. His score is not known for the sixth test. If the mean score is 48 in the six tests, then the standard deviation of the marks in six tests is
 (1*) $\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$ (2) $\frac{100}{3}$ (3) $\frac{100}{\sqrt{3}}$ (4) $\frac{10}{3}$
40. If $\int \frac{dx}{x^3(1+x^6)^{2/3}} = xf(x)(1+x^6)^{1/3} + C$ where C is a constant of integration, then the function f (x) is equal to
 (1) $\frac{3}{x^2}$ (2) $-\frac{1}{2x^2}$ (3*) $-\frac{1}{2x^3}$ (4) $-\frac{1}{6x^3}$
41. If the lengths of the sides of a triangle are in A.P. and the greatest angle is double the smallest, then a ratio of lengths of the sides of this triangle is
 (1) 5 : 9 : 13 (2) 5 : 6 : 7 (3*) 4 : 5 : 6 (4) 3 : 4 : 5
42. If the fourth term in the binomial expansion of $\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^{1+\log_{10} x}}} + x^{1/12}\right)^6$ is equal to 200 and $x > 1$, then the value of x is
 (1) 10^4 (2) 100 (3) 10^3 (4*) 10
43. Let $f(x) = \int_0^x g(t)dt$, where g is a non-zero even function. If $f(x+5) = g(x)$, then $\int_0^x f(t)dt$ equals
 (1) $2 \int_5^{x+5} g(t)dt$ (2) $5 \int_{x+5}^5 g(t)dt$ (3*) $\int_{x+5}^5 g(t)dt$ (4) $\int_5^{x+5} g(t)dt$
44. Let $\vec{a} = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + x\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$, for some real x. Then $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = r$ is possible if
 (1) $3\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} < r < 5\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ (2) $0 < r \leq \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ (3*) $r \geq 5\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ (4) $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} < r \leq 3\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$
45. The vector equation of the plane through the line of intersection of the planes $x + y + z = 1$ and $2x + 3y + 4z = 5$ which is perpendicular to the plane $x - y + z = 0$ is
 (1) $\vec{r} \cdot (\hat{i} - \hat{k}) - 2 = 0$ (2) $\vec{r} \times (\hat{i} - \hat{k}) + 2 = 0$ (3*) $\vec{r} \cdot (\hat{i} - \hat{k}) + 2 = 0$ (4) $\vec{r} \times (\hat{i} + \hat{k}) + 2 = 0$

46. Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable function satisfying $f'(3) + f'(2) = 0$. Then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 + f(3+x) - f(3)}{1 + f(2-x) - f(2)} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ is equal to
 (1) e (2) e^{-1} (3*) 1 (4) e^2
47. If $z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2}$ ($i = \sqrt{-1}$), then $(1 + iz + z^5 + iz^8)^9$ is equal to
 (1) $(-1 + 2i)^9$ (2*) -1 (3) 0 (4) 1
48. Let $f : [-1, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined as $f(x) = \begin{cases} |x| + [x], & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ x + |x|, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ x + [x], & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$, where $[t]$ denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to t . Then f , is discontinuous at
 (1*) only three points (2) only one point (3) only two points (4) four or more points
49. In an ellipse, with centre at the origin, if the difference of the lengths of major axis and minor axis is 10 and one of the foci is at $(0, 5\sqrt{3})$, then the length of its latus rectum is
 (1) 10 (2*) 5 (3) 8 (4) 6
50. Let the numbers 2, b, c be in an A.P. and $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & b & c \\ 4 & b^2 & c^2 \end{bmatrix}$. If $\det(A) \in [2, 16]$, then c lies in the interval
 (1) $[3, 2 + 2^{3/4}]$ (2) $[2, 3]$ (3*) $[4, 6]$ (4) $(2 + 2^{3/4}, 4)$
51. If a point $R(4, y, z)$ lies on the line segment joining the points $P(2, -3, 4)$ and $Q(8, 0, 10)$, then the distance of R from the origin is
 (1) 6 (2) $\sqrt{53}$ (3) $2\sqrt{21}$ (4*) $2\sqrt{14}$
52. The sum $\sum_{k=1}^{20} k \frac{1}{2^k}$ is equal to
 (1*) $2 - \frac{11}{2^{19}}$ (2) $2 - \frac{21}{2^{20}}$ (3) $1 - \frac{11}{2^{20}}$ (4) $2 - \frac{3}{2^{17}}$
53. Let $S(\alpha) = \{(x, y) : y^2 \leq x, 0 \leq x \leq \alpha\}$ and $A(\alpha)$ is area of the region $S(\alpha)$. If for a λ , $0 < \lambda < 4$, $A(\lambda) : A(4) = 2 : 5$, then λ equals
 (1) $2\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{1/3}$ (2) $4\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{1/3}$ (3*) $4\left(\frac{4}{25}\right)^{1/3}$ (4) $2\left(\frac{4}{25}\right)^{1/3}$

54. Suppose that the points (h, k) , $(1, 2)$ and $(-3, 4)$ lie on the line L_1 . If a line L_2 passing through the points (h, k) and $(4, 3)$ is perpendicular to L_1 , then $\frac{k}{h}$ equals
- (1) 0 (2) $-\frac{1}{7}$ (3*) 3 (4) $\frac{1}{3}$
55. The tangent and the normal lines at the point $(\sqrt{3}, 1)$ to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and the x-axis form a triangle. The area of this triangle (in square units) is
- (1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}$ (3) $\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$ (4*) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$
56. The number of four-digit numbers strictly greater than 4321 that can be formed using the digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (repetition of digits is allowed) is
- (1) 360 (2) 288 (3) 306 (4*) 310
57. Let $f(x) = a^x$ ($a > 0$) be written as $f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$, where $f_1(x)$ is an even function and $f_2(x)$ is an odd function. Then $f_1(x+y) + f_1(x-y)$ equals
- (1*) $2f_1(x)f_1(y)$ (2) $2f_1(x+y)f_2(x-y)$ (3) $2f_1(x)f_2(y)$ (4) $2f_1(x+y)f_1(x-y)$
58. The height of a right circular cylinder of maximum volume inscribed in a sphere of radius 3 is
- (1) $\sqrt{6}$ (2*) $2\sqrt{3}$ (3) $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}$ (4) $\sqrt{3}$
59. The number of integral values of m for which the equation $(1+m^2)x^2 - 2(1+3m)x + (1+8m) = 0$ has no real root is
- (1) 2 (2*) infinitely many (3) 1 (4) 3
60. If $f(1) = 1$, $f'(1) = 3$, then the derivative of $f(f(f(x))) + (f(x))^2$ at $x = 1$ is
- (1*) 33 (2) 9 (3) 12 (4) 15

PART-C : PHYSICS

61. The temperature, at which the root mean square velocity of hydrogen molecules equals their escape velocity from the earth is closest to :

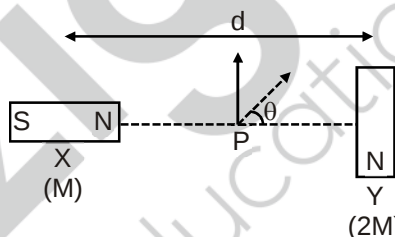
[Boltzmann constant $k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}$ J/k Avogadro Number $N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{26}$ / Kg Radius of Earth; 6.4×10^6 m Gravitational acceleration on Earth = 10 ms^{-2}]

- (1) 3×10^5 K (2) 800 K (3) 650 K (4*) 10^4 K

62. A nucleus A, with a finite de-Broglie wavelength λ_A , undergoes spontaneous fission into two nuclei B and C of equal mass. B flies in the same direction as that of A, while C flies in the opposite direction with a velocity equal to half of that of B. The de-Broglie wavelengths λ_B and λ_C of B and C are respectively

- (1) $\lambda_A, \frac{\lambda_A}{2}$ (2) $\lambda_A, 2\lambda_A$ (3) $2\lambda_A, \lambda_A$ (4*) $\frac{\lambda_A}{2}, \lambda_A$

63. Two magnetic dipoles X and Y are placed at a separation d , with their axes perpendicular to each other. The dipole moment of Y is twice that of X. A particle of charge q is passing through their midpoint P, at angle $\theta = 45^\circ$ with the horizontal line, as shown in figure. What would be the magnitude of force on the particle at that instant? (d is much larger than the dimensions of the dipole)

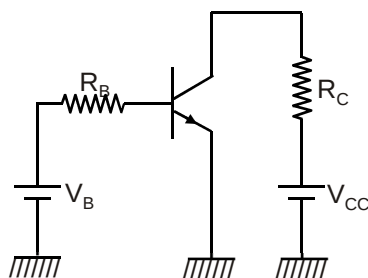


- (1) $\left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\right) \frac{M}{(d/2)^3} \times qv$ (2) $\left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\right) \frac{2M}{(d/2)^3} \times qv$
 (3*) 0 (4) $\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\right) \frac{M}{(d/2)^3} \times qv$

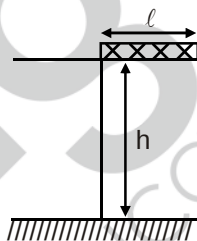
64. A convex lens (of focal length 20 cm) and a concave mirror, having their principal axes along the same lines, are kept 80 cm apart from each other. The concave mirror is to the right of the convex lens. When an object is kept at a distance of 30 cm to the left of the convex lens, its image remains at the same position even if the concave mirror is removed. The maximum distance of the object for which this concave mirror, by itself would produce a virtual image would be :

- (1*) 10 cm (2) 25 cm (3) 20 cm (4) 30 cm

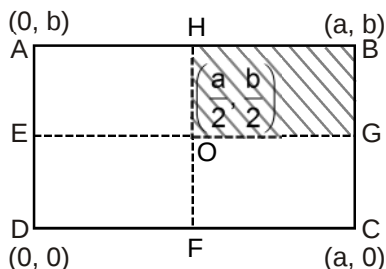
65. A common emitter amplifier circuit, built using an npn transistor, is shown in the figure. Its dc current gain is 250, $R_C = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $V_{CC} = 10\text{V}$. What is the minimum base current for V_{CE} to reach saturation?



- (1) $7 \mu\text{A}$ (2) $100 \mu\text{A}$ (3*) $40 \mu\text{A}$ (4) $10 \mu\text{A}$
66. A cell of internal resistance r drives current through an external resistance R . The power delivered by the cell to the external resistance will be maximum when :
- (1*) $R = r$ (2) $R = 0.001 r$ (3) $R = 2r$ (4) $R = 1000 r$
67. A rectangular solid box of length 0.3 m is held horizontally, with one of its sides on the edge of a platform of height 5 m . When released, it slip off the table in a very short time $\tau = 0.01 \text{ s}$, remaining essentially horizontal. The angle by which it would rotate when it hits the ground will be (in radians) close to :



- (1) 0.28 (2) 0.02 (3*) 0.5 (4) 0.3
68. A uniform rectangular thin sheet ABCD of mass M has length a and breadth b , as shown in the figure. If the shaded portion HBGO is cut-off, the coordinates of the centre of mass of the remaining portion will be :



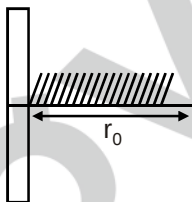
- (1) $\left(\frac{5a}{3}, \frac{5b}{3}\right)$ (2) $\left(\frac{2a}{3}, \frac{2b}{3}\right)$ (3) $\left(\frac{3a}{4}, \frac{3b}{4}\right)$ (4*) $\left(\frac{5a}{12}, \frac{5b}{12}\right)$

69. A solid sphere and solid cylinder of identical radii approach an incline with the same linear velocity (see figure). Both roll without slipping all throughout. The two climb maximum heights h_{sph} and h_{cyl} on the incline. The ratio $\frac{h_{\text{sph}}}{h_{\text{cyl}}}$ is given by :



- (1) 1 (2) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ (3) $\frac{4}{5}$ (4*) $\frac{14}{15}$

70. A positive point charge is released from rest at a distance r_0 from a positive line charge with uniform density. The speed (v) of the point charge, as a function of instantaneous distance r from line charge, is proportional to :



- (1) $v \propto \left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)$ (2) $v \propto e^{+r/r_0}$ (3*) $v \propto \sqrt{\ln\left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)}$ (4) $v \propto \ln\left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)$

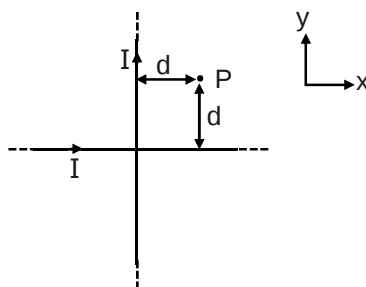
71. In a line of sight radio communication, a distance of about 50 km is kept between the transmitting and receiving antennas. If the height of the receiving antenna is 70 m, then the minimum height of the transmitting antenna should be : (Radius of the Earth = 6.4×10^6 m)
- (1) 40 m (2*) 32 m (3) 51 m (4) 20 m

72. An electric dipole is formed by two equal and opposite charges q with separation d . The charges have same mass m . It is kept in a uniform electric field E . If it is slightly rotated from its equilibrium orientation then its angular frequency is ω :

- (1) $2\sqrt{\frac{qE}{md}}$ (2*) $\sqrt{\frac{2qE}{md}}$ (3) $\sqrt{\frac{qE}{2md}}$ (4) $\sqrt{\frac{qE}{md}}$

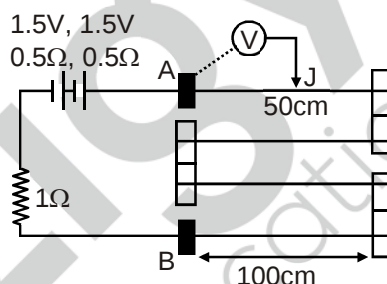
73. A damped harmonic oscillator has a frequency of 5 oscillations per second. The amplitude drops to half its value for every 10 oscillations. The time it will take to drop to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the original amplitude is close to :
- (1) 50 s (2) 10 s (3*) 20 s (4) 100 s

74. Two very long, straight, and insulated wires are kept at 90° angle from each other in xy -plane as shown in the figure.



These wires carry currents of equal magnitude I , whose directions are shown in the figure. The net magnetic field at point P will be

- (1) $-\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi d}(\hat{x} + \hat{y})$ (2) $\frac{+\mu_0 I}{\pi d}(\hat{z})$ (3*) Zero (4) $\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi d}(\hat{x} + \hat{y})$
75. In the circuit shown, a four-wire potentiometer is made of a 400 cm long wire, which extends between A and B. The resistance per unit length of the potentiometer wire is $r = 0.01 \Omega/\text{cm}$. If an ideal voltmeter is connected as shown with jockey J at 50 cm from end A, the expected reading of the voltmeter will be:

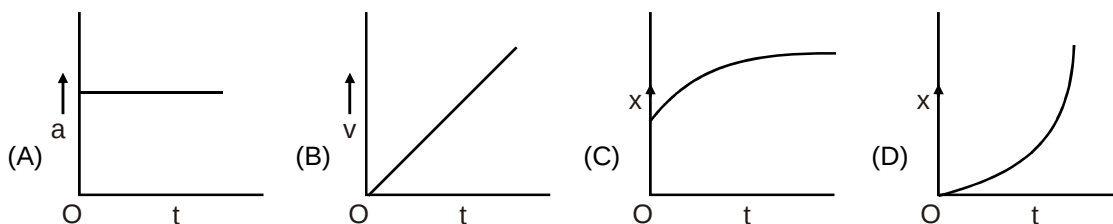


- (1) 0.50 V (2) 0.20 V (3) 0.75 V (4*) 0.25 V
76. A circuit connected to an ac source of emf $e = e_0 \sin(100t)$ with t in seconds, gives a phase difference of $\frac{\pi}{4}$ between the emf e and current i . Which of the following circuits will exhibit this?
- (1) RL circuit with $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $L = 1 \text{ mH}$ (2*) RC circuit with $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $C = 10 \mu\text{F}$
 (3) RL circuit with $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $L = 10 \text{ mH}$ (4) RC circuit with $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ and $C = 1 \mu\text{F}$
77. If Surface tension (S), Moment of Inertia (I) and planck's constant (h), were to be taken as the fundamental units, the dimensional formula for linear momentum would be :
- (1) $S^3 / I^1 / h^0$ (2*) $S^1 / I^1 / h^0$ (3) $S^1 / I^{1/2} / h^{-1}$ (4) $S^{1/2} I^{3/2} h^{-1}$
78. The ratio of mass densities of nuclei of ^{40}Ca and ^{16}O is close to :
- (1*) 1 (2) 2 (3) 5 (4) 0.1

79. Let $|\vec{A}_1| = 3, |\vec{A}_2| = 5$ and $|\vec{A}_1 + \vec{A}_2| = 5$. The value of $(2\vec{A}_1 + 3\vec{A}_2) \cdot (3\vec{A}_1 - 2\vec{A}_2)$ is :
- (1) -106.5 (2) -112.5 (3) -99.5 (4*) -118.5
80. A body of mass m_1 moving with an unknown velocity of $v_1 \hat{i}$, undergoes a collinear collision with a body of mass m_2 moving with a velocity $v_2 \hat{i}$. After collision m_1 and m_2 move with velocities of $v_3 \hat{i}$ and $v_4 \hat{i}$, respectively. If $m_2 = 0.5 m_1$ and $v_3 = 0.5 v_1$, then v_1 is :
- (1*) $v_4 - v_2$ (2) $v_4 + v_2$ (3) $v_4 - \frac{v_2}{2}$ (4) $v_4 - \frac{v_2}{4}$
81. A rocket has to be launched from earth in such a way that it never returns. If E is the minimum energy delivered by the rocket launcher, what should be the minimum energy that the launcher should have if the same rocket is to be launched from the surface of the moon? Assume that the density of the earth and the moon are equal and that the earth's volume is 64 times the volume of the moon.
- (1*) $\frac{E}{16}$ (2) $\frac{E}{32}$ (3) $\frac{E}{64}$ (4) $\frac{E}{4}$
82. In a simple pendulum experiment for determination of acceleration due to gravity (g), time taken for 20 oscillations is measured by using a watch of 1 second least count. The mean value of time taken comes out to be 30s. The length of pendulum is measured by using a meter scale of least count 1 mm and the value obtained is 55.0 cm. The percentage error in the determination of g is close to :
- (1*) 6.8 % (2) 3.5 % (3) 0.7 % (4) 0.2 %
83. Calculate the limit of resolution of a telescope objective having a diameter of a 200cm, if it has to detect light of wavelength 500 nm coming from a star.
- (1) 457.5×10^{-9} radian (2) 152.5×10^{-9} radian
(3*) 305×10^{-9} radian (4) 610×10^{-9} radian
84. A parallel plate capacitor has $1\mu\text{F}$ capacitance. One of its two plates is given $+2\mu\text{C}$ charge and the other plate, $+4\mu\text{C}$ charge. The potential difference developed across the capacitor is :
- (1) 5 V (2*) 1 V (3) 3 V (4) 2 V
85. Young's moduli of two wires A and B are in the ratio 7 : 4. Wire A is 2 m long and has radius R . Wire B is 1.5 m long and has radius 2 mm. If the two wires stretch by the same length for a given load, then the value of R is close to :
- (1*) 1.7 mm (2) 1.3 mm (3) 1.9 mm (4) 1.5 mm

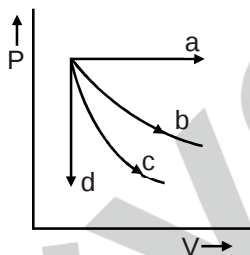
86. A particle starts from origin O from rest and moves with a uniform acceleration along the positive x – axis. Identify all figures that correctly represent the motion qualitatively.

(a = acceleration, v = velocity, x = displacement, t = time)



- (1*) (A), (B), (D) (2) (B), (C) (3) (A), (B), (C) (4) (A)

87. The given diagram shows four processes i.e., isochoric, isobaric, isothermal and adiabatic. The correct assignment of the processes, in the same order is given by :



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

88. The magnetic field of an electromagnetic waves is given by :

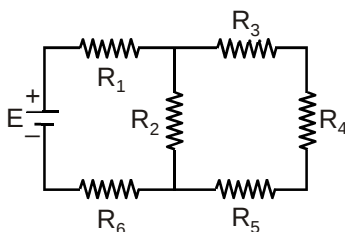
$$\vec{B} = 1.6 \times 10^{-6} \cos(2 \times 10^7 z + 6 \times 10^{15} t) (2\hat{i} + \hat{j}) \frac{\text{Wb}}{\text{m}^2}$$

The associated electric field will be :

- (1) $\vec{E} = 4.8 \times 10^2 \cos(2 \times 10^7 z - 6 \times 10^{15} t) (2\hat{i} + \hat{j}) \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$
 (2*) $\vec{E} = 4.8 \times 10^2 \cos(2 \times 10^7 z + 6 \times 10^{15} t) (-\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}) \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$
 (3) $\vec{E} = 4.8 \times 10^2 \cos(2 \times 10^7 z + 6 \times 10^{15} t) (\hat{i} - 2\hat{j}) \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$
 (4) $\vec{E} = 4.8 \times 10^2 \cos(2 \times 10^7 z - 6 \times 10^{15} t) (-2\hat{j} + \hat{i}) \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$

89. In the figure shown, what is the current (in Ampere) drawn from the battery? You are given :

$$R_1 = 15 \, \Omega, R_2 = 10 \, \Omega, R_3 = 20 \, \Omega, R_4 = 5 \, \Omega, R_5 = 25 \, \Omega, R_6 = 30 \, \Omega, E = 15 \, \text{V}$$



- (1) 20 / 3 (2) 13 / 24 (3) 7 / 18 (4*) 9 / 32

90. The electric field in a region is given by $\vec{E} = (Ax + b) \hat{i}$, where E is in NC^{-1} and x is in metres. The values of constants are $A = 20$ SI unit and $B = 10$ SI unit. If the potential at $x = 1$ is V_1 and that at $x = -5$ is V_2 then $V_1 - V_2$ is

(1) -48 V (2) 320 V (3*) 180 V (4) -520 V 