JEE-MAIN EXAM APRIL, 2024

Date: - 05-04-2024 (SHIFT-1)

MATHEMATICS

SECTION-A

1. Let d be the distance of the point of intersection of the lines $\frac{x+6}{3}=\frac{y}{2}=\frac{z+1}{1}$ and $\frac{x-7}{4}=\frac{y-9}{3}=\frac{z-4}{2}$ from the point $(7,8,9)$. Then d^2+6 is equal to :

(1) 72 (2) 69 (3) 75 (4) 78

2. Let a rectangle $ABCD$ of sides 2 and 4 be inscribed in another rectangle PQRS such that the vertices of the rectangle $ABCD$ lie on the sides of the rectangle PQRS. Let a and b be the sides of the rectangle PQRS when its area is maximum. Then $(a+b)^2$ is equal to :

(1) 72 (2) 60 (3) 80 (4) 64

3. Let two straight lines drawn from the origin O intersect the line $3x+4y=12$ at the points P and Q such that $\triangle\,\mathrm{OPQ}$ is an isosceles triangle and $\angle\mathrm{POQ}=90^\circ$. If $l=\mathrm{OP}^2+\mathrm{PQ}^2+\mathrm{QO}^2$, then the greatest integer less than or equal to l is :

(1) 44 (2) 48 (3) 46 (4) 42

4. If $y=y(x)$ is the solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx}+2y=\sin(2x), y(0)=\frac{3}{4}$, then $\mathrm{y}\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)$ is equal to :

(1) $\mathrm{e}^{-\pi/8}$ (2) $\mathrm{e}^{-\pi/4}$ (3) $\mathrm{e}^{\pi/4}$ (4) $\mathrm{e}^{\pi/8}$

5. For the function $f(x)=\sin x+3x-\frac{2}{\pi}(x^2+x)$, where $x\in\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, consider the following two statements :

(I) f is increasing in $\left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

(II) f' is decreasing in $\left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

Between the above two statements,

(1) only (I) is true. (2) only (II) is true.

(3) neither (I) nor (II) is true. (4) both (I) and (II) are true.

6. If the system of equations

$11\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{y}+\lambda\mathrm{z}=-5$

$2\mathrm{x}+3\mathrm{y}+5\mathrm{z}=3$

$8x-19y-39z=\mu$

has infinitely many solutions, then $\lambda^4-\mu$ is equal to :

(1) 49 (2) 45 (3) 47 (4) 51

7. Let $\mathrm{A}=\{1,3,7,9,11\}$ and $\mathrm{B}=\{2,4,5,7,8,10,12\}$. Then the total number of one-one maps $\mathrm{f}:\mathrm{A}\rightarrow\mathrm{B}$, such that $\mathrm{f}(1)+\mathrm{f}(3)=14$, is :

(1) 180 (2) 120 (3) 480 (4) 240

8. If the function $f(x)=\frac{\sin 3x+\alpha \sin x-\beta \operatorname{co} 3x}{x^3}$, $x\in R$, is continuous at $x=0$, then $f(0)$ is equal to :

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

9. The integral $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{136\sin x}{3\sin x+5\operatorname{co} x}dx$ is equal to :

(1) $3\pi-50\log_e 2+20\log_e 5$ (2) $3\pi-25\log_e 2+10\log_e 5$

(3) $3\pi-10\log_e(2\sqrt{2})+10\log_e 5$ (4) $3\pi-30\log_e 2+20\log_e 5$

10. The coefficients a,b,c in the quadratic equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$ are chosen from the set $\{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8\}$. The probability of this equation having repeated roots is :

(1) $\frac{3}{256}$ (2) $\frac{1}{128}$ (3) $\frac{1}{64}$ (4) $\frac{3}{128}$

11. Let A and B be two square matrices of order 3 such that $|A|=3$ and $|B|=2$. Then $|A^TA(\operatorname{adj}(2A))^{-1}(\operatorname{adj}(4B))(\operatorname{adj}(AB))^{-1}AA^T|$ is equal to :

(1) 64 (2) 81 (3) 32 (4) 108

12. Let a circle C of radius 1 and closer to the origin be such that the lines passing through the point $(3,2)$ and parallel to the coordinate axes touch it. Then the shortest distance of the circle C from the point $(5,5)$ is :

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

13. Let the line $2x+3y-k=0, k>0$, intersect the x-axis and y-axis at the points A and B, respectively. If the equation of the circle having the line segment AB as a diameter is $x^2+y^2-3x-2y=0$ and the length of the latus rectum of the ellipse $x^2+9y^2=k^2$ is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are coprime, then $2m+n$ is equal to

(1) 10 (2) 11 (3) 13 (4) 12

14. Consider the following two statements :

Statement I : For any two non-zero complex numbers z_1, z_2 $(|z_1|+|z_2|)\left|\frac{z_1}{|z_1|}+\frac{z_2}{|z_2|}\right|\leq 2(|z_1|+|z_2|)$ and

Statement II : If x,y,z are three distinct complex numbers and a, b, c are three positive real numbers such that $\frac{a}{|y-z|}=\frac{b}{|z-x|}=\frac{c}{|x-y|}$, then $\frac{a^2}{y-z}+\frac{b^2}{z-x}+\frac{c^2}{x-y}=1$.

Between the above two statements,

(1) both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

(2) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.

(4) both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

15. Suppose $\theta\in\left[0,\frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ is a solution of $4\cos\theta-3\sin\theta=1$.

Then $\cos\theta$ is equal to :

(1) $\frac{4}{(3\sqrt{6}-2)}$ (2) $\frac{6-\sqrt{6}}{(3\sqrt{6}-2)}$ (3) $\frac{6+\sqrt{6}}{(3\sqrt{6}+2)}$ (4) $\frac{4}{(3\sqrt{6}+2)}$

16. If $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}+\sqrt{2}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}+\cdots+\frac{1}{\sqrt{99}+\sqrt{100}}=m$ and $\frac{1}{1\cdot 2}+\frac{1}{2\cdot 3}+\cdots+\frac{1}{99\cdot 100}=n$, then the point (m,n) lies on the line

(1) $11(x-1)-100(y-2)=0$ (2) $11(x-2)-100(y-1)=0$

(3) $11(x-1)-100y=0$ (4) $11x-100y=0$

17. Let $f(x) = x^5 + 2x^3 + 3x + 1, x \in R$, and $g(x)$ be a function such that $g(f(x)) = x$ for all $x \in R$. Then $\frac{g(7)}{g'(7)}$ is equal to :

(1) 7 (2) 42 (3) 1 (4) 14

18. If $A(1,-1,2), B(5,7,-6), C(3,4,-10)$ and $D(-1,-4,-2)$ are the vertices of a quadrilateral $ABCD$, then its area is :

(1) $12\sqrt{29}$ (2) $24\sqrt{29}$ (3) $24\sqrt{7}$ (4) $48\sqrt{7}$

19. The value of $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{2y(1+\sin y)}{1+\cos^2 y} dy$ is :

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

20. If the line $\frac{2-x}{3} = \frac{3y-2}{4\lambda+1} = 4 - z$ makes a right angle with the line $\frac{x+3}{3\mu} = \frac{1-2y}{6} = \frac{5-z}{7}$, then $4\lambda + 9\mu$ is equal to :

(1) 13 (2) 4 (3) 5 (4) 6

SECTION-B

21. From a lot of 10 items, which include 3 defective items, a sample of 5 items is drawn at random. Let the random variable X denote the number of defective items in the sample. If the variance of X is σ^2, then $96\sigma^2$ is equal to

22. If the constant term in the expansion of $(1 + 2x - 3x^3)\left(\frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3x}\right)^9$ is p, then $108p$ is equal to

23. The area of the region enclosed by the parabolas $y = x^2 - 5x$ and $y = 7x - x^2$ is

24. The number of ways of getting a sum 16 on throwing a dice four times is

25. If $S = \{a \in R : |2a - 1| = 3[a] + 2\{a\}\}$, where [t] denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to t and $\{t\}$ represents the fractional part of t, then $72\sum_{a \in S} a$ is equal to

26. Let f be a differentiable function in the interval $(0, \infty)$ such that $f(1) = 1$ and $\lim_{t \to x} \frac{t^2 f(x) - x^2 f(t)}{t - x} = 1$ for each $x > 0$. Then $2f(2) + 3f(3)$ is equal to

27. Let $a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots$ be in an arithmetic progression of positive terms.

Let $A_k = a_1^{\ 2} - a_2^{\ 2} + a_3^{\ 2} - a_4^{\ 2} + \cdots + a_{2k-1}^{\ 2} - a_{2k}^{\ 2}$.

If $A_3 = -153,\ A_5 = -435$ and $a_1^{\ 2} + a_2^{\ 2} + a_3^{\ 2} = 66$,

then $a_{17} - A_7$ is equal to

28. Let $\vec{a} = \hat{\imath} - 3\hat{\jmath} + 7\hat{k}, \vec{b} = 2\hat{\imath} - \hat{\jmath} + \hat{k}$ and $\vec{c}$ be a vector such that $(\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = 3(\vec{c} \times \vec{a})$. If $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 130$, then $\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$ is equal to

29. The number of distinct real roots of the equation $|x||x + 2| - 5|x + 1| - 1 = 0$ is

30. Suppose AB is a focal chord of the parabola $y^2 = 12x$ of length l and slope $m < \sqrt{3}$. If the distance of the chord AB from the origin is d, then $l\, d^2$ is equal to

NTA ANSWER

1.	(3)	2.	(1)	3.	(3)	4.	(2)	5.	(4)
6.	(3)	7.	(4)	8.	(4)	9.	(1)	10.	(3)
11.	(1)	12.	(4)	13.	(2)	14.	(3)	15.	(1)
16.	(4)	17.	(4)	18.	(1)	19.	(1)	20.	(4)
21.	(56)	22.	(54)	23.	(198)	24.	(125)	25.	(18)
26.	(24)	27.	(910)	28.	(30)	29.	(3)	30.	(108)