

हमारा विश्वास... हर एक विद्यार्थी है खास

JEE  
MAIN  
April'19

PAPER WITH SOLUTION  
10 April 2019 \_ Morning \_ Maths



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(5th to 10th class)

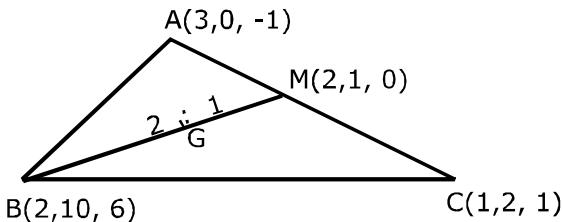
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1. माना एक त्रिभुज के शीर्ष बिन्दु  $A(3, 0, -1)$ ,  $B(2, 10, 6)$  तथा  $C(1, 2, 1)$  हैं तथा  $AC$  का मध्यबिन्दु  $M$  है। यदि  $G$ ,  $BM$  को,  $2 : 1$ , के अनुपात में विभाजित करता है, तो  $\cos(\angle GOA)$  ( $O$  मूलबिन्दु है) बराबर है:

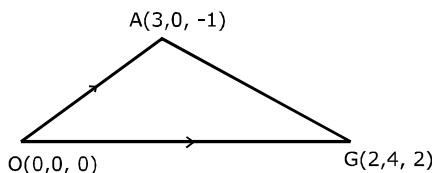
$$(1) \frac{1}{6\sqrt{10}} \quad (2) \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \quad (3) \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \quad (4) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{15}}$$

**Sol. 2**



$$\text{Co-ordinate of } G = \left( \frac{4+2}{3}, \frac{2+10}{3}, \frac{6}{3} \right) \\ = (2, 4, 2)$$

$$\cos \angle GOA = \frac{\overrightarrow{OG} \cdot \overrightarrow{OA}}{|\overrightarrow{OG}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{OA}|}$$



$$= \frac{(2,4,2) \cdot (3,0,-1)}{\sqrt{24}\sqrt{10}} \\ = \frac{6-2}{2(\sqrt{6})(\sqrt{10})} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{60}} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}$$

2. यदि  $x$  की की घातों (powers) में व्यंजक  $(1 + ax + bx^2)(1-3x)^{15}$  के प्रसार में  $x^2$  तथा  $x^3$  दोनों के गुणांक शून्य के बराबर हैं, तो क्रमित युग्म  $(a, b)$  बराबर है:

$$(1) (28, 315) \quad (2) (28, 861) \quad (3) (-21, 714) \quad (4) (-54, 315)$$

**Sol. 1**

$$(1 + ax + bx^2)(1-3x)^{15}$$

$$= (1 + ax + bx^2) [{}^{15}C_0 + {}^{15}C_1(-3x) + {}^{15}C_2(9x^2) + {}^{15}C_3(-27x^3) + \dots]$$

$$\text{Coff. of } x^3 \Rightarrow {}^{15}C_3(-27) + {}^{15}C_2(9)(a) + b(-45) = 0$$

$$-12285 + 945a - 45b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 105a - 5b = 1365 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\text{Coff. of } x^2 \Rightarrow ({}^{15}C_2)(9) - ({}^{15}C_1)(3a) + {}^{15}C_0b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -45a + b + 945 = 0 \quad \dots(2)$$

On Solving (1) and (2) we get  $a = 28$ ,  $b = 315$

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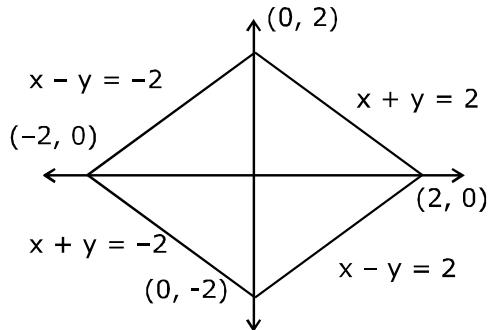
3.  $|x - y| \leq 2$  तथा  $|x + y| \leq 2$  द्वारा प्रदर्शित क्षेत्र जिसके द्वारा प्रतिबद्ध (bounded) है, वह है:

- (1) एक समचतुर्भुज जिसकी भुजा की लम्बाई 2 इकाई है
- (2) एक समचतुर्भुज जिसका क्षेत्रफल  $8\sqrt{2}$  वर्ग इकाई है
- (3) एक वर्ग जिसका क्षेत्रफल 16 वर्ग इकाई है।
- (4) एक वर्ग जिसकी भुजा की लम्बाई  $2\sqrt{2}$  इकाई है।

**Sol.** 4

$$|x - y| \leq 2 \Rightarrow -2 \leq x - y \leq 2$$

$$|x + y| \leq 2 \Rightarrow -2 \leq x + y \leq 2$$



It is an square of side length =  $2\sqrt{2}$

4.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(n+1)^{1/3}}{n^{4/3}} + \frac{(n+2)^{1/3}}{n^{4/3}} + \dots + \frac{(n+2n)^{1/3}}{n^{4/3}} \right)$  बराबर है :

- (1)  $\frac{3}{4}(2)^{4/3} - \frac{4}{3}$
- (2)  $\frac{3}{4}(2)^{4/3} - \frac{3}{4}$
- (3)  $\frac{4}{3}(2)^{3/4}$
- (4)  $\frac{4}{3}(2)^{4/3}$

**Sol.** 2

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(n+1)^{1/3}}{n^{4/3}} + \frac{(n+2)^{1/3}}{n^{4/3}} + \dots + \frac{(2n)^{1/3}}{n^{4/3}} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{(n+r)^{1/3}}{n^{4/3}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{(1+r/n)^{1/3}}{n}$$

$$\int_0^1 (1+x)^{1/3} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \frac{(1+x)^{4/3}}{4/3} \right]_0^1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} (2^{4/3} - 1)$$

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**Sol.**

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 + a_4 + a_7 + a_{10} + a_{13} + a_{16} &= 114 \\ a_1 + a_{16} = a_4 + a_{13} &= a_7 + a_{10} \\ 3(a_1 + a_{16}) &= 114 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 + a_{16} &= \frac{114}{3} = 38 \\ a_1 + a_6 + a_{11} + a_{16} &= (a_1 + a_{16}) + (a_6 + a_{11}) \\ &= 2(a_1 + a_{16}) \\ &= 76 \end{aligned}$$

6.  $\int_0^{2\pi} [\sin 2x(1 + \cos 3x)] dx$  का मान, जहाँ  $[t]$  महत्तम पूर्णक फलन है, है:

$$I = \int_{-\pi}^{2\pi} [\sin 2x(1 + \cos 3x)] dx \quad \dots(1)$$

Apply  $a + b = x$

$$I = \int^{2\pi} [\sin(4\pi - 2x)(1 + \cos 3(2\pi - x))] dx$$

$$I = \int_{-\pi}^{2\pi} [(-\sin 2x)(1 + \cos 3x)] dx \quad \dots(2)$$

Add (1) and (2)

$$2I = \int_{-\pi}^{2\pi} [\sin 2x(1 + \cos 3x)] + [-\sin 2x(1 + \cos 3x)]$$

$$2I = \int_{-\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} (-1) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}2I &= -2\pi \\I &= -\pi\end{aligned}$$

7. माना  $f(x) = x^2$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . किसी भी  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , के लिए  $g(A) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : f(x) \in A\}$  है। यदि  $S = [0, 4]$ , है, तो निम्न में से कौनसा एक कथन सही नहीं है ?

$$\begin{aligned} f(s) &= s^2 & 0 \leq f(s) \leq 16 & \dots(i) \\ g(s) &= \{x : x \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 \in s\} \\ &= \{x : x^2 \in [0, 4]\} \\ -2 \leq g(s) &\leq 2 & \dots(ii) \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} g(f(s)) &= \{x : f(x) \in f(s)\} \\ &= \{x : x^2 \in [0, 16]\} \\ &= \{x : -4 \leq x \leq 4\} \\ -4 \leq g(f(s)) &\leq 4 \quad \dots\dots(iii) \end{aligned}$$

From (ii)  $-2 \leq g(s) \leq 2 \Rightarrow 0 \leq (g(s))^2 \leq 4$

$$f(g(s)) = g(s)^2$$

$$0 \leq f(g(s)) \leq 4 \quad \dots\dots(iv)$$

from (iv) and (i), 1 is true

from (iv) and  $S \in [0, 4]$ , (2) is true

From (iii) and (ii), 4 is false

From (iii) and  $S \in [0, 4]$  (3) is true

so (4) option is correct

8. यदि द्विघाती समीकरण  $x^2 + x \sin\theta - 2\sin\theta = 0 \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  के मूल  $\alpha$  तथा  $\beta$  हैं तो  $\frac{\alpha^{12} + \beta^{12}}{(\alpha^{-12} + \beta^{-12}) \cdot (\alpha - \beta)^{24}}$  बराबर है:

$$(1) \frac{2^{12}}{(\sin\theta - 8)^6}$$

$$(2) \frac{2^{12}}{(\sin\theta - 4)^{12}}$$

$$(3) \frac{2^6}{(\sin\theta - 8)^{12}}$$

$$(4) \frac{2^{12}}{(\sin\theta + 8)^{12}}$$

**Sol.** 4

$$\alpha + \beta = -\sin\theta$$

$$\alpha\beta = -2\sin\theta$$

$$\frac{(\alpha^{12} + \beta^{12})(\alpha^{12}\beta^{12})}{(\alpha^{12} + \beta^{12}) \cdot (\alpha - \beta)^{24}}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \sqrt{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta} = \sqrt{\sin^2\theta + 8\sin\theta}$$

$$(\alpha - \beta)^{24} = (\sin^2\theta + 8\sin\theta)^{12} \Rightarrow \frac{(-2\sin\theta)^{12}}{(\sin^2\theta + 8\sin\theta)^{12}} \Rightarrow \frac{2^{12}}{(\sin\theta + 8)^{12}}$$

9. रेखा  $x = y$  एक वत्त को बिन्दु  $(1, 1)$  पर स्पर्श करती है। यदि यह वत्त बिन्दु  $(1, -3)$  से भी होकर जाता है, तो इसकी त्रिज्या है:

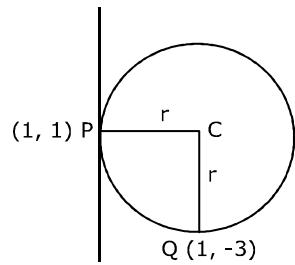
$$(1) 3$$

$$(2) 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$(3) 2$$

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

**Sol.** 2  
**M-I**



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$$C = \left(1 - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, 1 + \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$CP = CQ$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r^2}{2} + \left( 16 + \frac{r^2}{2} + \frac{8r}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow r = + 2\sqrt{2}$$

M-II

## Equation of circle

$$(x - 1)^2 + (y - 1)^2 + \lambda(x - y) = 0$$

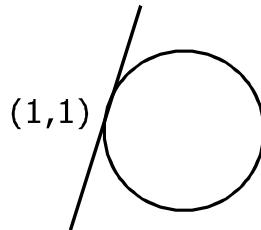
passing through  $(1, - 3)$

$$\lambda = -4$$

required circle

$$x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 2y + 2 = 0$$

$$r = 2\sqrt{2}$$



- 10.** माना  $f : R \rightarrow R$ ,  $c \in R$  पर अवकलनीय है तथा  $f(c) = 0$  है। यदि  $g(x) = |f(x)|$ , तो  $x = c$ , पर  $g$  है :

(1) अवकलनीय नहीं है।	(2) अवकलनीय है, यदि $f'(c) = 0$
(3) अवकलनीय है, यदि $f'(c) \neq 0$	(4) अवकलनीय नहीं है, यदि $f'(c) = 0$

Sol. 4

$$g'(C^-) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|f(c-h)| - f(c)}{-h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|f(c-h)|}{-h} \Rightarrow g'(C^-) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pm f(c-h)}{-h}$$

$$g'(C^-) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pm f'(c)}{-1}$$

$$g'(C^+) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|f(c+h) - f(c)|}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pm f(c+h) - f(c)}{h}$$

$$g'(C^+) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pm f'(c)}{1}$$

diff only when  $f'(C) = 0$

- 11.** यदि  $y = y(x)$ , अवकल समीकरण  $\frac{dy}{dx} = (\tan x - y) \sec^2 x$ ,  $x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ , जबकि  $y(0) = 0$ , का हल है, तो  $y\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  बराबर है:

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

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

(3) e = 2

$$(4) 2 + \frac{1}{e}$$

Sol. 3

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$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y \sec^2 x = \tan x \sec^2 x$$

$$I.F = e^{\int \sec^2 x dx} = e^{\tan x}$$

$$y(e^{\tan x}) = \int e^{\tan x} (\tan x \sec^2 x) dx$$

Let  $\tan x = t$

$$y(e^{\tan x}) = \int te^t dt$$

$$y(e^{\tan x}) = (\tan x - 1) e^{\tan x} + C$$

$$y = (\tan x - 1) + Ce^{-\tan x}$$

...(1)

Put  $x = 0, y = 0$

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

$$y = (\tan x - 1) + e^{-\tan x}$$

Put  $x = -\pi/4$

$$y = -2 + e$$

12. यदि  $a > 0$  तथा  $z = \frac{(1+i)^2}{a-i}$  का परिमाण(magnitude)  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$  है, तो  $\bar{z}$  बराबर है :

$$(1) -\frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{5}i \quad (2) \frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{5}i \quad (3) -\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5}i \quad (4) -\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5}i$$

**Sol.** 1

$$z = \frac{2i}{(a-i)(a+i)} \frac{(a+i)}{(a-i)(a+i)}$$

$$z = \frac{2ai - 2}{a^2 + 1}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{4}{(a^2+1)^2}\right) + \left(\frac{4a^2}{(a^2+1)^2}\right)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2+1}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2+1}} = \sqrt{2/5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{a^2+1} = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow a^2 + 1 = 10$$

$$a = \pm 3$$

$$\because a > 0 \Rightarrow a = 3$$

$$z = \frac{6i - 2}{10}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{-2 - 6i}{10} \Rightarrow \bar{z} = \frac{-1 - 3i}{5}$$

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- 13.** ABC एक त्रिभुजाकार पार्क है जिसमें  $AB = AC = 100$  मीटर है। BC के मध्य बिन्दु पर एक सीधी मीनार खड़ी है। यदि मीनार के शिखर के बिंदुओं A तथा B पर उन्नयन कोण क्रमशः  $\cot^{-1}(3\sqrt{2})$  तथा  $\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}(2\sqrt{2})$  हैं, तो मीनार की ऊँचाई (मीटरों में) है :

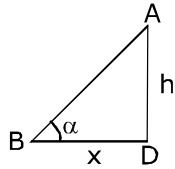
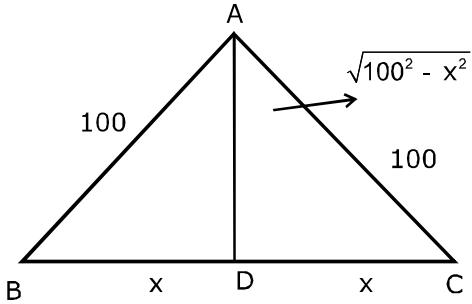
(1) 20

$$(2) \quad 10\sqrt{5}$$

(3) 25

$$(4) \frac{100}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

**Sol.** 1



at point B  
 $\tan \alpha = h/x$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{h} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3\sqrt{2}h$$

at point A

$$\tan\theta = \frac{h}{\sqrt{100^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\cosec\theta = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{100^2 - x^2}}$$

$$100^2 - x^2 = 7h^2$$

From (1) & (2)

10000 - 18h<sup>2</sup>

$$b^2 = 400$$

$$H = 40$$

A right triangle with its vertical leg labeled 1 and its horizontal leg labeled  $\sqrt{7}$ . The hypotenuse is labeled  $2\sqrt{2}$ .

(2)

- 14.** यदि बिंदु  $(\beta, 0, \beta)$  ( $\beta \neq 0$ ) से रेखा,  $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-1}{0} = \frac{z+1}{-1}$   $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$  पर खींचे गए लंब की लंबाई  $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$  है, तो  $\beta$  बराबर है :

Sol.

Point (P) on line =  $(\lambda, 1, -\lambda - 1)$

$$PQ \text{ D.r.s} = (\beta - \lambda, -1, \beta + \lambda + 1)$$

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$$(\beta - \lambda, -1, \beta + \lambda + 1) \cdot (1, 0, -1) = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 2\lambda = -1$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\text{Point } P = \left( \frac{-1}{2}, 1, -\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

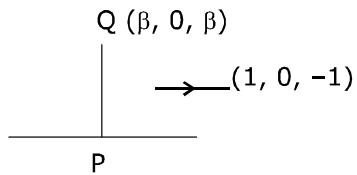
$$PQ = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \beta + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + 1 + \left( \beta + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\beta^2 + \frac{3}{2} + 2\beta = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\beta(\beta + 1) = 0$$

$$\beta = -1$$



15. यदि रेखा  $x - 2y = 12$  दीर्घवत्त,  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  को बिन्दु  $(3, \frac{-9}{2})$ , पर स्पर्श करती है, तो इसके नाभिलम्ब की लम्बाई है :

(1)  $8\sqrt{3}$

(2) 5

(3)  $12\sqrt{2}$

(4) 9

Sol. 4

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow m = - \left[ \frac{2x/a^2}{2y/b^2} \right]$$

$$= - \frac{b^2 x}{a^2 y}$$

$$(m)_{(3, -9/2)} = \frac{-3b^2}{a^2(-9/2)} = \frac{2b^2}{3a^2}$$

$$\frac{2b^2}{3a^2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (given)}$$

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{Length of L.R} = \frac{2 b^2}{a}$$

$(3, -9/2)$  lie on ellipse

$$\frac{9}{a^2} + \frac{81}{4b^2} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{81}{4b^2} = 1 - \frac{9}{a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{81 \cdot 4}{4(3a^2)} = 1 - \frac{9}{a^2}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{27}{a^2} + \frac{9}{a^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{36}{a^2} = 1$$

$$a^2 = 36$$

$$a = 6$$

$$b^2 = \frac{3}{4} \times 36$$

$$b^2 = 27$$

$$\text{LLR} = \frac{2b^2}{a} = \frac{2 \times 27}{6} = 9$$

16. यदि बिन्दु P का समतल  $3x - y + 4z = 2$  में प्रतिबिम्ब Q(0, -1, -3) है तथा R (3, -1, -2,) एक अन्य बिन्दु है, तो  $\Delta PQR$  का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग इकाइयों में) है :

$$(1) \frac{\sqrt{65}}{2}$$

$$(2) \frac{\sqrt{91}}{4}$$

$$(3) \frac{\sqrt{91}}{2}$$

$$(4) 2\sqrt{13}$$

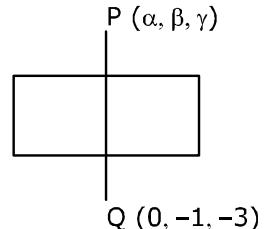
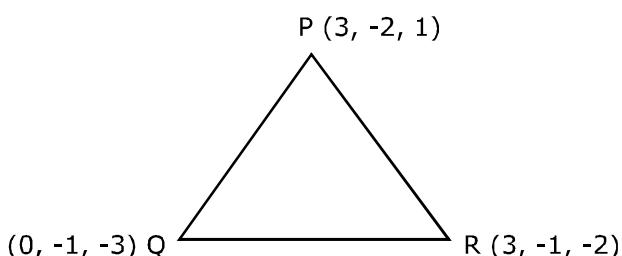
Sol. 3

$$\frac{\alpha - 0}{3} = \frac{\beta + 1}{-1} = \frac{\gamma + 3}{4} = \frac{-2(0+1-12-2)}{26}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{3} = \frac{\beta + 1}{-1} = \frac{\gamma + 3}{4} = 1$$

$$\alpha = 3, \beta = -2, \gamma = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow P(3, -2, 1)$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} |\overline{QR} \times \overline{QP}|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |\hat{i} - \hat{j}(9) + \hat{k}(-3)|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{91}$$

Fee ₹ 1500

JEE ADVANCED TEST SERIES

FOR TARGET MAY 2019 ADVANCED ASPIRANTS

Score Above 99 percentile in Jan 2019 attempt free of cost

17. एक अतिपरवलय का केन्द्र मूलबिन्दु पर है तथा यह बिन्दु  $(4, -2\sqrt{3})$  से होकर जाता है। यदि इसकी एक नियता (directrix)  $5x = 4\sqrt{5}$  है तथा इसकी उत्केन्द्रता  $e$  है, तो :

$$(1) 4e^4 - 12e^2 - 27 = 0$$

$$(3) 4e^4 - 24e^2 + 27 = 0$$

$$(2) 4e^4 - 24e^2 + 35 = 0$$

$$(4) 4e^4 + 8e^2 - 35 = 0$$

**Sol.** 2

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

Pass  $(4, -2\sqrt{3})$

$$\frac{16}{a^2} - \frac{12}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{16}{a^2} - \frac{12}{a^2(e^2 - 1)} = 1$$

$$\frac{a}{e} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}$$

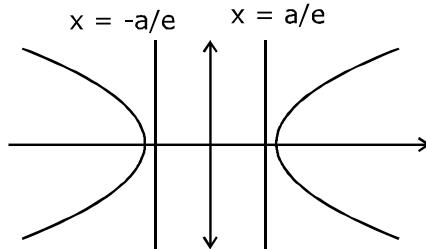
$$a = \frac{4e}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\frac{16(5)}{16e^2} - \frac{12 \times 5}{16e^2(e^2 - 1)} = 1$$

$$1 - \frac{3}{4(e^2 - 1)} = \frac{e^2}{5}$$

$$4e^2 - 4 - 3 = \frac{4e^2(e^2 - 1)}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4e^4 - 24e^2 + 35 = 0$$



18. माना  $f(x) = e^x - x$  तथा  $g(x) = x^2 - x$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  तो सभी  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , जिनके फलन  $h(x) = (fog)(x)$  वर्धमान है, का समुच्चय है :

- (1)  $\left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right] \cup [1, \infty)$       (2)  $\left[\frac{-1}{2}, 0\right] \cup [1, \infty)$       (3)  $\left[-1, \frac{-1}{2}\right] \cup \left[\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$       (4)  $[0, \infty)$

**Sol.** 1

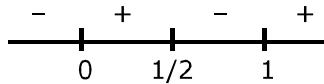
$$h(x) = f(g(x))$$

$$= e^{g(x)} - g(x)$$

$$h(x) = e^{(x^2-x)} - (x^2 - x)$$

$$h'(x) = e^{(x^2-x)}(2x-1) - (2x-1)$$

$$= (2x-1)[e^{(x^2-x)}-1] > 0$$



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For increasing  $\left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right] \cup [1, \infty)$

- 19.** यदि वर्तों  $x^2 + y^2 + 5Kx + 2y + K = 0$  तथा  $2(x^2 + y^2) + 2Kx + 3y - 1 = 0$ , ( $K \in \mathbb{R}$ ), के प्रतिच्छेदन बिन्दु P तथा Q हैं, तो रेखा  $4x + 5y - K = 0$  के बिन्दुओं P तथा Q से होकर जाने के लिए :
- K का कोई भी मान नहीं है।
  - K के मात्र दो मान हैं।
  - K का मात्र एक मान है।
  - K के अनन्त मान हैं।

**Sol. 1**

$$x^2 + y^2 + 5Kx + 2y + K = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + Kx + \frac{3y}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

Equation of PQ is

$$S_1 - S_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4Kx + \frac{y}{2} + K + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

Compare with given equation

$$\frac{4K}{4} = \frac{1/2}{5} = \frac{-K}{K+1/2}$$

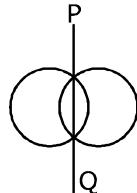
$$K = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$K + \frac{1}{2} = -10K$$

$$11K = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$K = -\frac{1}{22}$$

NO Common value of K



- 20.** यदि  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(p+1)x + \sin x}{x}, & x < 0 \\ q, & x = 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{x+x^2} - \sqrt{x}}{x^{3/2}}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$   $x = 0$ , पर संतत है, तो क्रमित युग्म (p, q) बराबर है:

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

$$(2) \left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

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

$$(4) \left(-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

**Sol. 3**

$$f(0) = q$$

$$f(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(x+x^2)-x}{x^{3/2}[\sqrt{x+x^2}+\sqrt{x}]}$$

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$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}[\sqrt{1+x+1}]} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\sin((p+1)x)}{(p+1)x} \right] \cdot (p+1) + \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$= p + 2$$

$$f(0) = f(0^+) = f(0^-)$$

$$q = \frac{1}{2} = p + 2 \Rightarrow q = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$p = -\frac{3}{2}$$

- 21.** यदि ऐंगिक समीकरण निकाय  $x + y + z = 5$ ,  $x + 2y + 2z = 6$ ,  $x + 3y + \lambda z = \mu$ , ( $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$ ), के अनन्त हल है, तो  $\lambda + \mu$  का मान है :



**Sol.**

$$\Delta = 0$$

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

$$(2\lambda + 5) - (\lambda + 6 + 2) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 3$$

$$\Delta_x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 & 2 \\ \mu & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & 2 \\ 1 & \mu & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (18 + 10 + \mu) - (15 + 2\mu + 6) = 0 ; 7 - \mu = 0 ; \mu = 7$$

$$\lambda + \mu = 10$$

- 22.** यदि  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow k} \frac{x^3 - k^3}{x^2 - k^2}$ , तो k बराबर है :

- (1)  $\frac{4}{3}$       (2)  $\frac{8}{3}$       (3)  $\frac{3}{2}$

- (4)  $\frac{3}{8}$

Sol. 2

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)}{(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow k} \frac{(x-k)(x^2+k^2+kx)}{(x-k)(x+k)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2)(2) = \frac{3k^2}{2k}$$

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$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{8}{3}$$

- 23.** यदि किसी  $x \in R$ , के लिए, 20 विद्यार्थियों द्वारा एक परीक्षा में प्राप्त अंकों का बारंबारता बंटन है:

अंक	2	3	5	7
बारम्बारता	$(x + 1)^2$	$(2x - 5)$	$x^2 - 3x$	x

तो अंको का माध्य है :



**Sol.**

$$(x + 1)^2 + (2x - 5) + x^2 - 3x + x = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2x = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + x - 12 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 4)(x - 3) = 0$$

$$x = 3$$

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$= \frac{32 + 3 + 0 + 21}{20}$$

$$= \frac{56}{20}$$

$$= 2.8$$

$x_i$	2	3	5	7
$f_i$	16	1	0	3

- 24.** माना प्रत्येक जन्म लेने वाले बच्चे का लड़का अथवा लड़की होना समसंभाव्य है। माना दो परिवारों में प्रत्येक में दो बच्चे हैं। यदि यह दिया गया है कि कम से कम दो बच्चे लड़कियाँ हैं, तो सभी बच्चों के लड़की होने की सप्रतिबंध प्रायिकता है:

- (1)  $\frac{1}{12}$       (2)  $\frac{1}{10}$       (3)  $\frac{1}{17}$       (4)  $\frac{1}{11}$

## Sol. 4

Total Case  $\{(G, G, B, B), (B, G, G, B), (B, B, G, G), (G, B, G, B), (G, B, B, G), (B, G, B, G), (G, G, G, B), (B, G, G, G), (G, B, G, G), (G, G, B, G), (G, G, G, G)\}$

= 11 Cases

Favorable cases = 1

$$P\left(\frac{\text{all children are girls}}{\text{at least two girls}}\right) = \frac{1}{11}$$

- 25.** वह सभी युग्म  $(x, y)$  जो असमिका  $2^{\sqrt{\sin^2 x - 2 \sin x + 5}} \cdot \frac{1}{4^{\sin^2 y}} \leq 1$  को संतुष्ट करते हैं, निम्न में से किस समीकरण को भी संतुष्ट करते हैं?

- (1)  $\sin x = |\sin y|$     (2)  $\sin x = 2 \sin y$     (3)  $2 \sin x = \sin y$     (4)  $2|\sin x| = 3\sin y$

**Sol.** 1

$$2 \sqrt{(\sin x - 1)^2 + 4} = 4$$

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$$\sin x = 1 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\text{and } \frac{1}{4^{\sin^2 y}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sin^2 y = 1 \quad \dots(2)$$

From Equation (1) and (2)

$$\sin x = |\sin y|$$

26. यदि  $\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} x & \sin\theta & \cos\theta \\ -\sin\theta & -x & 1 \\ \cos\theta & 1 & x \end{vmatrix}$  तथा  $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} x & \sin 2\theta & \cos 2\theta \\ -\sin 2\theta & -x & 1 \\ \cos 2\theta & 1 & x \end{vmatrix}$ ,  $x \neq 0$ ; तो सभी  $\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  के लिए :

$$(1) \Delta_1 + \Delta_2 = -2(x^3 + x - 1) \quad (2) \Delta_1 - \Delta_2 = -2x^3$$

$$(3) \Delta_1 - \Delta_2 = x(\cos 2\theta - \cos 4\theta) \quad (4) \Delta_1 + \Delta_2 = -2x^3$$

Sol. 4

$$\Delta_1 = x(-x^2 - 1) - \sin\theta(-x \sin\theta - \cos\theta) + \cos\theta(-\sin\theta + x \cos\theta)$$

$$\Delta_1 = -x^3$$

$$\Delta_2 = x(-x^2 - 1) - \sin 2\theta(-x \sin 2\theta - \cos 2\theta) + \cos 2\theta(-\sin 2\theta + x \cos 2\theta)$$

$$\Delta_2 = -x^3 - x + x = -x^3$$

$$\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 = -2x^3$$

27. बूले के निम्न व्यंजकों में से कौन सा एक, एक पुनरुक्ति है ?

$$(1) (p \vee q) \vee (p \vee \sim q) \quad (2) (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge \sim q)$$

$$(3) (p \vee q) \wedge (\sim p \vee \sim q) \quad (4) (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee \sim q)$$

Sol. 1

p	q	$p \vee q$	$\sim q$	$p \vee \sim q$	$(p \vee q) \vee (p \vee \sim q)$
T	T	T	F	T	T
T	F	T	T	T	T
F	T	T	F	F	T
F	F	F	T	T	T

28.  $\frac{3 \times 1^3}{1^2} + \frac{5 \times (1^3 + 2^3)}{1^2 + 2^2} + \frac{7 \times (1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3)}{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} + \dots$  के प्रथम दस पदों का योगफल है :

$$(1) 620 \quad (2) 600 \quad (3) 680 \quad (4) 660$$

Sol. 4

$$T_n = \frac{(2n+1)(1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3)}{(1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2)}$$

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

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

$$S_n = \frac{3}{2}(\sum n^2 + \sum n)$$

$$S_{10} = \frac{3}{2} \left[ (1^2 + \dots + 10^2) + (1 + \dots + 10) \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{(10)(11)(21)}{6} \right) + \frac{(10)(11)}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \frac{(10)(11)}{2} \left[ \frac{21}{3} + 1 \right]$$

= 660



**Sol.**

0, 1, 2, 5, 7, 9

$$\begin{aligned} \text{at odd place} &= (0, 5, 7) \\ \text{at even place} &= (1, 2, 9) \end{aligned} \Big] = (2)(2)(1)(\underline{3}) = 24$$

or

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{at odd place} = (1, 2, 9) \\ \text{at even place} = (0, 5, 7) \end{array} \right] = 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 1 \times 1 = 36$$

Total = 60

- 30.** यदि  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - 2x + 10)^2} = A \left( \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x-1}{3} \right) + \frac{f(x)}{x^2 - 2x + 10} \right) + C$  जहाँ  $C$  एक समाकलन अचर है, तो:

$$(1) A = \frac{1}{54} \text{ and } f(x) = 9(x - 1)^2$$

$$(2) A = \frac{1}{54} \text{ and } f(x) = 3(x - 1)$$

$$(3) A = \frac{1}{81} \text{ and } f(x) = 3(x - 1)$$

$$(4) A = \frac{1}{27} \text{ and } f(x) = 9(x - 1)$$

## Sol. 2

$$\int \frac{dx}{[(x-1)^2 + 3^2]^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x - 1 &= 3 \tan \theta \\dx &= 3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta\end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{3 \sec^2 \theta}{81 \sec^4 \theta} d\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{27} \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta ; \quad \frac{1}{54} \left[ \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right] + C$$

$$\frac{1}{54} \left[ \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x-1}{3} \right) + \frac{(3)(x-1)}{x^2 - 2x + 10} \right] + C$$

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$$A = \frac{1}{54}, f(x) = 3(x - 1)$$

**Score Above 99 percentile in Jan 2019 attempt free of cost**

# 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 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> 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%

► सेव्य कर्मियों के बच्चों के लिए **50%** छात्रवृत्ति      ग्री-मेडिकल में छात्राओं को **50%** छात्रवृत्ति