

# FINAL JEE-MAIN EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2023

(Held On Monday 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2023)

TIME : 3 : 00 PM to 6 : 00 PM

## MATHEMATICS

### SECTION-A

61. Consider the following statements:

P : I have fever

Q : I will not take medicine

R : I will take rest

The statement “If I have fever, then I will take medicine and I will take rest” is equivalent to:

- (1)  $((\sim P) \vee \sim Q) \wedge ((\sim P) \vee R)$
- (2)  $((\sim P) \vee \sim Q) \wedge ((\sim P) \vee \sim R)$
- (3)  $(P \vee Q) \wedge ((\sim P) \vee R)$
- (4)  $(P \vee \sim Q) \wedge (P \vee \sim R)$

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Allen Ans. (1)**

62. Let A be a point on the x-axis. Common tangents are drawn from A to the curves  $x^2 + y^2 = 8$  and  $y^2 = 16x$ . If one of these tangents touches the two curves at Q and R, then  $(QR)^2$  is equal to

- (1) 64
- (2) 76
- (3) 81
- (4) 72

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Allen Ans. (4)**

63. Let q be the maximum integral value of p in  $[0, 10]$  for which the roots of the equation  $x^2 - px + \frac{5}{4}p = 0$  are rational. Then the area of the region  $\{(x, y) : 0 \leq y \leq (x - q)^2, 0 \leq x \leq q\}$  is

- (1) 243
- (2) 25
- (3)  $\frac{125}{3}$
- (4) 164

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Allen Ans. (1)**

## TEST PAPER WITH ANSWER

64. If the functions  $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + 2bx + \frac{ax^2}{2}$  and

$$g(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + ax + bx^2, a \neq 2b \text{ have a common}$$

extreme point, then  $a + 2b + 7$  is equal to

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

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Allen Ans. (4)**

65. The range of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{3-x} + \sqrt{2+x}$  is

- (1)  $[\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{10}]$
- (2)  $[2\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{11}]$
- (3)  $[\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{13}]$
- (4)  $[\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{7}]$

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Allen Ans. (1)**

66. The solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\left(\frac{x^2 + 3y^2}{3x^2 + y^2}\right), y(1) = 0 \text{ is}$$

- (1)  $\log_e |x + y| - \frac{xy}{(x + y)^2} = 0$
- (2)  $\log_e |x + y| + \frac{xy}{(x + y)^2} = 0$
- (3)  $\log_e |x + y| + \frac{2xy}{(x + y)^2} = 0$
- (4)  $\log_e |x + y| - \frac{2xy}{(x + y)^2} = 0$

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Allen Ans. (3)**

67. Let  $x = (8\sqrt{3} + 13)^{13}$  and  $y = (7\sqrt{2} + 9)^9$ . If  $[t]$

denotes the greatest integer  $\leq t$ , then

- (1)  $[x] + [y]$  is even  
(2)  $[x]$  is odd but  $[y]$  is even  
(3)  $[x]$  is even but  $[y]$  is odd  
(4)  $[x]$  and  $[y]$  are both odd

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Allen Ans. (1)**

68. A vector  $\vec{v}$  in the first octant is inclined to the x-axis at  $60^\circ$ , to the y-axis at  $45^\circ$  and to the z-axis at an acute angle. If a plane passing through the points  $(\sqrt{2}, -1, 1)$  and  $(a, b, c)$ , is normal to  $\vec{v}$ , then

- (1)  $\sqrt{2}a + b + c = 1$  (2)  $a + b + \sqrt{2}c = 1$   
(3)  $a + \sqrt{2}b + c = 1$  (4)  $\sqrt{2}a - b + c = 1$

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Allen Ans. (3)**

69. Let  $f, g$  and  $h$  be the real valued functions defined

$$\text{on } \mathbb{R} \text{ as } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{|x|}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(x+1)}{(x+1)}, & x \neq -1 \\ 1, & x = -1 \end{cases} \text{ and } h(x) = 2[x] - f(x),$$

where  $[x]$  is the greatest integer  $\leq x$ . Then the value of  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(h(x-1))$  is

- (1) 1 (2)  $\sin(1)$   
(3) -1 (4) 0

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Allen Ans. (1)**

70. The number of ways of selecting two numbers  $a$  and  $b$ ,  $a \in \{2, 4, 6, \dots, 100\}$  and  $b \in \{1, 3, 5, \dots, 99\}$  such that 2 is the remainder when  $a + b$  is divided by 23 is

- (1) 186 (2) 54  
(3) 108 (4) 268

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Allen Ans. (3)**

71. If  $P$  is a  $3 \times 3$  real matrix such that  $P^T = aP + (a-1)I$ , where  $a > 1$ , then

(1)  $P$  is a singular matrix

(2)  $|\text{Adj } P| > 1$

(3)  $|\text{Adj } P| = \frac{1}{2}$

(4)  $|\text{Adj } P| = 1$

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Allen Ans. (4)**

72. Let  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\vec{a} = \lambda\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$ ,  $\vec{b} = \hat{i} - \lambda\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ .

$$\text{If } ((\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})) \times (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = 8\hat{i} - 40\hat{j} - 24\hat{k},$$

then  $|\lambda(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} - \vec{b})|^2$  is equal to

(1) 140

(2) 132

(3) 144

(4) 136

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Allen Ans. (1)**

73. Let  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  be two vectors. Let  $|\vec{a}| = 1, |\vec{b}| = 4$  and  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 2$ . If  $\vec{c} = (2\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) - 3\vec{b}$ , then the value of

$\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$  is

(1) -24

(2) -48

(3) -84

(4) -60

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Allen Ans. (2)**

74. Let  $a_1 = 1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots$  be consecutive natural numbers. Then  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{1+a_1a_2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{1+a_2a_3}\right)$

$+ \dots + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{1+a_{2021}a_{2022}}\right)$  is equal to

(1)  $\frac{\pi}{4} - \cot^{-1}(2022)$  (2)  $\cot^{-1}(2022) - \frac{\pi}{4}$

(3)  $\tan^{-1}(2022) - \frac{\pi}{4}$  (4)  $\frac{\pi}{4} - \tan^{-1}(2022)$

**Official Ans. by NTA (1,3)**

**Allen Ans. (1,3)**

75. The parabolas :  $ax^2 + 2bx + cy = 0$  and  $dx^2 + 2ex + fy = 0$  intersect on the line  $y = 1$ . If  $a, b, c, d, e, f$  are positive real numbers and  $a, b, c$  are in G.P., then

- (1)  $d, e, f$  are in A.P.  
(2)  $\frac{d}{a}, \frac{e}{b}, \frac{f}{c}$  are in G.P.  
(3)  $\frac{d}{a}, \frac{e}{b}, \frac{f}{c}$  are in A.P.  
(4)  $d, e, f$  are in G.P.

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Allen Ans. (3)**

76. If a plane passes through the points  $(-1, k, 0), (2, k, -1), (1, 1, 2)$  and is parallel to the line  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{2y+1}{2}$

$= \frac{z+1}{-1}$ , then the value of  $\frac{k^2+1}{(k-1)(k-2)}$  is

- (1)  $\frac{17}{5}$   
(2)  $\frac{5}{17}$   
(3)  $\frac{6}{13}$   
(4)  $\frac{13}{6}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Allen Ans. (4)**

77. Let  $a, b, c > 1$ ,  $a^3, b^3$  and  $c^3$  be in A.P., and  $\log_a b, \log_b a$  and  $\log_b c$  be in G.P. If the sum of first 20 terms of an A.P., whose first term is  $\frac{a+4b+c}{3}$

and the common difference is  $\frac{a-8b+c}{10}$  is  $-444$ ,

then  $abc$  is equal to

- (1) 343  
(2) 216  
(3)  $\frac{343}{8}$   
(4)  $\frac{125}{8}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Allen Ans. (2)**

78. Let  $S$  be the set of all values of  $a_1$  for which the mean deviation about the mean of 100 consecutive positive integers  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{100}$  is 25. Then  $S$  is
- (1)  $\phi$  (2)  $\{99\}$   
(3)  $\mathbb{N}$  (4)  $\{9\}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Allen Ans. (3)**

79.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{n} \left\{ 4 + \left( 2 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \left( 2 + \frac{2}{n} \right)^2 + \dots + \left( 3 - \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 \right\}$  is equal to

- (1) 12 (2)  $\frac{19}{3}$   
(3) 0 (4) 19

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Allen Ans. (4)**

80. For  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ , suppose the system of linear equations

$$x - y + z = 5$$

$$2x + 2y + \alpha z = 8$$

$$3x - y + 4z = \beta$$

has infinitely many solutions. Then  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the roots of

- (1)  $x^2 - 10x + 16 = 0$  (2)  $x^2 + 18x + 56 = 0$   
(3)  $x^2 - 18x + 56 = 0$  (4)  $x^2 + 14x + 24 = 0$

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Allen Ans. (3)**

## SECTION-B

81. 50<sup>th</sup> root of a number  $x$  is 12 and 50<sup>th</sup> root of another number  $y$  is 18. Then the remainder obtained on dividing  $(x + y)$  by 25 is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Official Ans. by NTA (23)**

**Allen Ans. (23)**

82. Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9\}$ . Then the number of possible functions  $f : A \rightarrow A$  such that  $f(m \cdot n) = f(m) \cdot f(n)$  for every  $m, n \in A$  with  $m \cdot n \in A$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Official Ans. by NTA (432)**

**Allen Ans. (432)**

83. Let  $P(a_1, b_1)$  and  $Q(a_2, b_2)$  be two distinct points on a circle with center  $C(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$ . Let  $O$  be the origin and  $OC$  be perpendicular to both  $CP$  and  $CQ$ . If the area of the triangle  $OCP$  is  $\frac{\sqrt{35}}{2}$ , then  $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + b_1^2 + b_2^2$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Official Ans. by NTA (24)**

**Allen Ans. (24)**

84. The 8<sup>th</sup> common term of the series

$$S_1 = 3 + 7 + 11 + 15 + 19 + \dots,$$

$$S_2 = 1 + 6 + 11 + 16 + 21 + \dots$$

is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Official Ans. by NTA (151)**

**Allen Ans. (151)**

85. Let a line  $L$  pass through the point  $P(2, 3, 1)$  and be parallel to the line  $x + 3y - 2z - 2 = 0 = x - y + 2z$ . If the distance of  $L$  from the point  $(5, 3, 8)$  is  $\alpha$ , then  $3\alpha^2$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Official Ans. by NTA (158)**

**Allen Ans. (158)**

86. If  $\int \sqrt{\sec 2x - 1} dx = \alpha \log_e \left| \cos 2x + \beta + \sqrt{\cos 2x \left( 1 + \cos \frac{1}{\beta} x \right)} \right| + \text{constant}$ , then  $\beta - \alpha$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Allen Ans. (1)**

87. If the value of real number  $a > 0$  for which  $x^2 - 5ax + 1 = 0$  and  $x^2 - ax - 5 = 0$  have a common real roots is  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2\beta}}$  then  $\beta$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Official Ans. by NTA (13)**

**Allen Ans. (13)**

88. The number of seven digits odd numbers, that can be formed using all the seven digits 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 5 is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Official Ans. by NTA (240)**

**Allen Ans. (240)**

89. A bag contains six balls of different colours. Two balls are drawn in succession with replacement. The probability that both the balls are of the same colour is  $p$ . Next four balls are drawn in succession with replacement and the probability that exactly three balls are of the same colours is  $q$ . If  $p : q = m : n$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are coprime, then  $m + n$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Official Ans. by NTA (14)**

**Allen Ans. (14)**

90. Let  $A$  be the area of the region

$$\{(x, y) : y \geq x^2, y \geq (1-x)^2, y \leq 2x(1-x)\}.$$

Then  $540A$  is equal to

**Official Ans. by NTA (25)**

**Allen Ans. (25)**