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IN JEE MAIN AND ADVANCED

Solutions All India Test Series

Test-9

PHYSICS

1. (4)
2. (2)
3. (2)
4. (3)
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6. (4)
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26. (2)
27. (1)
28. (1)
29. (2)
30. (4)

CHEMISTRY

31. (4)
32. (2)
33. (2)
34. (3)
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58. (1)
59. (3)
60. (4)

MATHEMATICS

61. (1)
62. (2)
63. (3)
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86. (4)
87. (1)
88. (1)
89. (3)
90. (2)

1. Answer (4)
2. Answer (2)
3. Answer (2)
4. Answer (3)
5. Answer (2)
6. Answer (4)
7. Answer (2)
8. Answer (3)
9. Answer (4)
10. Answer (2)
11. Answer (1)
12. Answer (3)
13. Answer (4)
14. Answer (1)
15. Answer (2)
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17. Answer (4)
18. Answer (1)
19. Answer (3)
20. Answer (3)
21. Answer (1)
22. Answer (1)
23. Answer (4)
24. Answer (3)
25. Answer (1)
26. Answer (2)

$$\text{At, } t = 0, i_1 = \frac{20}{6} \text{ A}$$

$$\text{At, } t = \infty, i_2 = \frac{20}{5} \text{ A} = 4 \text{ s}$$

$$\frac{i_1}{i_2} = \frac{20}{6} \times \frac{5}{20} = \frac{5}{6}$$

27. Answer (1)

$$i = \eta e A v_d$$

$$v_d = \frac{i}{\eta e A}$$

$$F = e v_d B$$

$$F = e \frac{i}{\eta e A} \cdot B$$

$$= \frac{iB}{\eta A}$$

$$= \frac{iB}{\eta h w}$$

28. Answer (1)

$$\rho = 2\rho_2 + \rho_1$$

$$= 2\rho + 2\rho$$

$$= 4\rho$$

29. Answer (2)

$$C_0 = \frac{C(V_0 - V')}{V'} = \frac{C(V - V/3)}{V/3} = 2C$$

30. Answer (4)

31. Answer (4)

$$\frac{dV}{dP} = -\frac{V}{P} = -\frac{K}{P^2} = -\frac{V^2}{K}$$

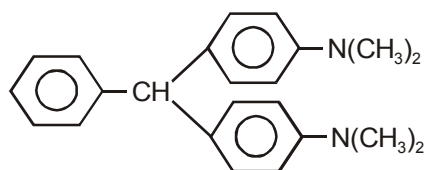
32. Answer (2)

Negative charge colloid.

33. Answer (2)

Michael type addition.

34. Answer (3)



35. Answer (3)

Fact

36. Answer (3)

Fact

37. Answer (4)

CO^+ bond order = 3.5

38. Answer (3)

Fact

39. Answer (2)

(1) is non-planar and (3) is symmetrical

40. Answer (1)

Unsymmetric bidentate ligand

41. Answer (1)

 H_3BO_3 is formed.

42. Answer (4)

 $V = 5.6 \text{ L}$

43. Answer (1)

Fact

44. Answer (4)

45. Answer (2)

 $AlCl_3$ follows cationic mech.

46. Answer (1)

 $\Delta n_g = 0$

47. Answer (4)

Diamond is less thermally stable

48. Answer (1)

Hg is liquid at room temperature.

49. Answer (2)

Fact

50. Answer (1)

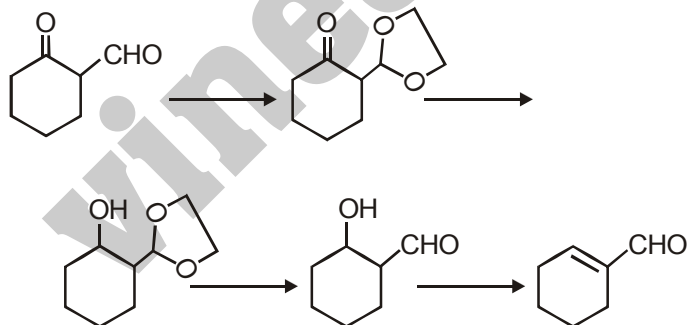
51. Answer (3)

$$R_2NH \xrightarrow{CHCl_3/KOH} R_2N-CHO \text{ (No carbyl amine test)}$$

52. Answer (2)

53. Answer (4)

54. Answer (2)

Solution for Q. 52 to 54

55. Answer (3)

Stork reaction.

56. Answer (4)

$$\frac{1}{P} = \frac{y_A}{P_A^\circ} + \frac{y_B}{P_B^\circ}, \quad X_A P_A^\circ = y_A P$$

57. Answer (4)

Atoms from 4 corner, one body centre, two edge centre, two face & u to v are removed.

58. Answer (1)

59. Answer (3)

60. Answer (4)

61. Answer (1)

62. Answer (2)

63. Answer (3)

64. Answer (4)

65. Answer (1)

66. Answer (3)

67. Answer (3)

68. Answer (3)

69. Answer (1)

We have,

$$i^i = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}, \text{ hence imaginary part} = 0$$

70. Answer (2)

Maximum number of rational terms

$$= \left[\frac{95}{15} \right] + 1 = 7$$

71. Answer (4)

This is standard result if $S_p = S_q$ then $S_{p+q} = 0$

72. Answer (3)

$$P(B \cap C) = P(B) - P(A \cap B \cap \bar{C}) - P(\bar{A} \cap B \cap \bar{C})$$

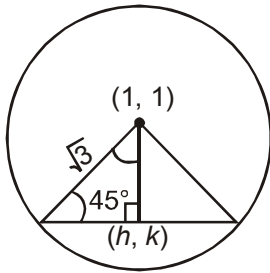
$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

73. Answer (2)

$$\text{Centroid} = \left(\frac{2+6+1}{3}, \frac{4+8+3}{3} \right)$$

$$= (3, 5)$$

74. Answer (2)



by the figure

$$(h - 1)^2 + (k - 1)^2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

locus of (h, k) is $x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 - 2y + 1 = \frac{3}{2}$

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

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2y^2 - 4x - 4y + 1 = 0$$

75. Answer (3)

$$a^2 = 9, b^2 = 4$$

$$\text{Area} = 4ab = 4 \times 3 \times 2 = 24 \text{ sq. units}$$

76. Answer (4)

The point $(-502, 2011)$ lies on the directrix of the given parabola.

Hence angle between the tangents = $\frac{\pi}{2}$

77. Answer (2)

78. Answer (1)

79. Answer (2)

80. Answer (2)

81. Answer (2)

82. Answer (1)

$$\int \frac{dx}{(\sin x - \cos x)^{1/3} (\sin x - 2\cos x)^{5/3}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{(\tan x - 1)^{1/3} (\tan x - 2)^{5/3}}$$

Let $\tan x = t \Rightarrow \sec^2 x dx = dt$

$$I = \int \frac{dt}{(t-1)^{1/3} (t-2)^{5/3}} = \int \frac{dt}{\left(\frac{t-1}{t-2}\right)^{1/3} (t-2)^2}$$

Let $\frac{t-1}{t-2} = u \Rightarrow \frac{t-2+1}{t-2} = 1 + \frac{1}{t-2} = u$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{(t-2)^2} dt = du$$

$$\therefore I = \int \frac{-du}{u^3} = \frac{-u^{-2}}{-2} = -\frac{3}{2} u^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{t-1}{t-2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = -\frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\tan x - 1}{\tan x - 2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\tan x - 1}{\tan x - 2} \Rightarrow f(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow d\sqrt{3} - 2f(0) = 0$$

83. Answer (2)

84. Answer (3)

85. Answer (1)

86. Answer (4)

87. Answer (1)

88. Answer (1)

89. Answer (3)

90. Answer (2)

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