

# **JEE MAIN 2025**

## **PAPER DISCUSSION**

**Attempt : 01**

**Date : 23<sup>rd</sup> Jan 2025**

**Shift : 01**



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**Sub : PHYSICS**

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**Statement 1:** Surface tension of soap is greater than water.

**Statement 2:** Hot water flows faster than cold water.

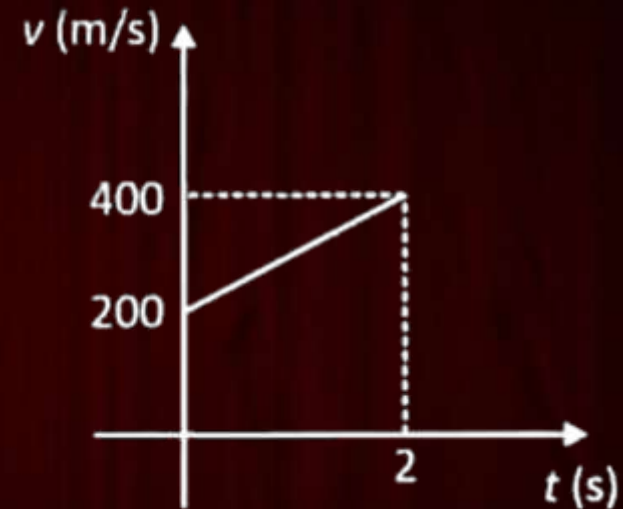
- A** Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
- B** Statement I is false and Statement II is true.
- C** Both the statements are true.
- D** Both the statements are false.

Electric Flux  $\varphi$  is related with linear charge density  $\lambda$  and surface charge density  $\sigma$  as  $\varphi = \alpha\lambda + \beta\sigma$ , here  $\sigma$  and  $\beta$  are of appropriate dimensions of  $(\beta/\alpha)$  is

- A** Displacement
- B** Area
- C** Electric Field
- D** Velocity

For given velocity – time ( $v - t$ ) graph, find distance travelled at 0.5 sec.

- A** 125 m
- B** 112.5 m
- C** 135.m
- D** 150 m



The displacement of a particle as function of time is  $x(t) = A \sin(t) + B \cos^2(t) + ct^2 + D$ .  
Find dimension of  $[ABC/D]$

- A**  $L^2$
- B**  $L^2T^{-2}$
- C**  $LT^{-2}$
- D**  $L^3T$

If the two projectile are projected with the same speed and the angles of projection for two projectiles are  $30^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$  then the ratio of velocities at maximum height is:

- A**  $\sqrt{3} : 1$
- B**  $1 : 2$
- C**  $1 : 1$
- D**  $1 : \sqrt{3}$

An ideal gas at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  is suddenly compressed to  $1/4$  times of its initial volume. If the ratio of molar heat capacity at constant pressure to the molar heat capacity at constant volume is  $3/2$  find the difference between final temperature and initial temperature.



A disc of radius 20 cm has its center at origin. If a disc of radius 5 cm is cut from it such that its edge touches the edge of the bigger disc, find the location of centre of mass of the new system.

The ratio of electric force to gravitational force between two particles having charges  $q_1$ ,  $q_2$  and masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  respectively is (where symbols have their usual meanings)

**A**

$$\frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 m_1 m_2 G}{q_1 q_2}$$

**B**

$$\frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 G m_1 m_2}{q_1 q_2 r^4}$$

**C**

$$\frac{q_1 q_2 r^4}{4\pi\epsilon_0 G m_1 m_2}$$

**D**

$$\frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 m_1 m_2}$$

In given DC circuit, find current for  $R = 12\ \Omega$  in steady state.

**A**

2 A

**B**

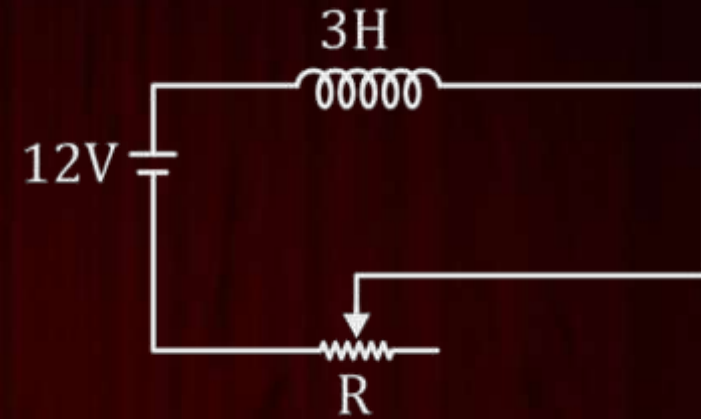
1 A

**C**

3 A

**D**

4 A



The key shown in the circuit is closed at  $t = 0$ .

Choose the incorrect option regarding the conditions at  $t = 0$

**A**

Current in the circuit is zero

**B**

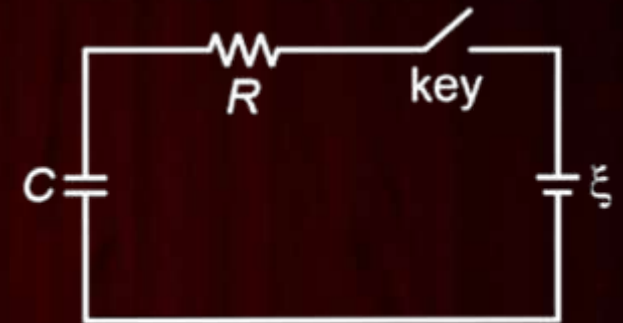
Voltage across the capacitor is minimum

**C**

Current in the circuit is maximum

**D**

Voltage across resistance is maximum



Self-inductance depends on

**A**

Only on geometry

**B**

Only on medium property

**C**

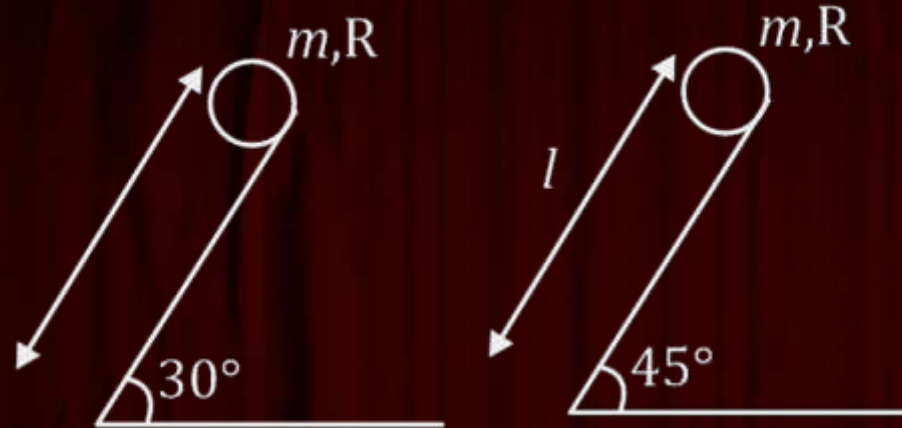
Geometry and medium property

**D**

Value of current through inductor



A solid sphere is rolling on an inclined plane as given below. Find the ratio of  $V_1 : V_2$  when sphere reaches at bottom of the inclined plane



Find the equation of magnetic field for the give equation of electric field (for EM wave).

$$E = E_0(4\hat{i} - 3\hat{j})\cos(\omega t - kz)$$

- A**  $\vec{B} = \frac{E_0}{c}(3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j})\cos(\omega t - kz)$
- B**  $\vec{B} = \frac{E_0}{c}(-3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j})\cos(\omega t - kz)$
- C**  $\vec{B} = \frac{E_0}{c}(3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j})\sin(\omega t - kz)$
- D**  $\vec{B} = \frac{E_0}{c}(-3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j})\sin(\omega t - kz)$

A bullet at 300 K hits a wooden block. The melting point is 600 K, and the total work done is 500 J. If the specific heat capacity is  $0.442 \text{ J/g} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$  and the latent heat is  $247 \text{ J/g}$ . Find the mass of the bullet.

**A**

1.32 g

**B**

0.50 g

**C**

2.50 g

**D**

3.00 g

A force  $\vec{F} = x^2y\hat{i} + y^2\hat{j}$  is acting on a body and body is moved from  $(0,0)$  to  $(4, 2)$  in a plane  $x + y = 10$ . Find work done by this force.

Given a convex lense of refractive index  $\mu_2$  in a liquid of refractive index  $\mu_1$ ,  $\mu_1 < \mu_2$  having radii of curvature  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  surface a silver polished. Where should an object be placed on the optic axis so that the real and inverted image is formed a the same place.

- A**  $\frac{(\mu_2 + \mu_1)|R_1|}{(\mu_2 - \mu_1)}$
- B**  $\frac{\mu_1|R_1| \cdot |R_2|}{\mu_2(|R_1| + |R_1| - \mu_1|R_2|)}$
- C**  $\frac{\mu_1|R_1||R_2|}{\mu_2(2|R_1| + |R_2|) - \mu_1\sqrt{|R_1| \cdot |R_2|}}$
- D**  $\frac{\mu_1|R_1| \cdot |R_2|}{\mu_2(|R_1| + |R_2|) - \mu_1|R_1|}$