

JEE MAIN 2025

PAPER DISCUSSION

Attempt : 01

Date : 22nd Jan 2024

Shift : 01

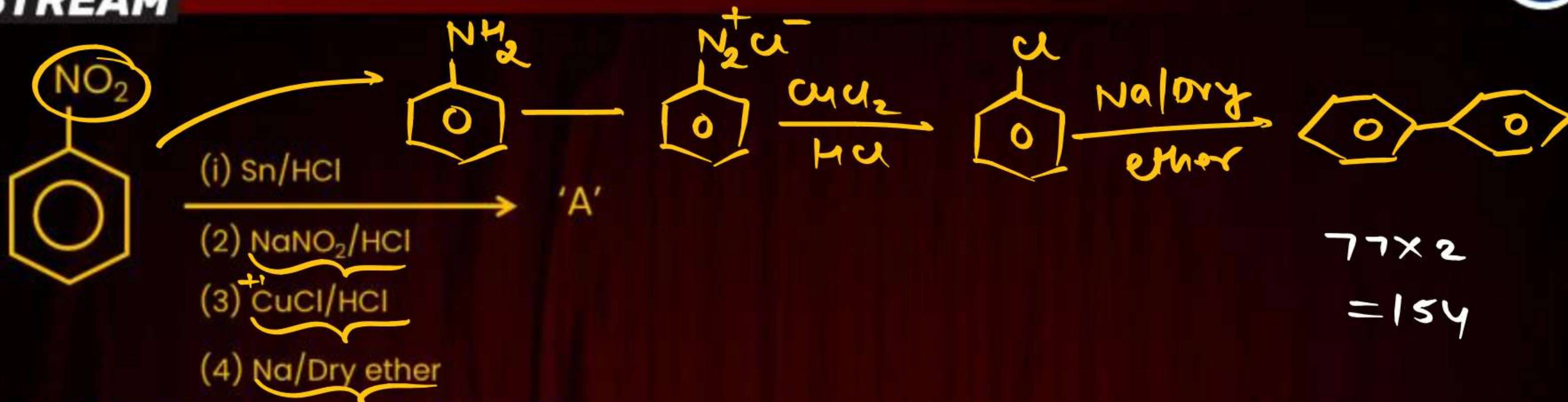


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Organic *Chemistry*



Molecular weight of 'A' = ?

$$77 \times 2 = 154$$

Calculate Number of stereoisomers of $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} = \text{CH} - \underset{\text{OH}}{\underset{|}{\text{CH}}} - \text{CH}_3$

$$2^n = 2^2 = \textcircled{4}$$

Weight of the organic compound is 180 g and the weight of the AgCl precipitated 143.5 g. Calculate the estimation of Cl in _____ %

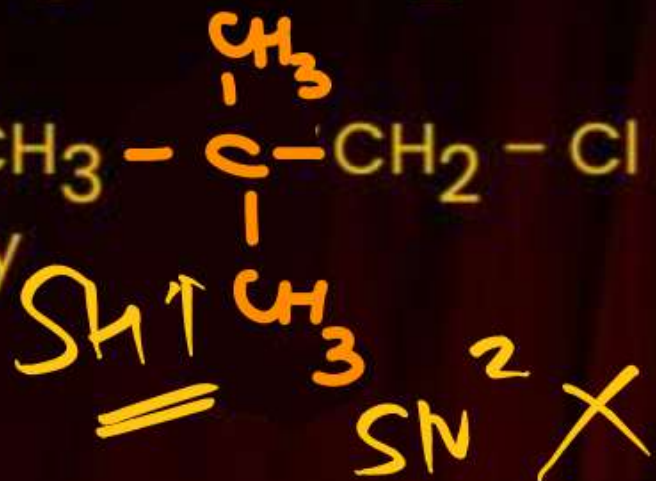
wt of Cl = 35.5 g

Wt of Ag = 180 g.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Wt of AgCl} &= 143.5 \text{ g} \\ \text{Wt of Cl} &= 35.5 \text{ g} \\ \text{Wt of Ag} &= 180 \text{ g} \\ \text{Wt of organic compound} &= 180 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Cl} &= \frac{35.5}{143.5} \times \frac{W_{\text{AgCl}}}{W_{\text{oc}}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{35.5}{143.5} \times \frac{143.5}{180} \times 100 \\ &= 19.7 \approx 20 \% \end{aligned}$$

Statement - I: $\text{CH}_3 - \text{O} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{Cl}$ will show nucleophilic substitution by SN_1 mechanism in protic medium

Statement - II: $\text{CH}_3 - \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{Cl}$ will undergo nucleophilic substitution via SN_2 mechanism easy



A

Statement - I and statement - II both are correct

B

Statement - I and statement - II both are incorrect

C

Statement - I is correct but statement - II is incorrect

D

Statement - I is incorrect but statement - II is correct

Which of the following acid is present in Vitamin C?

A

Saccharic acid

B

Aspartic acid

C

Adipic acid

D

Ascorbic acid

$MP \propto \text{C.L.E}$

Identify the incorrect statement

A

MP of Cis 2 butene is greater than tran 2-butene.

B

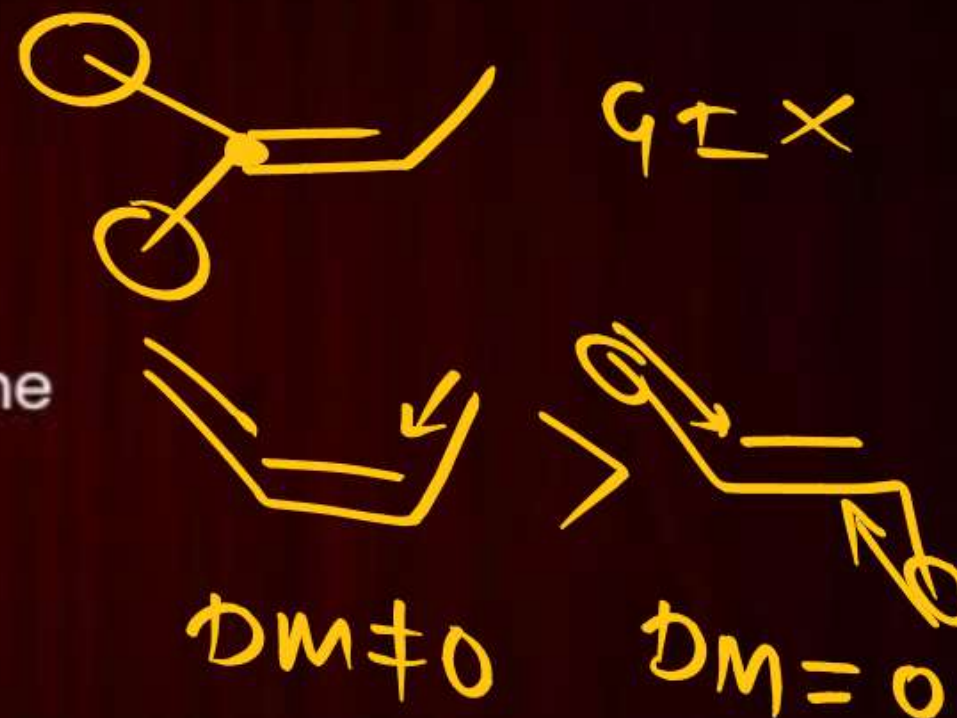
2-methyl 2-butene can have two geometrical isomer

C

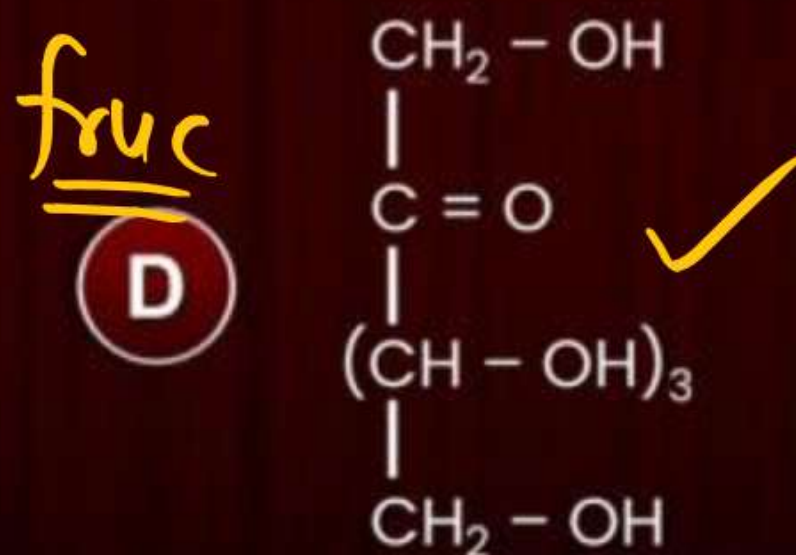
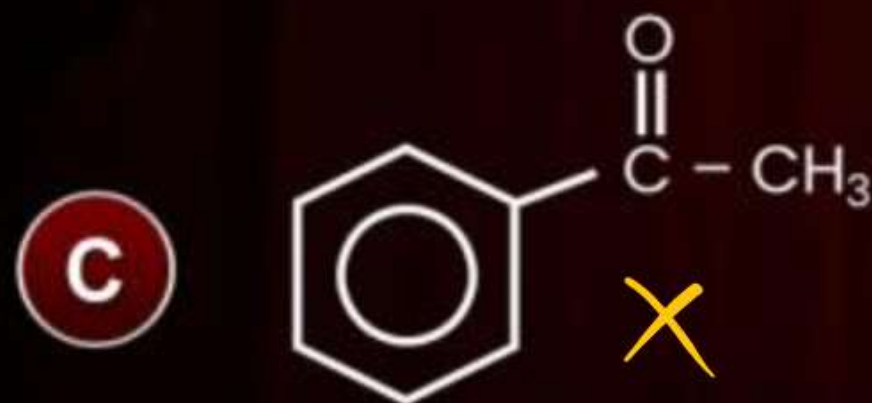
DP moment of cis 2 butene is greater than trans 2 butene

D

In trans isomer identical groups are opposite direction

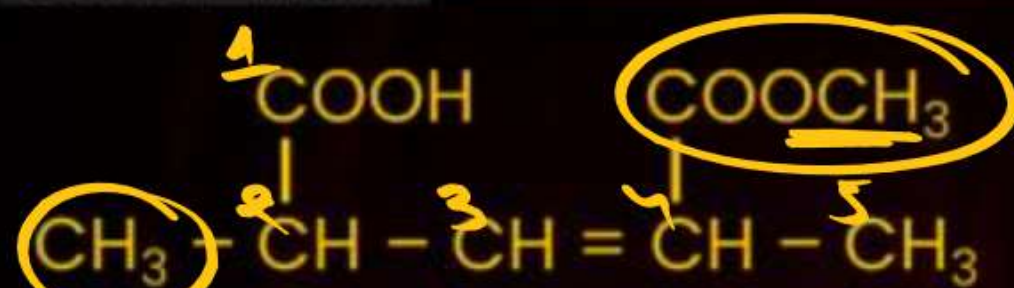


Total no. of comp. gives positive test with Fehling's solution?



Ali A'd ✓
Aro A'd ✗
ket ✗

Ans (2)



IUPAC Name ?

A

4-methoxycarboxyl-2-methylpent-3-enoic acid

B

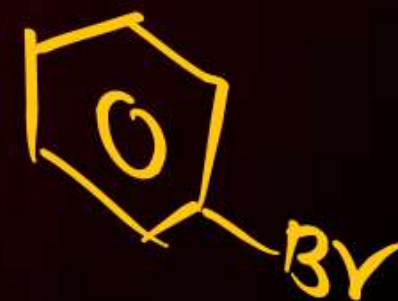
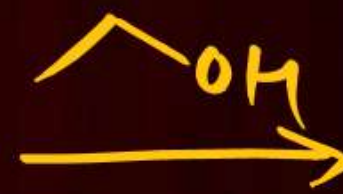
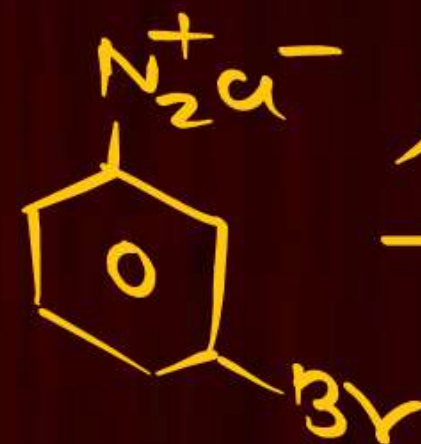
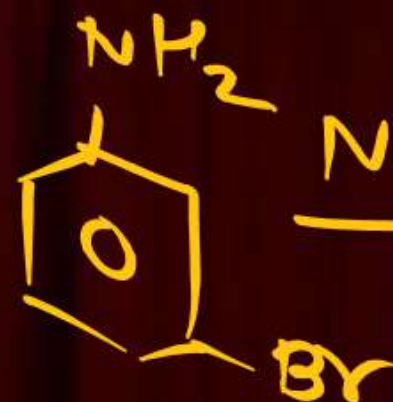
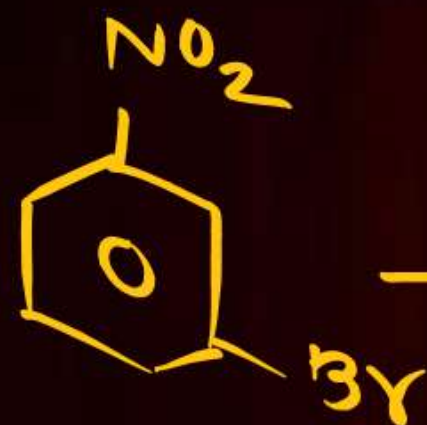
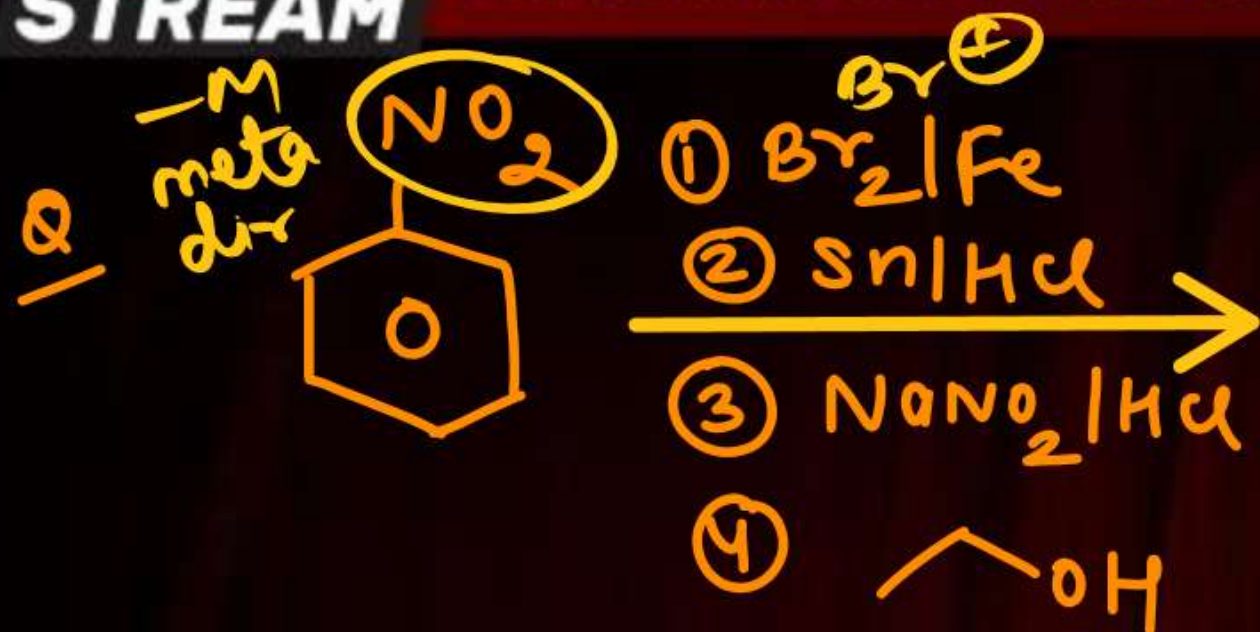
3-methoxycarboxyl-2-methylpent-3-enoic acid

C

5-methoxycarboxyl-2-methylpent-3-enoic acid

D

2-methoxycarboxyl-3-methylpent-3-enoic acid



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PAPER DISCUSSION

Sub : Physics

Attempt : 01

Date : 12th Jan 2024

Shift : 01



Find the dimensions of $\frac{B}{\mu_0}$

- A** [AL]
- B** [AL⁻¹]
- C** [MAL]
- D** [MALT⁻¹]

Solid sphere of mass M , radius R exerts force F on a point mass. Now a concentric spherical mass $M/7$ is removed. what is new force ?

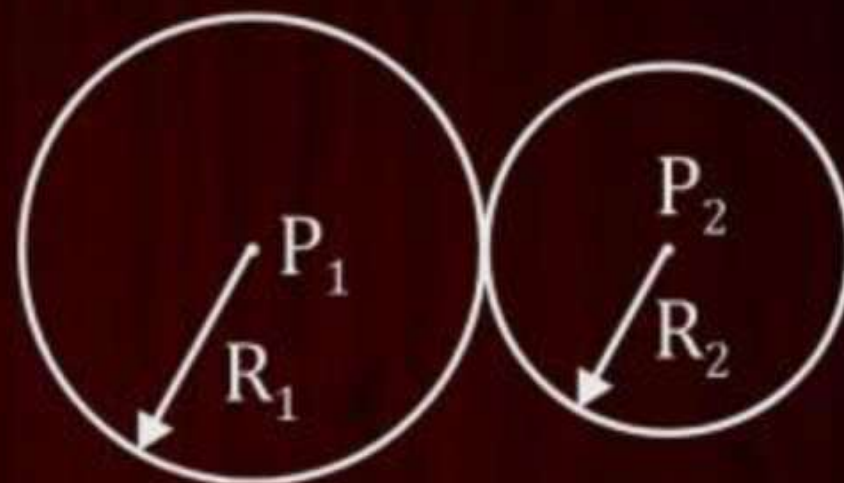
- A** $F/7$
- B** $6F/7$
- C** $5F/7$
- D** $3F/7$

Assertion: When YDSE set up is dipped in a denser medium than the fringe width decreases.

Reason: Speed of light decreases in denser medium but frequency of light remains same.

Find the radius of curvature of the common surface of two bubbles ($R_1 > R_2$)

- A** $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$
- B** $R = \frac{2R_1 R_2}{R_1 - R_2}$
- C** $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 - R_2}$
- D** $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{(R_1 - R_2)}$



An electron in the group state of the hydrogen atom has the orbit, radius of 5.0×10^{-10} m while that for the electron in third excited state is 8.48×10^{-10} m. The ratio of the de-Broglie wavelength of electron in the ground state to that in the excited state is:

A

9

B

3

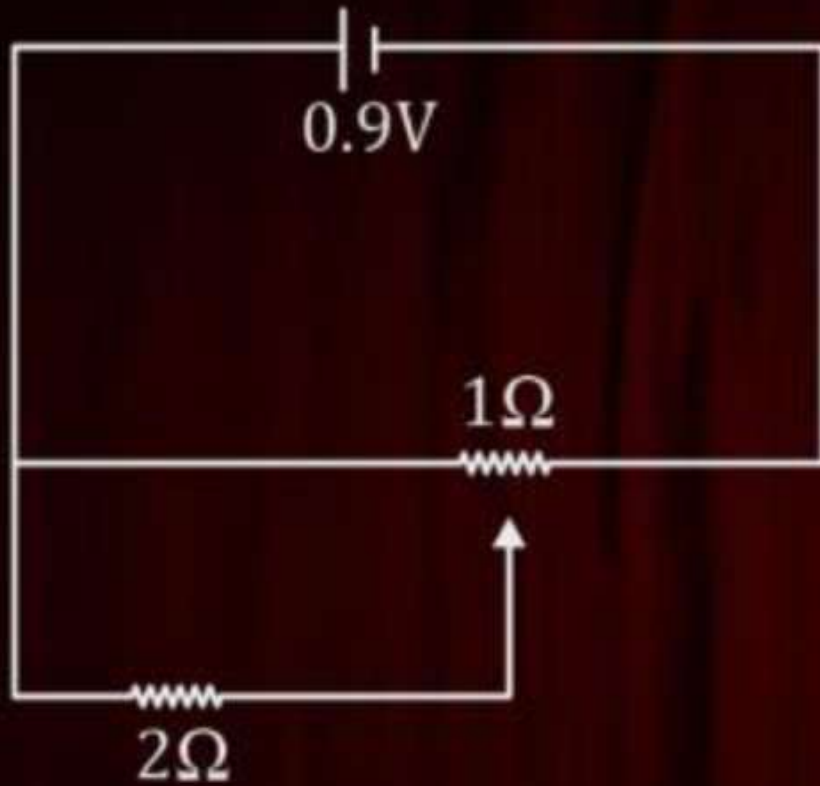
C

4

D

16

Find current in the circuit, Jockey is at middle point on 1Ω

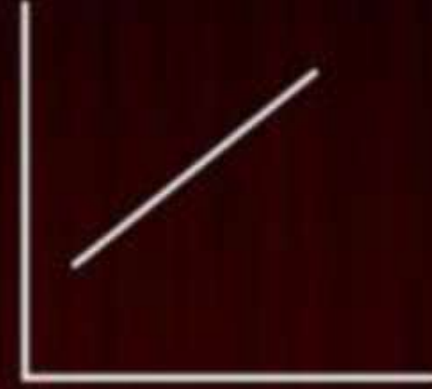
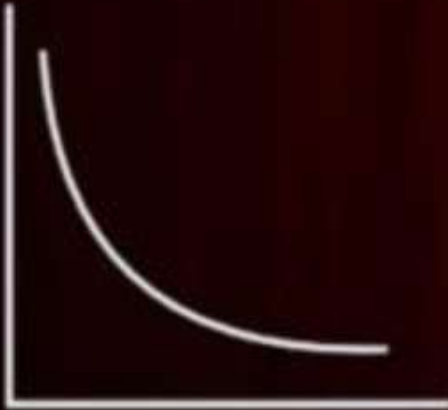


Statement I- In a vernier callipers, one vernier scale division is smaller than one main scale division.

Statement II- The vernier constant is given by one main scale division multiplied by the number of vernier scale divisions.

- 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.

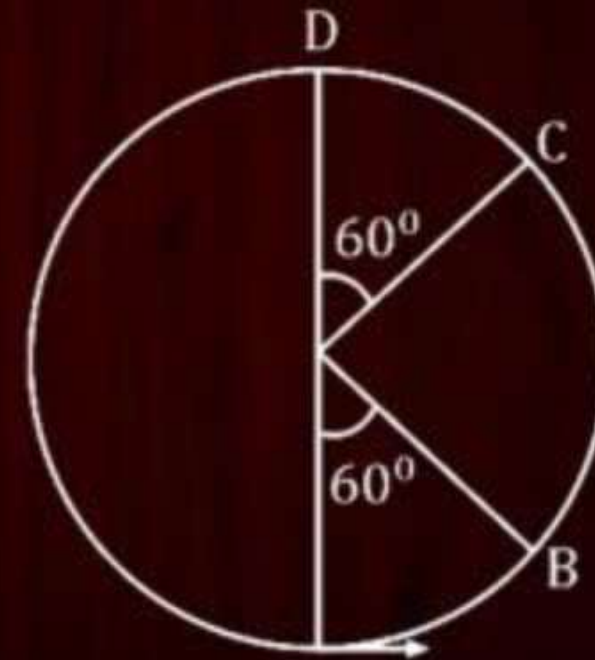
Identify the correct graph between the resistivity of conductor and temperature

A**B****C****D**

From a sphere of mass M and radius R , a cavity of radius $R/2$ is created. Find the moment of inertia about an axis passing through the centre of sphere.

A bob of mass m is suspended at a point 'O' by a light string of length ' l ' and left to perform vertical motion (circular) as shown in figure. Initially by applying horizontal velocity V_0 at the point 'A', the string becomes slack when the bob reaches at the point 'D'. The ratio of the K.E of the bob at the points B and C is

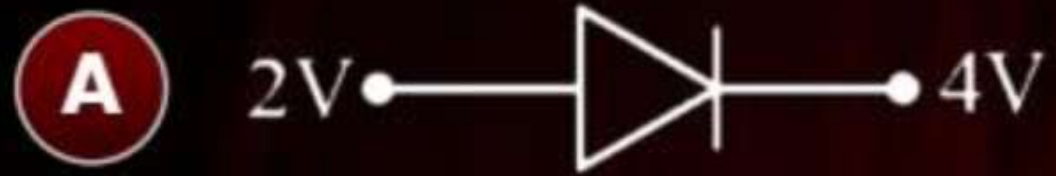
- A** 2
- B** 4
- C** 1
- D** 3



A Parallel plate capacitor of capacitance $40\ \mu\text{F}$ is connected to a $100\ \text{V}$ power supply now the intermediate space between the plates is filled with a dielectric material of dielectric constant $K = 2$. So due to the introduction dielectric the extra charge and the change in electrostatic energy in the capacitor respectively is:

- A** $2\ \text{mc}$ and $0.4\ \text{J}$
- B** $2\ \text{mc}$ and $0.2\ \text{J}$
- C** $4\ \text{mc}$ and $0.2\ \text{J}$
- D** $8\ \text{mc}$ and $2\ \text{J}$

Identify the diode connected in forward bias



What amount of heat is required to convert 1 gm of ice at -10°C into steam at 110°C ?

- A** $\Delta Q = 730 \text{ cal}$
- B** $\Delta Q = 1100 \text{ cal}$
- C** $\Delta Q = 930 \text{ cal}$
- D** $\Delta Q = 900 \text{ cal}$

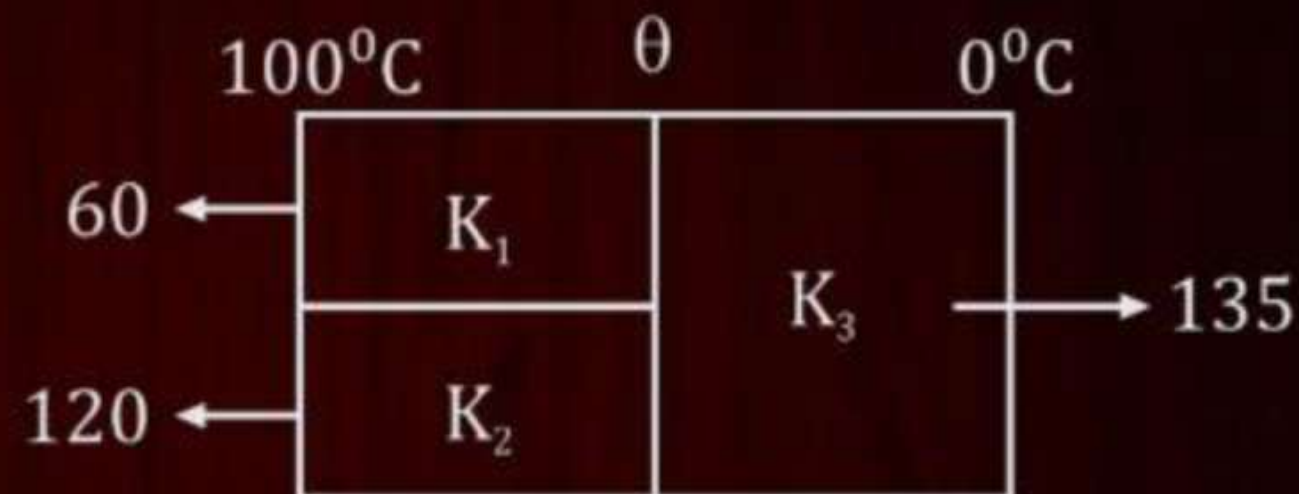
Statement I- When non – ideal batteries are connected in parallel then the resultant emf is lesser than either of the battery

Statement II- When non – ideal batteries are connected in parallel then the resultant resistance of their internal resistance is smaller than either of the resistance

- A** I true , II false
- B** I false, II true
- C** Both true
- D** Both false

In the diagram given below, the value of coefficients of thermal conductivity, $K_1 = 60$, $K_2 = 120 \text{ W/mC}$, $K_3 = 135 \text{ W/mC}$. The temperature at the left most end is 100°C and right most end is 0°C find the temperature θ .

- A** 40°C
- B** 45°C
- C** 55°C
- D** 60°C



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PAPER DISCUSSION

Sub : Mathematics

Attempt : 01

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Shift : 01



A 5-letter word is to be made using any distinct 5 alphabets such that middle alphabet is M and letters should be in increasing order.

The shortest distance between the lines $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-1}{4}$ and $\frac{x+2}{7} = \frac{y-2}{8} = \frac{z+1}{2}$ is

A $\frac{88}{\sqrt{1277}}$

B $\frac{78}{\sqrt{1277}}$

C $\frac{66}{\sqrt{1277}}$

D $\frac{55}{\sqrt{1277}}$

Two balls are selected at random one by one without replacement from the bag containing 4 white and 6 black balls. If the probability that the first selected ball is black given that the second selected is also black, is m/n when $\gcd(m, n) = 1$, then $m + n = ?$

If $s_n = \sum_{r=0}^n T_r = \frac{(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)(2n+5)}{64}$ then find $\sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{T_r} =$

If $y^2 dx + \left(\frac{1}{y} - x\right) dy = 0$ and $x(1) = 1$ then find $x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

If $f(x) = \begin{cases} -3ax^2 - 2 & x < 1 \\ a^2 + bx & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ given $f(x)$ is continuous & differentiable. Area enclosed by $f(x)$ and line $y = -20$ is $\alpha + \beta\sqrt{3}$ then find $\alpha + \beta$.

$e^{5(\ln x)^2+3} = x^8$. Product of all real values of x .

If A be a 3×3 square matrix such that $\det(A) = -2$. If $\det(3\text{adj}(-6\text{adj}(3A))) = 2^n \times 3^m$, where $m \geq n$, then $3m + 2n$ is equal to

- A** 103
- B** 104
- C** 106
- D** 105

Let the triangle PQR be the image of the triangle with vertices $(1, 3)$, $(3, 1)$, $(2, 4)$ in the line $x + 2y = 2$. If the centroid ΔPQR is the point (α, β) then $15(\alpha - \beta)$ is equation

If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, find the number of non empty equivalence relation on set A

- A** 4
- B** 5
- C** 6
- D** 7

A coin tossed three times. Let x denote number of times tail follows a head. If μ and σ^2 denote the mean and variance of x the value of $64(\mu + \sigma^2)$.

a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n are in G.P.

$$a_1 a_5 = 28$$

$$a_2 + a_4 = 29$$

$$f(x) = 7(\tan x)^8 + 7(\tan x)^6 - 3(\tan x)^4 - 3(\tan^2 x)$$

$$I_1 = \int f(x) dx, I_2 = \int x f(x) dx$$

$$7I_1 + 12I_2$$

Let $f(x)$ be a real differentiable function such that $f(0) = 1$ and $f(x)f'(y) + f(y)f'(x)$ for all $x, y \in R$. Then $\sum_{n=1}^{100} \log_e f(n) =$

The Foci of hyperbola are $(1, 14)$ and $(1, -12)$ and passes through the point $(1, 6)$ then its latus rectum is

$$\sum_{n=1}^5 \frac{{}^{11}C_{2r+1}}{2r+2} = \frac{m}{n}, \gcd(m, n) = 1,$$

$$m - n = ?$$

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\},$$

$$B = \left\{ \frac{m}{n}, m > n, m, n \in A, \gcd(m, n) = 1 \right\}$$

Then no. of elements in B = ?

- A** 31
- B** 33
- C** 29
- D** 28

If $f(x) = 16(\sec^{-1}x)^2 + (\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}x)^2$ then the max. and min. value of $f(x)$ is respectively,

A $\frac{1001\pi^2}{33}$ and $\frac{2\pi^2}{9}$

B $\frac{1117\pi^2}{68}$ and $\frac{4\pi^2}{17}$

C $\frac{1105\pi^2}{68}$ and $\frac{4\pi^2}{17}$

D $\frac{1268\pi^2}{27}$ and $\frac{3\pi^2}{16}$

If $8 = 3 + \frac{1}{4}(3 + p) + \frac{1}{4^2}(3 + p^2) + \dots \infty$, then the value of p is

- A** $\frac{14}{5}$
- B** $\frac{16}{5}$
- C** $\frac{3}{5}$
- D** $\frac{4}{5}$

Area outside the parabola and inside the circle $(x - 2\sqrt{3})^2 + y^2 = 12$ and parabola $y^2 = 2\sqrt{3}x$.

Coefficient of x^{2012} in the expansion of $(1 - x)^{2008} (1 + x + x^2)^{2007}$

- A** 0
- B** 1
- C** 2
- D** 3

Thank
YOU

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Physical *Chemistry*

Compare boiling point of given solutions

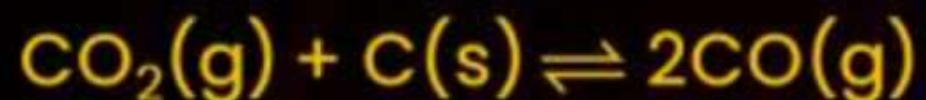
- (i) 10^{-4} M NaCl
- (ii) 10^{-3} M NaCl
- (iii) 10^{-2} M NaCl
- (iv) 10^{-4} M Urea

A I > II > III > IV

B III > II > I > IV

C II > I > III > IV

D II > I > II > IV



If initial pressure of CO_2 is 0.6 atm and after equilibrium is established, total pressure is 0.8 atm. Then, find K_p .

- A** 0.4
- B** 0.2
- C** 0.6
- D** 0.8

Radius of electron in ground state for hydrogen is a_0 , then radius of electron in He^+ ion in 3rd excited state is a . Then $\frac{a_0}{a}$ is:

- A** $1/2$
- B** $1/4$
- C** $1/16$
- D** $1/8$

If a work function of Cs and Fr is 1.9 and 2.5 eV . If light of $\lambda = 500$ nanometre which element will show photoelectric effect.

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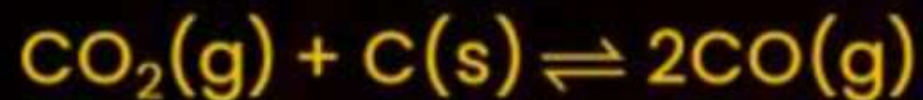
Physical *Chemistry*

Compare boiling point of given solutions

- | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| (i) | <u>10^{-4} M NaCl</u> | } | 2 |
| (ii) | 10^{-3} M NaCl | | |
| (iii) | 10^{-2} M NaCl | | |
| (iv) | <u>10^{-4} M Urea</u> | } | 1 |

$$\Delta T_b = i K_b m$$

- A** I > II > III > IV
- B** III > II > I > IV
- C** II > I > III > IV
- D** II > I > II > IV



If initial pressure of CO_2 is 0.6 atm and after equilibrium is established, total pressure is 0.8 atm. Then, find K_p .

A 0.4

B 0.2

C 0.6

D 0.8

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) & + & \text{C}(\text{s}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{CO}(\text{g}) \\ 0.6 & & 0 \\ 0.6-p & & 2p \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K_p = \frac{p_{\text{CO}}^2}{p_{\text{CO}_2}} \\ = \frac{(0.2 \times 2)^2}{0.4} \\ = \frac{(0.4)^2}{(0.4)} = 0.4 \end{array} \right.$$
$$0.6 - p + 2p = 0.8$$
$$p = 0.2$$

Radius of electron in ground state for hydrogen is a_0 , then radius of electron in He^+ ion in 3rd excited state is a . Then $\frac{a_0}{a}$ is:

A $1/2$

B $1/4$

C $1/16$

D $1/8$

$n=4$

$$a = (r_{\text{He}^+})_4 = a_0 \frac{4^2}{2} = 8a_0$$

$$\frac{a_0}{a} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{\left(\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \text{D.B.} \end{array} \right)_1}{\left(\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \text{D.B.} \end{array} \right)_4}$$

$$= \frac{x}{4x} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x \\ 2x \\ 3x \\ 4x \\ 5x \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

If a work function of Cs and Fr is 1.9 and 2.5 eV. If light of $\lambda = 500$ nanometre which element will show photoelectric effect.

$$\Delta E_{ev} = \frac{1240}{500} = 2.48 \text{ eV}$$

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = 2.4845$$

[Coll. prop.
Bohr model]



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Mathematics

Easy

A 5-letter word is to be made using any distinct 5 alphabets such that middle alphabet is M and letters should be in increasing order.

$$\underbrace{\quad \quad}_{{}^1P_2} \quad \quad \quad \frac{M}{\quad} \quad \quad \underbrace{\quad \quad}_{{}^3P_2}$$

$${}^1P_2 \times {}^3P_2$$

Easy

The shortest distance between the lines $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-1}{4}$ and $\frac{x+2}{7} = \frac{y-2}{8} = \frac{z+1}{2}$ is

A $\frac{88}{\sqrt{1277}}$

B $\frac{78}{\sqrt{1277}}$

C $\frac{66}{\sqrt{1277}}$

D $\frac{55}{\sqrt{1277}}$

$$\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 7 & 8 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \quad d_{\min} = \frac{|(a_2 - a_1) \cdot (\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2)|}{|\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2|}$$

$$\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2 = \hat{i} [6 - 32] - \hat{j} [4 - 28] + \hat{k} [16 - 21]$$

$$= -26\hat{i} + 24\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$$

$$|\vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2| = \sqrt{26^2 + 24^2 + 5^2}$$

$$\vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_1 = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{k}$$

$$N^r = -26 \times 3 - 10$$

$$= -78 - 10 = -88$$

$$d_{\min} = \frac{88}{\sqrt{1277}}$$

M

Two balls are selected at random one by one without replacement from the bag containing 4 white and 6 black balls. If the probability that the first selected ball is black given that the second selected is also black, is m/n when $\gcd(m, n) = 1$, then $m + n = ?$

4W
6B

$$P(A/B) =$$

$$\frac{\cancel{6/10} \times \cancel{5/9}}{\cancel{4/10} \times \cancel{6/9} + \cancel{6/10} \times \cancel{5/9}}$$

$$\frac{5}{4+5}$$

$$= 5/9$$

$$P = \frac{BB}{(WB + BB)}$$

Easy

If $y^2 dx + \left(\frac{1}{y} - x\right) dy = 0$ and $x(1) = 1$ then find $x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

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

$$y^2 \frac{dx}{dy} - x = -\frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} - x \frac{1}{y^2} = -\frac{1}{y^3}$$

$$\text{IF} = e^{-\int \frac{1}{y^2} dy} = e^{\frac{1}{y}}$$

$$x e^{\frac{1}{y}} = -\int \frac{1}{y^3} e^{\frac{1}{y}} dy$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = t \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{y^2} dy = dt$$

$$x e^{\frac{1}{y}} = \int t e^t dt$$

$$x e^{\frac{1}{y}} = t e^t - e^t + c$$

$$x e^{\frac{1}{y}} = \frac{1}{y} e^{\frac{1}{y}} - e^{\frac{1}{y}} + c$$

$$x=1, y=1$$

$$e = e - e + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{c=e}$$

$$y=\frac{1}{2}, x=?$$

Easy

$$e^{5(\ln x)^2 + 3} = x^8 \quad \text{Product of all real values of } x.$$

$$e^{5(\ln x)^2 + 3} = x^8$$

ln both sides

$$(5(\ln x)^2 + 3) = 8 \ln x$$

$$\ln x = t$$

$$5t^2 + 3 = 8t$$

$$5t^2 - 8t + 3 = 0$$

$$5t^2 - 5t - 3t + 3 = 0$$

$$(5t - 3)(t - 1) = 0$$

$$t = 3/5, 1$$

$$\ln x = 3/5 \quad \text{or} \quad \ln x = 1$$

$$x = e^{3/5} \quad \text{or} \quad x = e$$

$$e^{3/5} \cdot e^1 = e^{3/5 + 1} = \underline{e^{8/5}}$$

If $s_n = \sum_{r=0}^n T_r = \frac{(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)(2n+5)}{64}$ then find $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{T_r} =$

$$T_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$$

$$\frac{(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)(2n+5)}{64} - \frac{(2n-3)(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)}{64}$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} (2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3) \left[(2n+5) - (2n-3) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left[(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{T_r} = \frac{8}{(2r-1)(2r+1)(2r+3)}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_r} = \frac{8}{4} \frac{(2r+3) - (2r-1)}{(2r-1)(2r+1)(2r+3)}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_r} = 2 \left[\frac{1}{(2r-1)(2r+1)} - \frac{1}{(2r+1)(2r+3)} \right]$$

$$1 \quad 2 \left[\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} \right]$$

$$1 \quad 2 \left[\frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} - \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7} \right]$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\left[\dots - 0 \right]$$

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{2}{3}$$

If $f(x) = \begin{cases} -3ax^2 - 2 & x < 1 \\ a^2 + bx & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ given $f(x)$ is continuous and differentiable. a > 1

Area enclosed by $f(x)$ and line $y = -20$ is $\alpha + \beta\sqrt{3}$ then find $\alpha + \beta$.

$$-3a - 2 = a^2 + b$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -6ax \\ b \end{cases}$$

$$b = -6a$$

$$-3a - 2 = a^2 - 6a$$

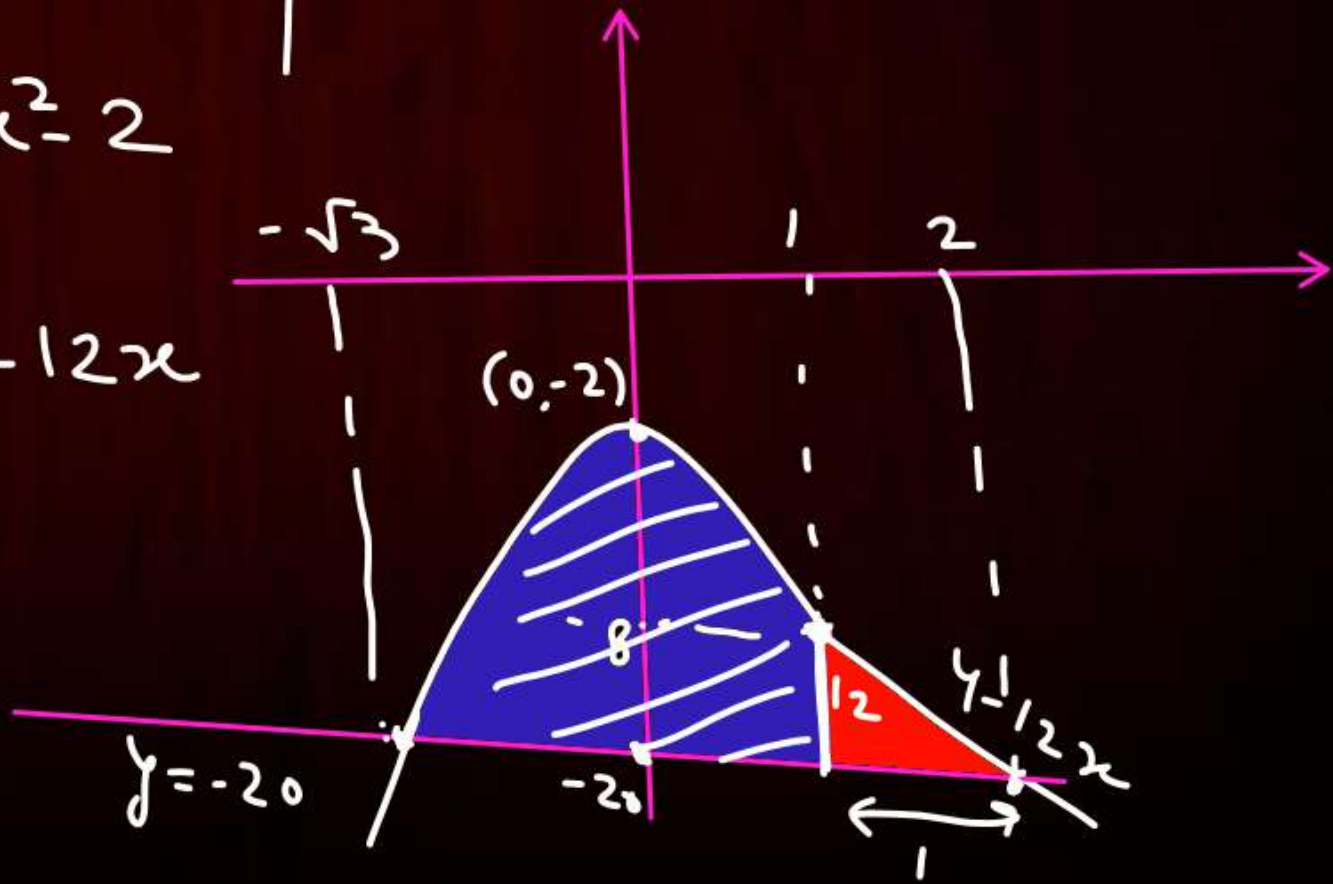
$$a^2 - 3a + 2 = 0$$

$$a = 2, 1$$

$$a = 2 \Rightarrow b = -12$$

~~$$a = 1, b = -6$$~~

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -6x^2 - 2 \\ 4 - 12x \end{cases}$$



$$-6x^2 - 2 = -20$$

$$-6x^2 = -18$$

$$x^2 = 3$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

$$\boxed{x < 1}$$

$$4 - 12x = -20$$

$$4 + 20 = 12x$$

$$24 = 12x$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^1 (y_p - (-20)) dx + \frac{6}{2} x^2 \Big|_{-\sqrt{3}}^1$$

(M)

If A be a 3×3 square matrix such that $\det(A) = -2$. If $\det(3 \operatorname{adj}(-6 \operatorname{adj}(3A))) = 2^{m+n} 3^{mn}$ where $m > n$ then find $4m + 3n$.

$$m+n=10$$

$$mn=21$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} m=7 \\ n=3 \end{matrix}}$$

$$4 \times 7 + 3 \times 3$$

$$28 + 9 = 37$$

$$| 3 \operatorname{adj}(-6 \operatorname{adj} 3A) |$$

$$| 3 \operatorname{adj}(-6 \times 3^2 \operatorname{adj} A) |$$

$$| 3 \cdot 6^2 \cdot 3^4 \operatorname{adj}(\operatorname{adj} A) |$$

$$3^3 \cdot 6^6 \cdot 3^{12} | \operatorname{adj}(\operatorname{adj} A) |$$

$$3^3 \cdot 3^6 \cdot 2^6 \cdot 3^{12}$$

$$|A|^{(n-1)^2} = 3^{21} \cdot 2^6 |A|^4 = 3^{21} \cdot 2^6 \cdot 2^4$$

⑤

Let the triangle PQR be the image of the triangle with vertices (1, 3), (3, 1), (2, 4) in the line $x + 2y = 2$. If the centroid ΔPQR is the point (α, β) then $15(\alpha - \beta)$ is equation

$$\frac{x-2}{2 \times 1} = \frac{y-8/3}{2 \times 2} = - \left[\frac{2 + 16/3 - 2}{5} \right]$$

$$\frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y-8/3}{4} = - \frac{16}{15}$$

$$\frac{x-2}{2} = - \frac{16}{15}$$

$$x-2 = - \frac{32}{15}$$

$$x = 2 - \frac{32}{15}$$

$$x = -2/15$$

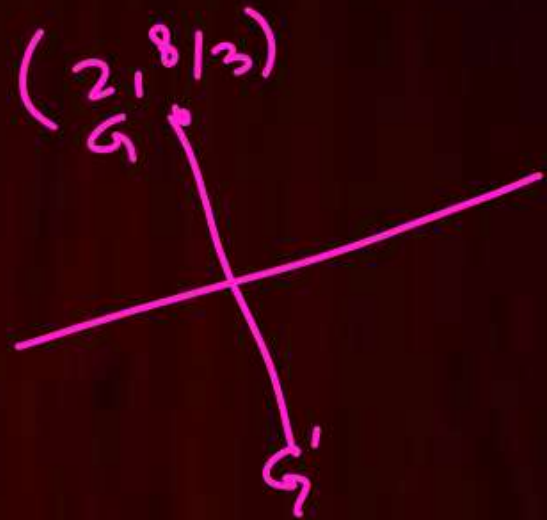
$$y-8/3 = - \frac{64}{15}$$

$$y = \frac{40}{15} - \frac{64}{15}$$

$$y = - \frac{24}{15}$$

$$15 \left[-\frac{2}{15} + \frac{24}{15} \right] = 22$$

$G \left[\frac{6}{3}, \frac{8}{3} \right] = \left[2, \frac{8}{3} \right]$



If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, find the number of non empty equivalence relation on set A

A 4

B 5 ✓

C 6

D 7

$$\{(1,1) (2,2) (3,3)\}$$

$$(1,1) (2,2) (3,3) (1,2) (2,1)$$

$$(1,3) (3,1)$$

$$(2,3) (3,2)$$

$$\{(1,1) (2,2) (3,3) (1,2) (2,1) (1,3) (3,1) (2,3) (3,2)\}$$

a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n are in G.P.

$$a_1 a_5 = 28$$

$$a_2 + a_4 = 29$$

Find $a_6 = ?$

$$a_5 = ar^4$$

$$a ar^4 = 28$$

$$\boxed{a^2 r^4 = 28} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\boxed{ar + ar^3 = 29} \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

α

β

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha + \beta &= 29 \\ \alpha \beta &= 28 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 - 29x + 28 = 0 \quad \swarrow \quad 28$$

$$ar = 1$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$ar^3 = 28$$

$$\boxed{r^2 = 28}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_6 &= ar^5 \\ &= ar r^4 \\ &= 1 \cdot (28)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Let $f(x)$ be a real differentiable function such that $f(0) = 1$ and $f(x)f'(y) + f(y)f'(x)$ for all $x, y \in R$. Then $\sum_{n=1}^{100} \log_e f(n) =$

$$f(x+y) = f(x)f'(y) + f(y)f'(x)$$

$$y=0$$

$$f(x) = f(x)f'(0) + \underbrace{f(0)}_1 f'(x)$$

$$f(x) = f(x)f'(0) + f'(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}f(x) + f'(x) \quad \text{let } f'(0) = k$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{2} = f'(x)$$

$$f(0) = f(0)f'(0) + f'(0)$$

$$1 = 2f'(0)$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{dx}{2}$$

$$\ln y = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\sum x/2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{100 \times 101}{2}$$

Ⓔ ✓ The Foci of hyperbola are $(1, 14)$ and $(1, -12)$ and passes through the point $(1, 6)$ then its latus rectum is

$$2ae = 26$$

$$ae = 13 \quad \checkmark$$

$$e = 13/5$$

$$b^2 = a^2(e^2 - 1)$$

$$LR = 2b^2/a$$

$$P(1, 6)$$

$$|PF_1 - PF_2| = 2a$$

$$PF_1 = 8, PF_2 = 18$$

$$|8 - 18| = 2a$$

$$10 = 2a \Rightarrow a = 5$$

$$\sum_{r=0}^5 \frac{{}^{11}C_{2r+1}}{2r+2} = \frac{m}{n}, \gcd(m, n) = 1,$$

$$m - n = ?$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} m = 2^{11} - 1 \\ n = 12 \end{matrix}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sum_{r=0}^5 \frac{1}{12} {}^{12}C_{2r+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \left[{}^{12}C_2 + {}^{12}C_4 + {}^{12}C_6 + \dots + {}^{12}C_{12} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \left[{}^{12}C_0 + {}^{12}C_2 + {}^{12}C_4 + \dots + {}^{12}C_{12} - {}^{12}C_0 \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \left[2^{11} - 1 \right]$$

Area outside the parabola and inside the circle $(x - 2\sqrt{3})^2 + y^2 = 12$ and parabola $y^2 = 2\sqrt{3}x$.

$$r^2 = 12$$

$$r = 2\sqrt{3}$$

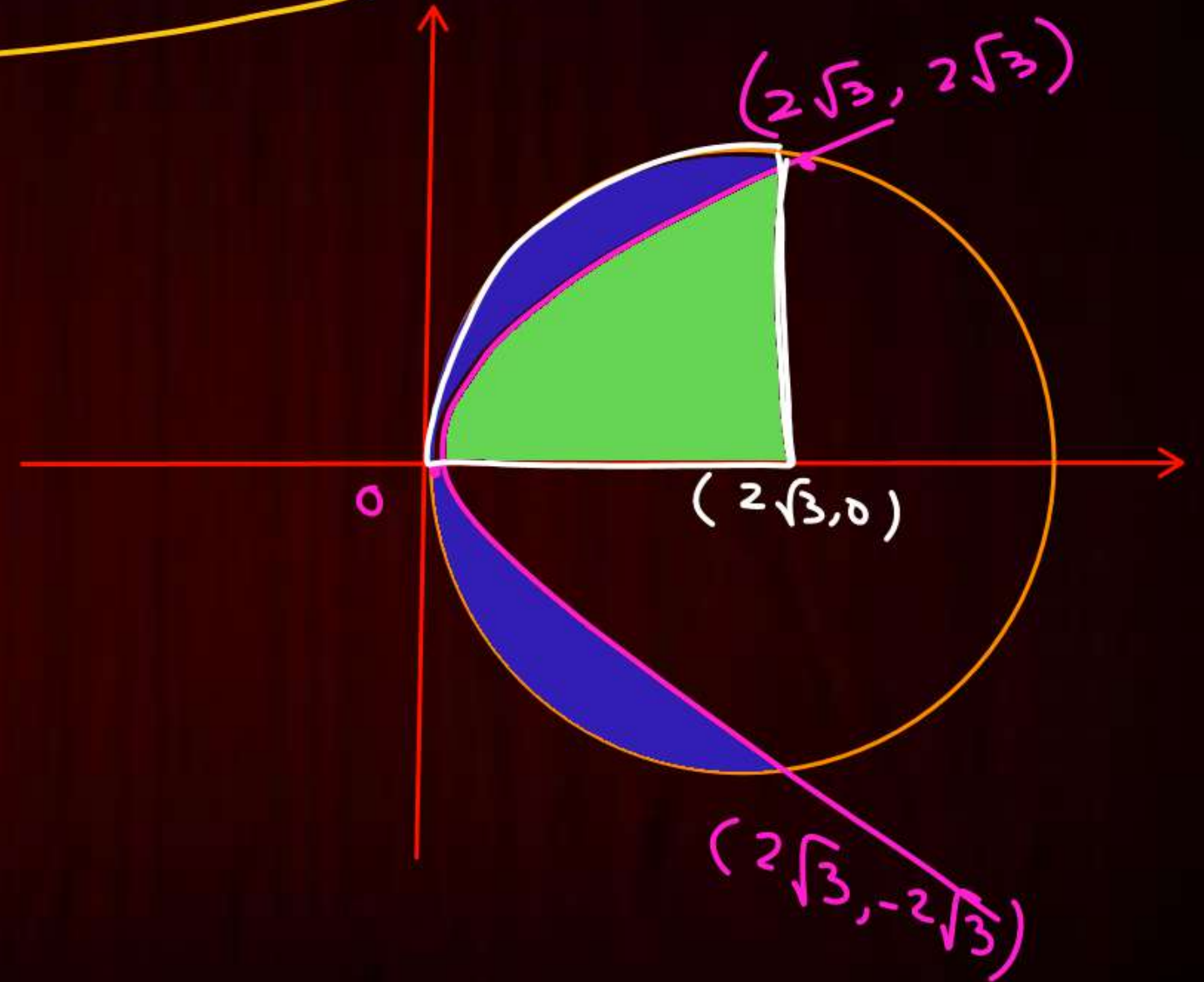
$$(x - 2\sqrt{3})^2 + 2\sqrt{3}x = 12$$

$$x^2 + 12 - 4\sqrt{3}x + 2\sqrt{3}x = 12$$

$$x^2 = 2\sqrt{3}x$$

$$x = 0, x = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Area} = 2 \left[\frac{\pi x^2}{4} - \int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} y_p dx \right]$$



$22\pi^2$

If $f(x) = 16((\sec^{-1}x)^2 + (\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}x)^2)$ then the sum of max. and min. value of $f(x)$ is

$$f(x)|_{\min} = 16 \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$\pi^2 + \pi^2 = 2\pi^2$$

$$f(x)|_{\max} \rightarrow 16 \left(0^2 + \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 \right)$$

$$16 \left[\pi^2 + \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$16 \left[\pi^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{4} \right]$$

$$16\pi^2 + 4\pi^2 = 20\pi^2$$

$$\sec^{-1}x \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$y = 16 \left[\theta^2 + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)^2 \right]$$

$$f(x) = 7(\tan x)^8 + 7(\tan x)^6 - 3(\tan x)^4 - 3(\tan^2 x)$$

$$I_1 = \int f(x) dx, I_2 = \int x f(x) dx$$

$$7I_1 + 12I_2$$

$$I_1 = \int f(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = 7 \tan^6 x (\tan^2 x + 1) - 3 \tan^2 x (\tan^2 x + 1)$$

$$\sec^2 x [7 \tan^6 x - 3 \tan^2 x]$$

$$I_1 = \int (7 \tan^6 x - 3 \tan^2 x) \sec^2 x dx$$

$$\int (7t^6 - 3t^2) dt \quad \tan x = t$$
$$= t^7 + 3 = (\tan x)^7 - (\tan x)^3$$

$$I_2 = \int x f(x) dx = x (\tan^7 x - \tan^3 x) - \int (\tan^7 x - \tan^3 x) dx$$

Circles lie in the second quadrant with radius 2 and touching both coordinate axes. Another circle with centre (2, 6) exactly intersects the first circle at two points then range of its radius is (a, b) then find (a + b).

$$|r_1 - r_2| < c_1 c_2 < r_1 + r_2$$

$$|r_2 - 2| < 4\sqrt{2} < 2 + r_2$$

$$-4\sqrt{2} < r_2 - 2 < 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$r_2 < 2 + 4\sqrt{2}$$

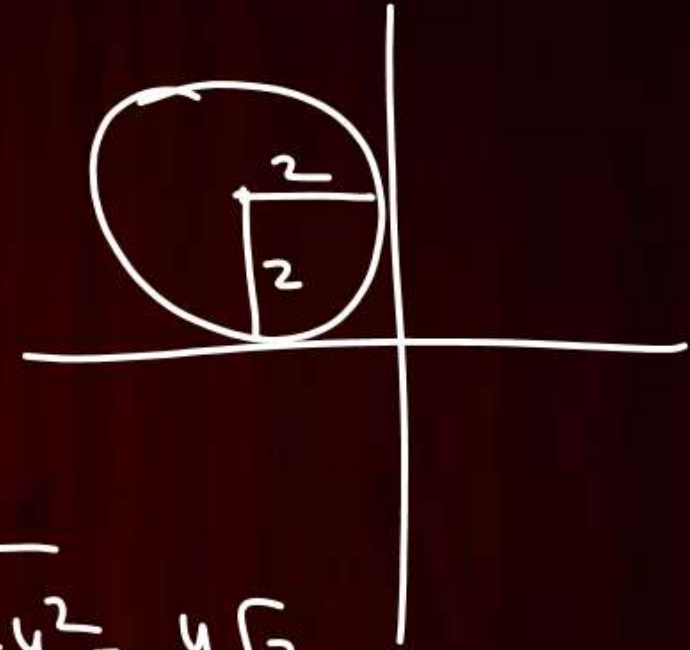
$$r_2 + 2 > 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$r_2 > 4\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$r = 2$$

$$C_1 (-2, 2)$$

$$C_2 (2, 6)$$



$$C_1 C_2 = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$a = 4\sqrt{2} - 2 \quad \& \quad b = 4\sqrt{2} + 2$$

A coin tossed three times. Let x denote number of times tail follows a head. If μ and σ^2 denote the mean and variance of x the value of $64(\mu + \sigma^2)$.

	x	$P(x_i)$	$x_i P(x_i)$	$x_i^2 P(x_i)$
HHH	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0
HHT	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0
THH	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0
HTH	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0
TTH	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0
THT	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0
HTT	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	0
TTT	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0
		$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$		

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{4}{8} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\},$$

$$B = \left\{ \frac{m}{n}, n > m, m, n \in A, \gcd(m, n) = 1 \right\}$$

Then no. of elements in B = ?

A 31 ✓

B 33

C 29

D 28

$$\begin{aligned} n=10, m &= 1, 3, 7, 9 \\ n=9, m &= 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 \\ n=8, m &= 1, 3, 5, 7 \\ n=7, m &= 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \\ n=6, m &= 1, 5 \\ n=5, m &= 1, 2, 3, 4 \\ n=4, m &= 1, 3 \\ &= \end{aligned}$$

$$m=3, n=1, 2$$

$$m=2, n=1$$

$$m=1, n \times$$

31

Thank
you

JEE MAIN 2025

PAPER DISCUSSION

Sub : Physics

Attempt : 01

Date : 12th Jan 2024

Shift : 01



Find the dimensions of $\frac{B}{\mu_0} = ?$

- A** [AL]
- B** [AL⁻¹]
- C** [MAL]
- D** [MALT⁻¹]

$$B = \mu_0 n i$$

$$\frac{B}{\mu_0} = n i = \frac{N}{L} I = [L^{-1} A]$$

Find the radius of curvature of the common surface of two bubbles ($R_1 > R_2$)

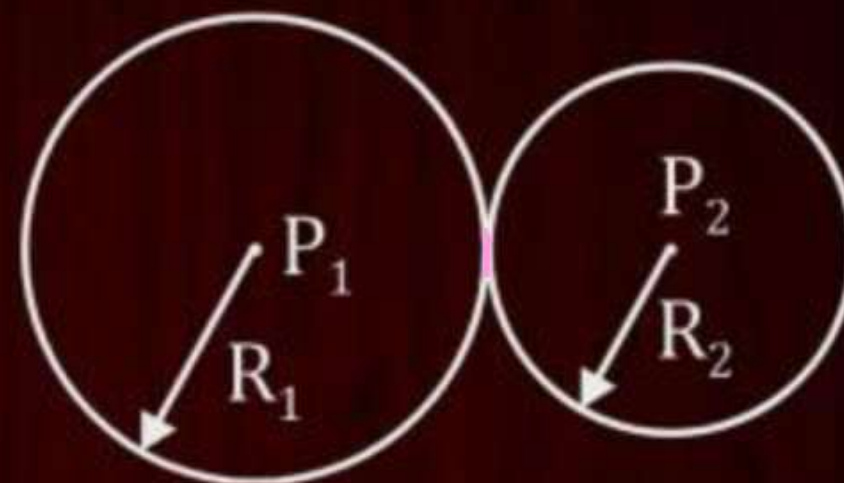
A $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$

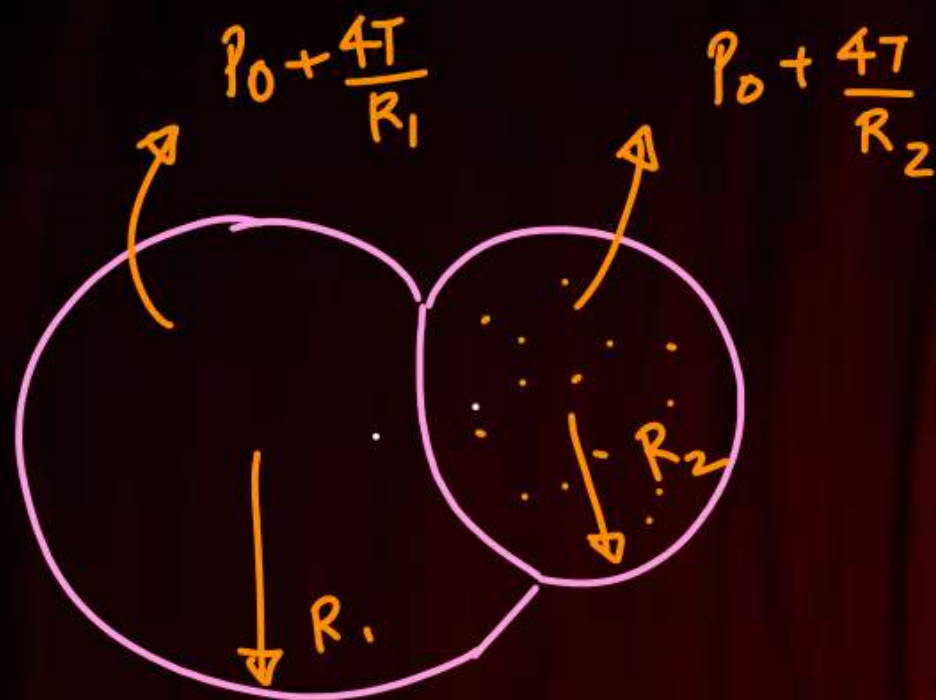
B $R = \frac{2R_1 R_2}{R_1 - R_2}$

C ✓ $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 - R_2}$
Ans

D $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{(R_1 - R_2)}$

$\uparrow P_i = P_{atm} + \frac{4T}{R}$
 \downarrow





$$p_0 + \frac{4T}{R_2} - \left(p_0 + \frac{4T}{R_1} \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{1}{R_{eq}}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 - R_2}$$

An electron in the group state of the hydrogen atom has the orbit, radius of 5.0×10^{-10} m while that for the electron in third excited state is 8.48×10^{-10} m. The ratio of the de-Broglie wavelength is electron om the ground state to that in the excited state is:

A

9

B

3

C

4

D

16

_____ $n=4$ (IIIrd excited) $n=4$.

_____ $n=3$

_____ $n=2$

_____ $n=1$

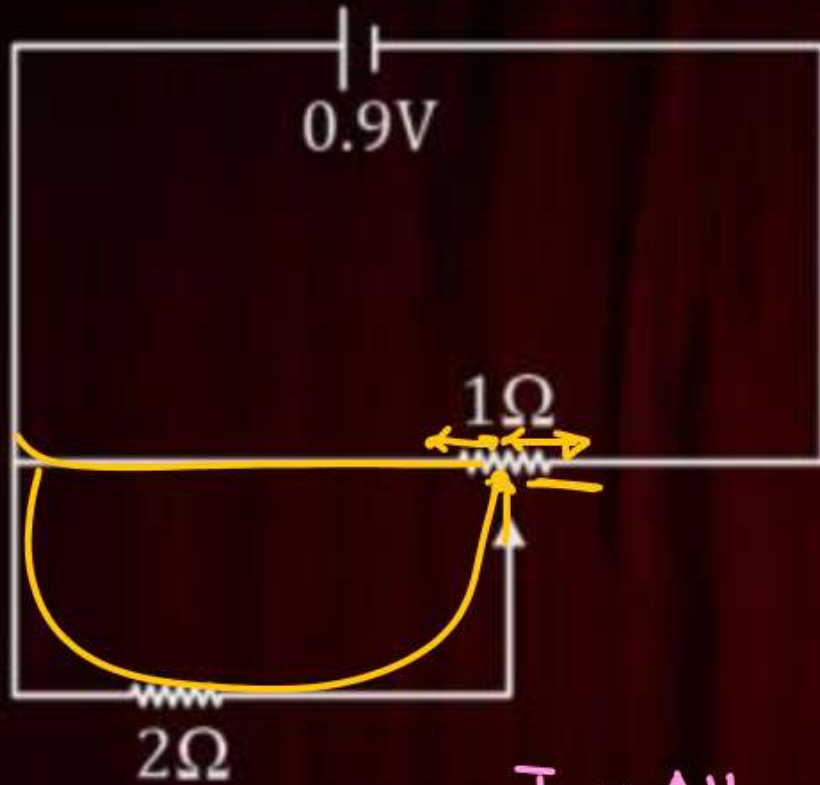
$$v_n = v_0 \frac{Z}{n}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_4} = \frac{h}{mv_1} \times \frac{mv_2}{h}$$

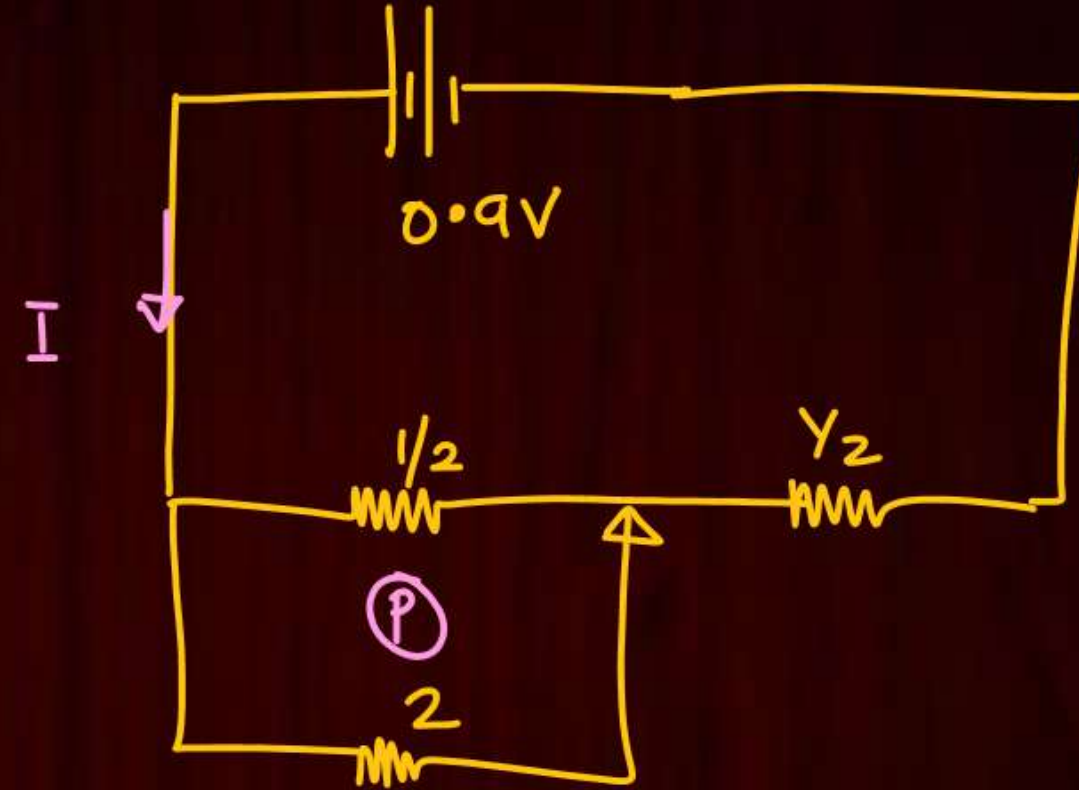
$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_4} = \frac{v_4}{v_1} = \frac{n_4}{n_1}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_4} = \frac{4}{1}$$

Find current in the circuit, Jockey is at middle point on 1Ω



$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{0.9 \times 10}{9} = 1$$



$$R_{eq} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2}}{2 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{ckt} &= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{4+5}{10} \\ &= \frac{9}{10} \end{aligned}$$

Assertion: When YDSE set up is dipped in a denser medium than the fringe width decreases. (T)

Reason: Speed of light decreases in denser medium but frequency of light remains same. (T)

Source dependent.

$$\beta = \frac{\lambda D}{d}$$

Medium $\lambda_{med} = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$

$$\beta_{new} = \frac{\beta_{old}}{\mu}$$

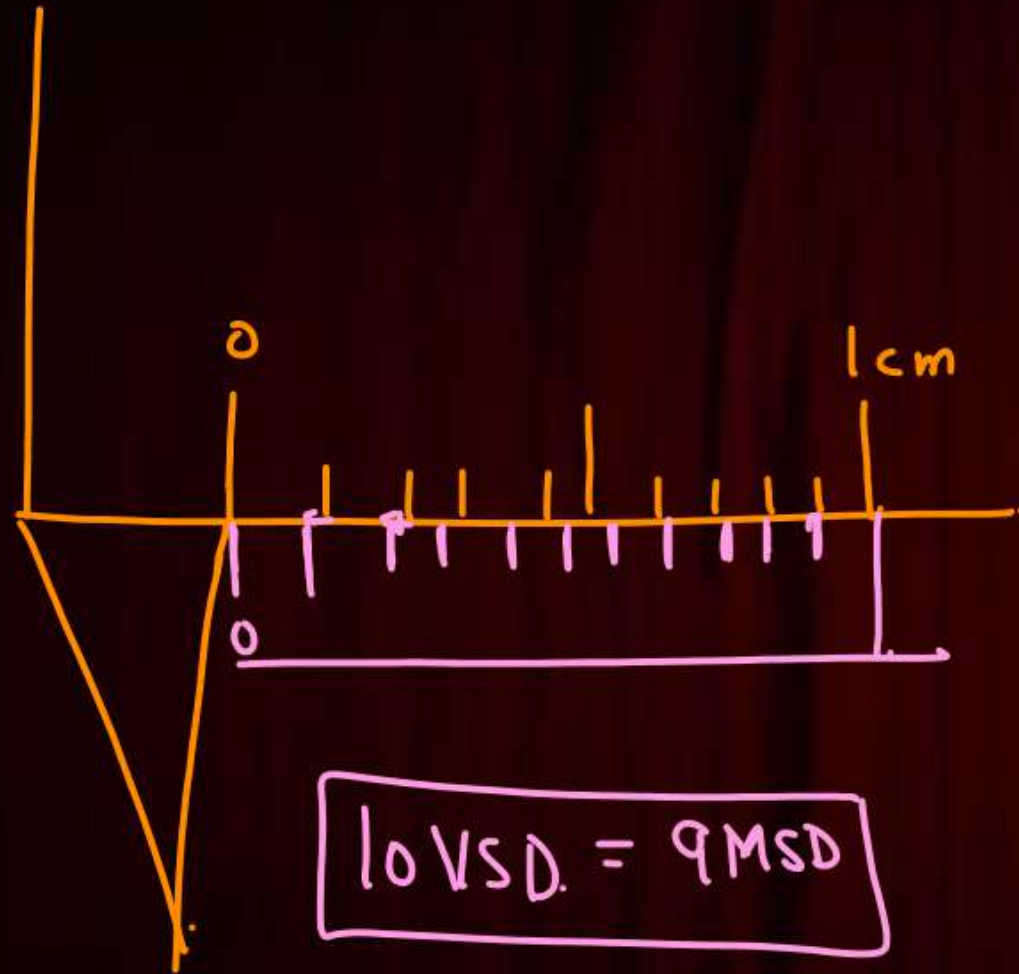
$\mu > 1$
 $\beta_{new} \downarrow$

Statement I- In a vernier callipers, one vernier scale division is smaller than one main scale division. \textcircled{T}

Statement II- The vernier constant is given by one main scale division multiplied by the number of vernier scale divisions. \textcircled{F}

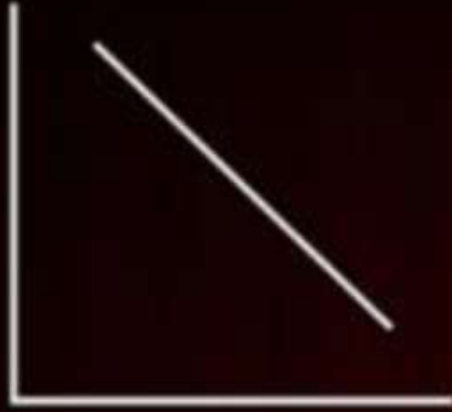
$$L.S = 1MSD - 1VSD.$$

- 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.



Identify the correct graph between the resistivity of conductor and temperature

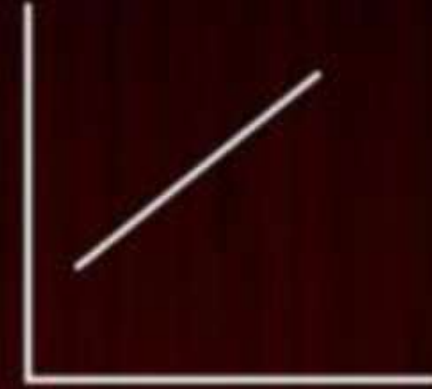
A



$$R = R_0 [1 + \alpha \Delta T]$$

$$\rho = \rho_0 [1 + \alpha \Delta T]$$

B



Conductor.

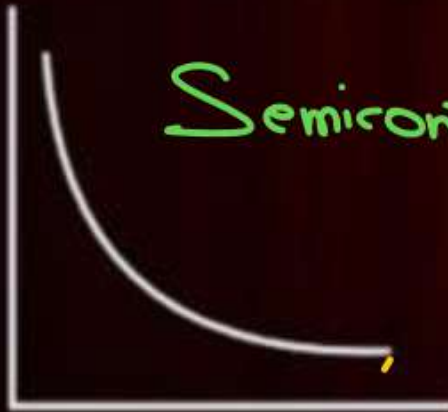
Temp \uparrow $R \uparrow$.

$$R = R_0 [1 + \alpha \Delta T + \beta \Delta T^2]$$

Very high Temp.

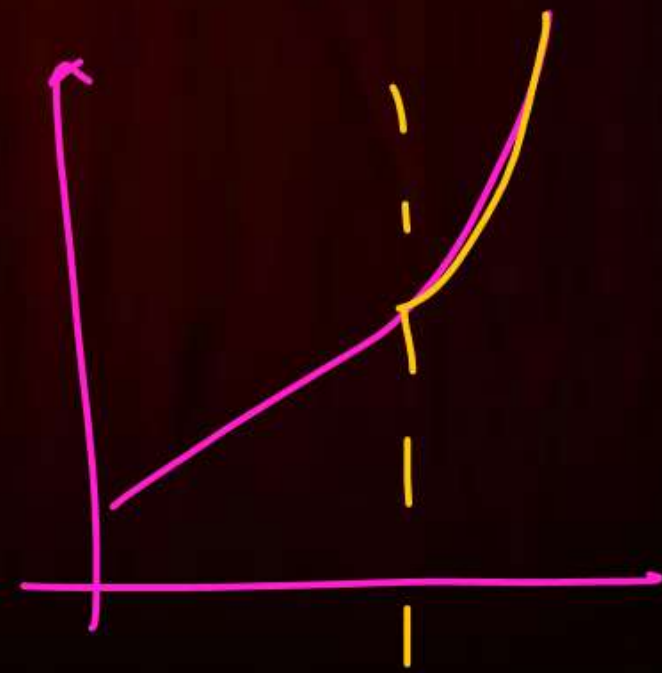
$$R = R_0 [1 + \alpha \Delta T]$$

C

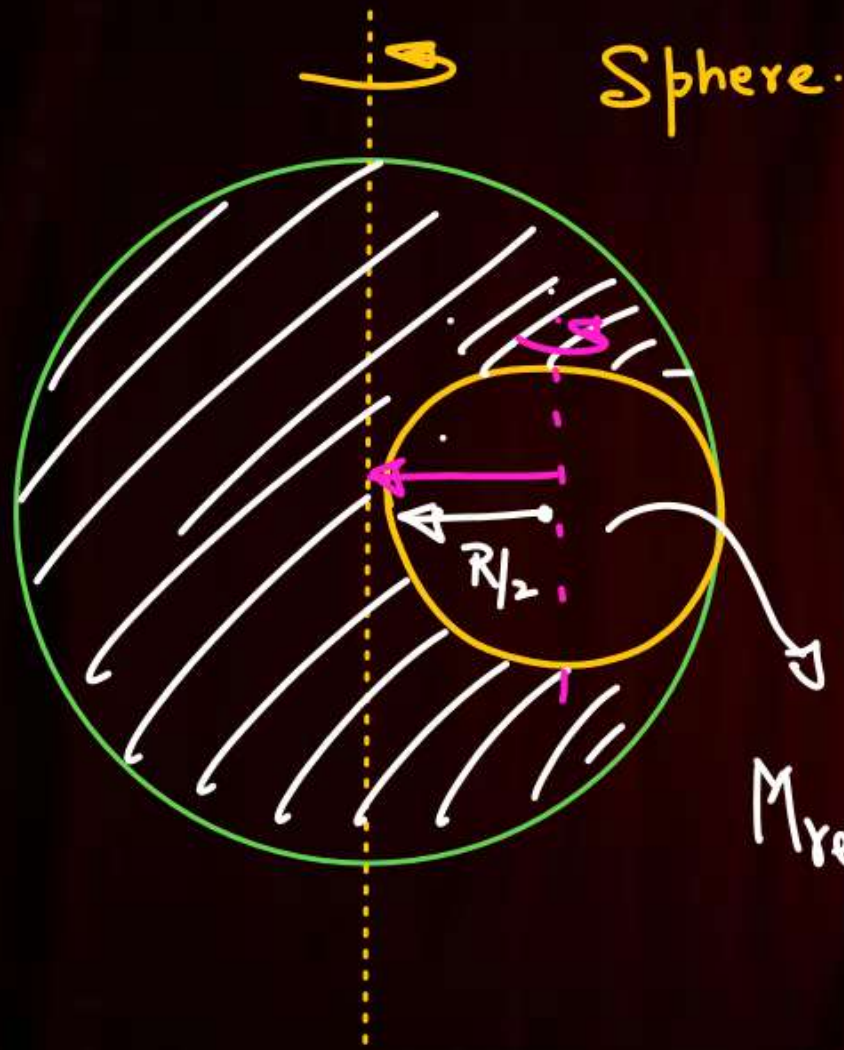


Semiconductor.

D



disc/.
From a sphere of mass M and radius R , a cavity of radius $R/2$ is created. Find the moment of inertia about an axis passing through the centre of sphere.



$$I_{Ans} = I_{biggersphere} - I_{smallersphere} \text{ | common axis.}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}MR^2 - \left[\frac{2}{5}\left(\frac{M}{8}\right)\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{M}{8}\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 \right]$$

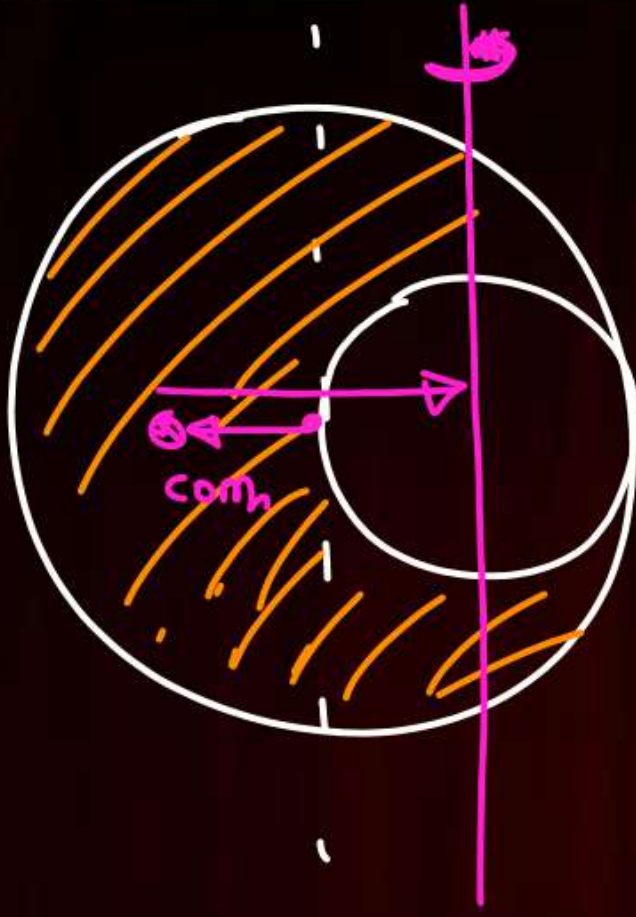
$$M_{removed} = \frac{M}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} \times \frac{4}{3}\pi \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^3$$

disc ke Case Mein .

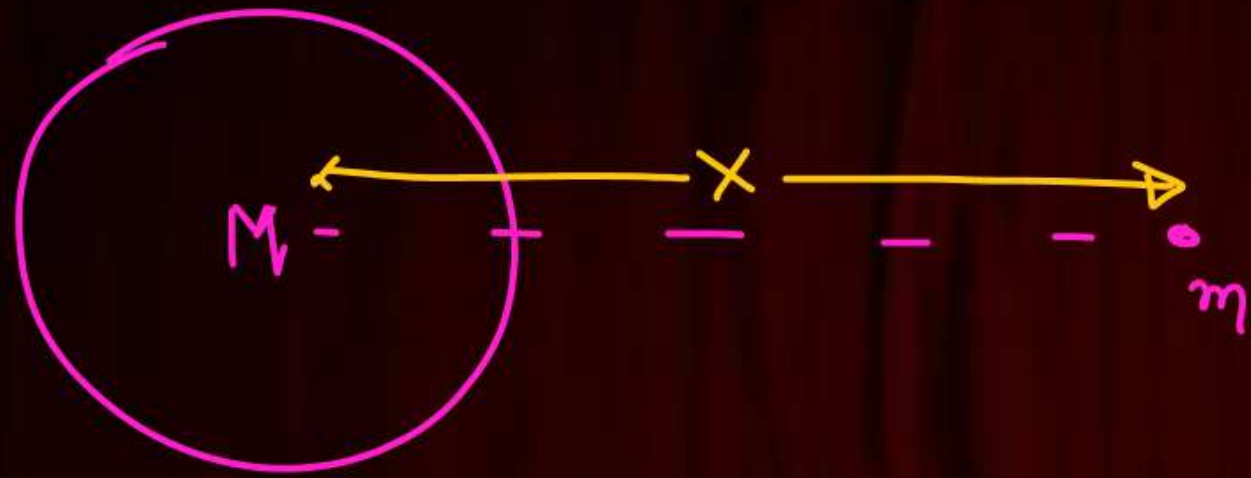
$$M_{removed} = \frac{M}{\pi R^2} \times \pi \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{M}{4}$$

$$\frac{M}{8}$$

Case 2



gravitation



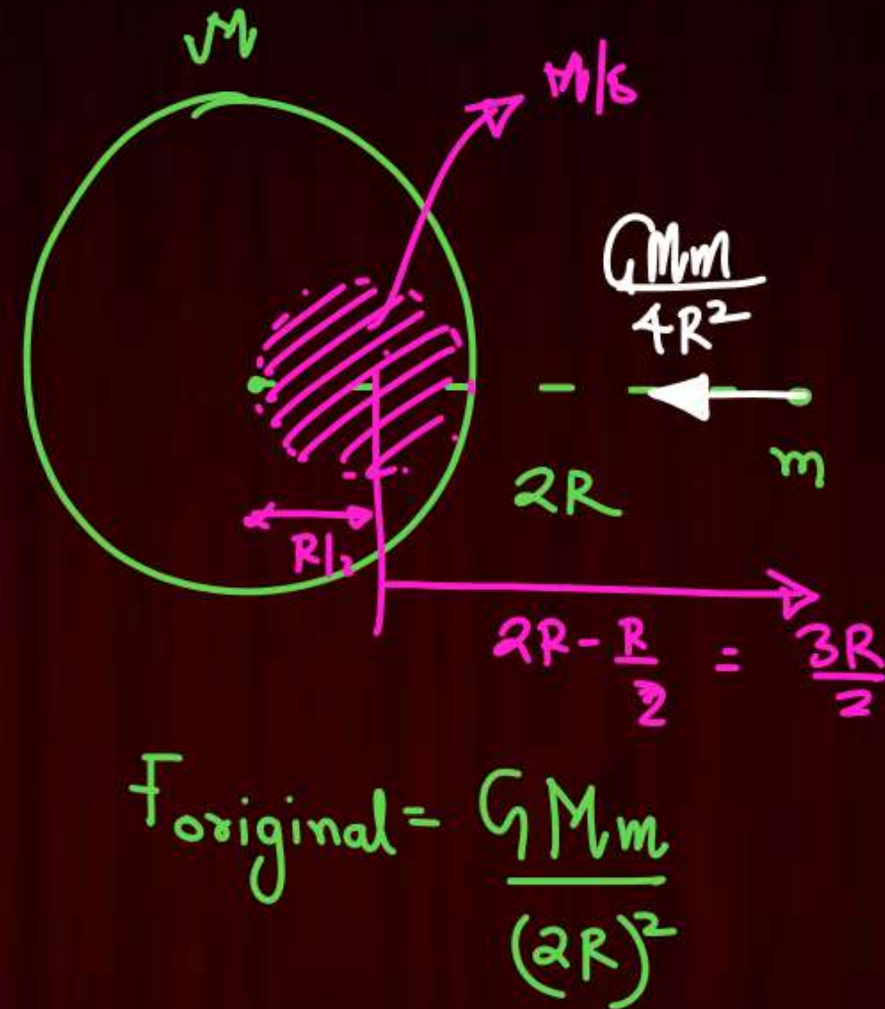
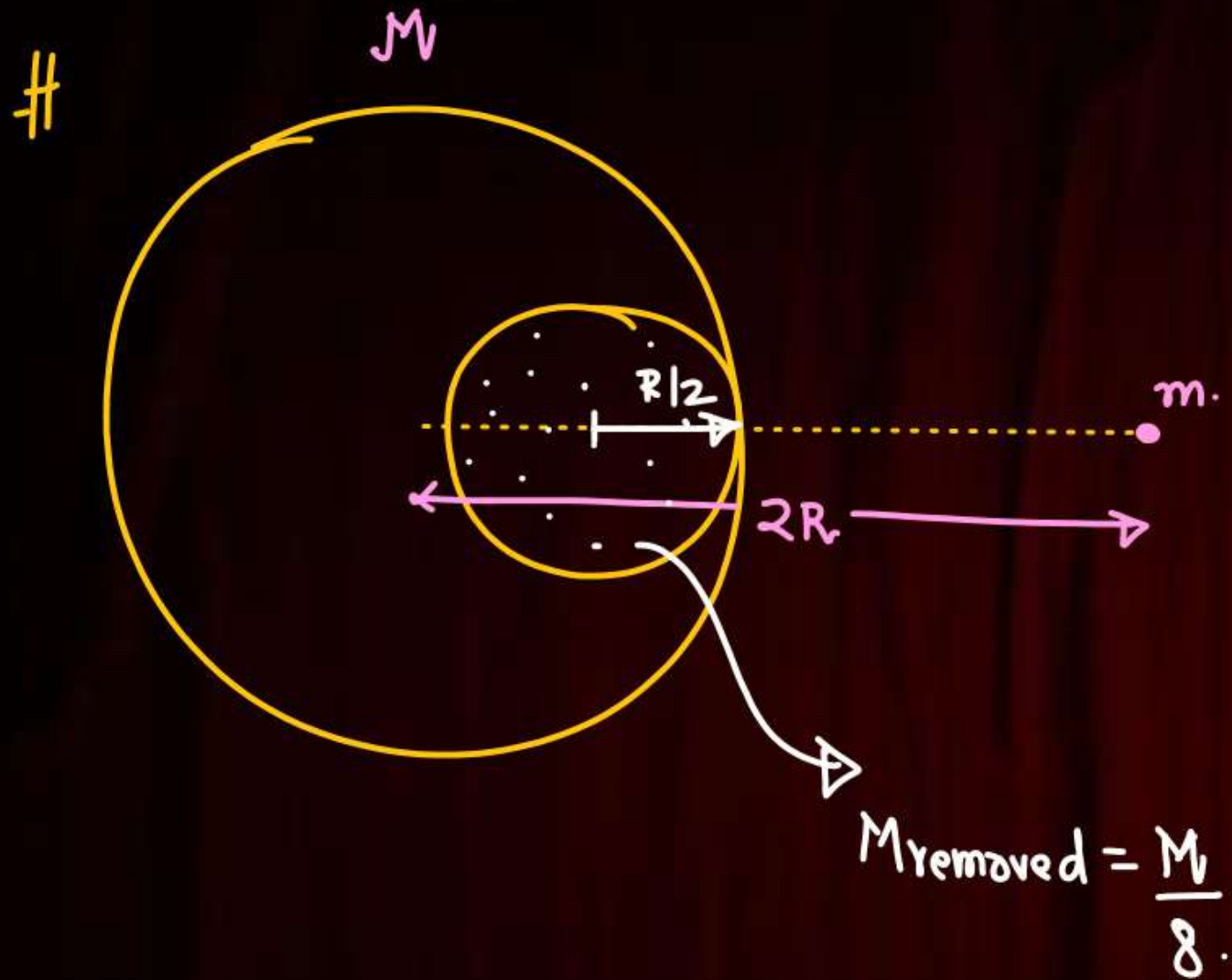
$$F = \frac{GMm}{x^2}$$



$$M_R = M - \frac{M}{7} = \frac{6M}{7}$$

$$F_{\text{new}} = ?$$

$$F_{\text{new}} = \frac{G\left(\frac{6M}{7}\right)m}{x^2} = \frac{6}{7}F$$



$$F_{\text{final}} = \frac{GMm}{(2R)^2} - \frac{G(M/8)m}{(\frac{3R}{2})^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

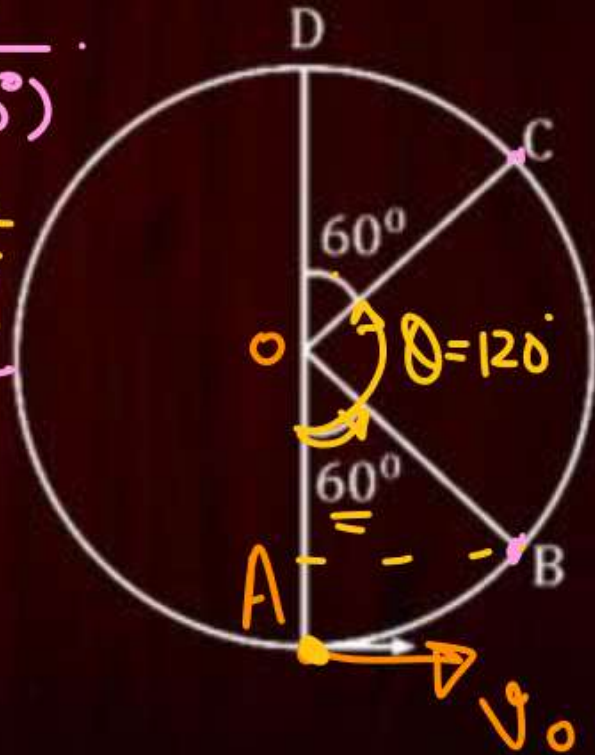
A bob of mass m is suspended at a point 'O' by a light string of length ' l ' and left to perform vertical motion (circular) as shown in figure. Initially by applying horizontal velocity V_0 at the point 'A', the string becomes slack when the bob reaches at the point 'D'. The ratio of the K.E of the bob at the points B and C is $\frac{1}{2}$.

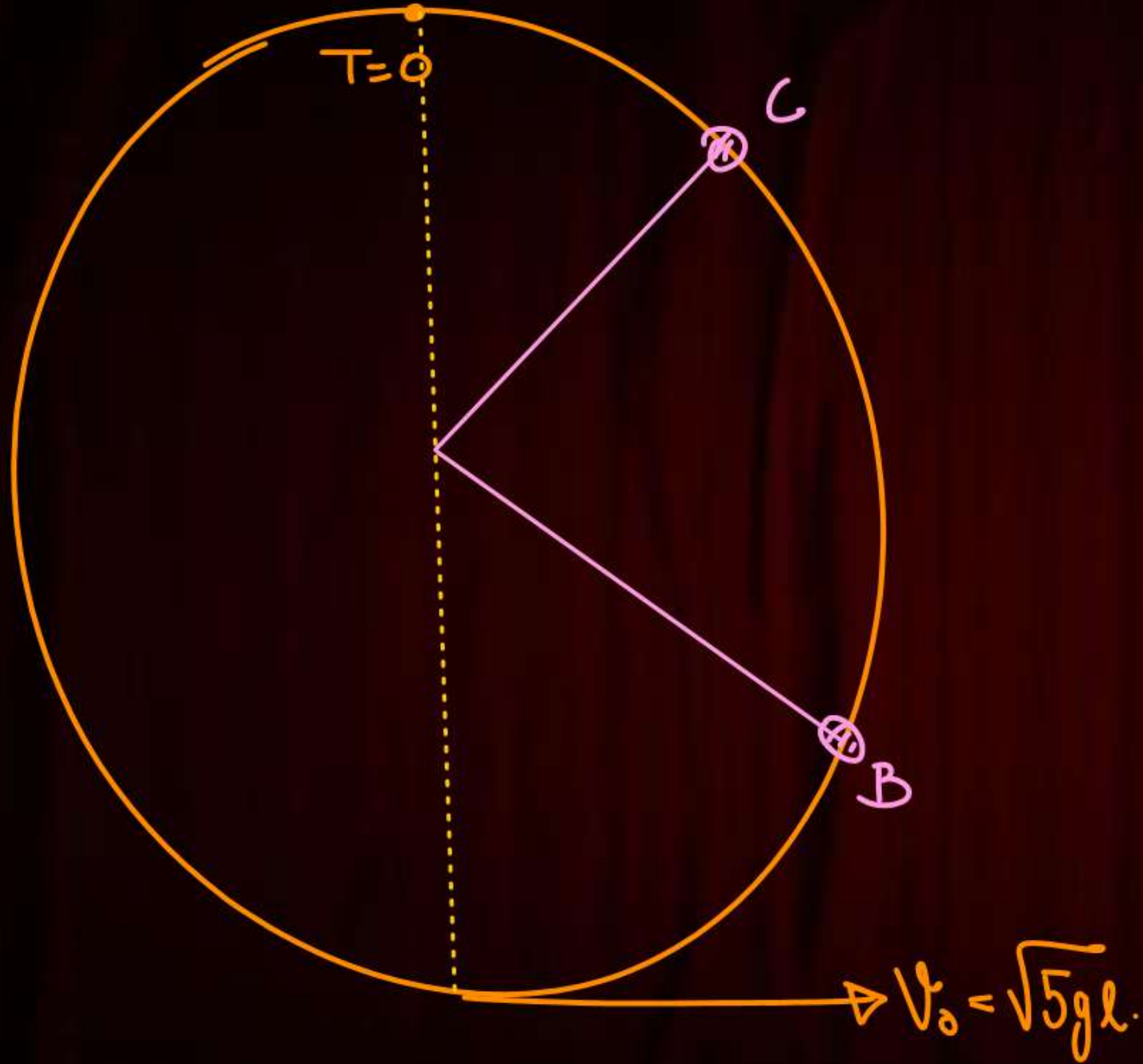
- A** 2
- B** 4
- C** 1
- D** 3

$$\frac{KE_B}{KE_C} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}mv_B^2}{\frac{1}{2}mv_C^2} = \frac{V_B^2}{V_C^2} = \frac{5gl - 2gl(1 - \cos 60^\circ)}{5gl - 2gl(1 - \cos 120^\circ)}$$

$$= \frac{5gl - gl}{5gl - 3gl} = \frac{4gl}{2gl} = \frac{2}{1}$$

Velocity at any angle θ $v = \sqrt{u^2 - 2gl(1 - \cos \theta)}$





A Parallel plate capacitor of capacitance $40 \mu\text{F}$ is connected to a 100 V power supply now the intermediate space between the plates is filled with a dielectric material of dielectric constant $K = 2$. So due to the introduction dielectric the extra charge and the change in electrostatic energy in the capacitor respectively is:

- A** 2 mc and 0.4 J
- B** 2 mc and 0.2 J
- C** 4 mc and 0.2 J
- D** 8 mc and 2 J



$$V = \frac{q}{C}$$

$$q = CV$$

$$K = 2$$

$$C_{\text{new}} = 2C$$

$$\Delta E_f$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 =$$

$$q_{\text{new}} = 2q_i$$

$$\Delta q = CV$$

$$= 40 \times 10^{-6} \times 100$$

$$= 4 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$E_i = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$$

$$E_f = \frac{1}{2} (2C)V^2$$

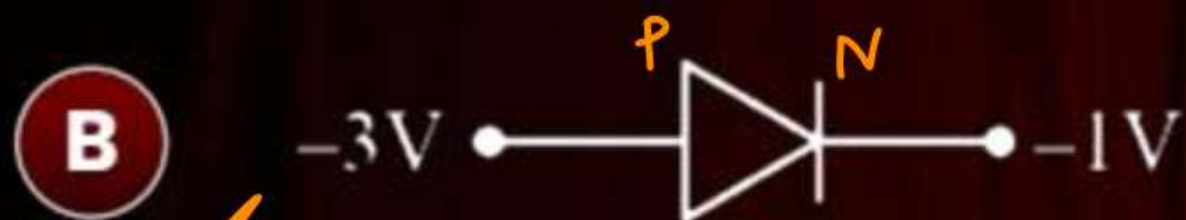
$$= 2E_i$$

Identify the diode connected in forward bias

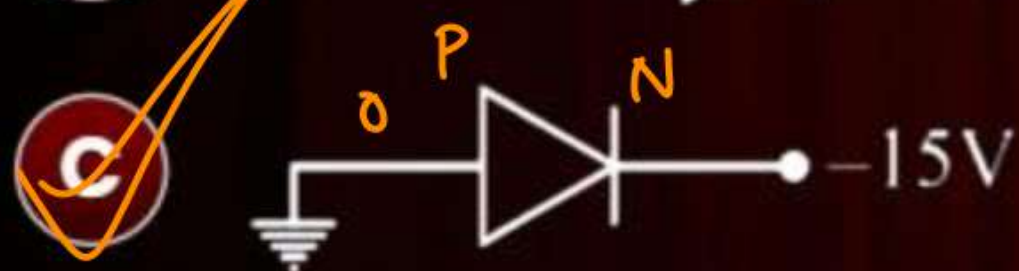


F.B $V_P > V_N$

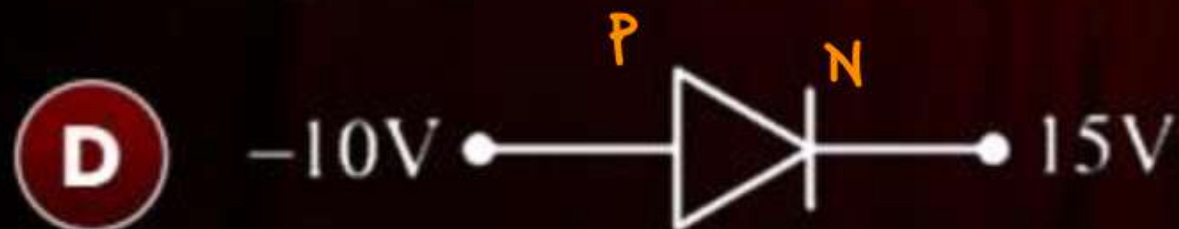
$V_P - V_N = 2 - 4 = -2$ \otimes



$-3 - (-1) = -2$ \times

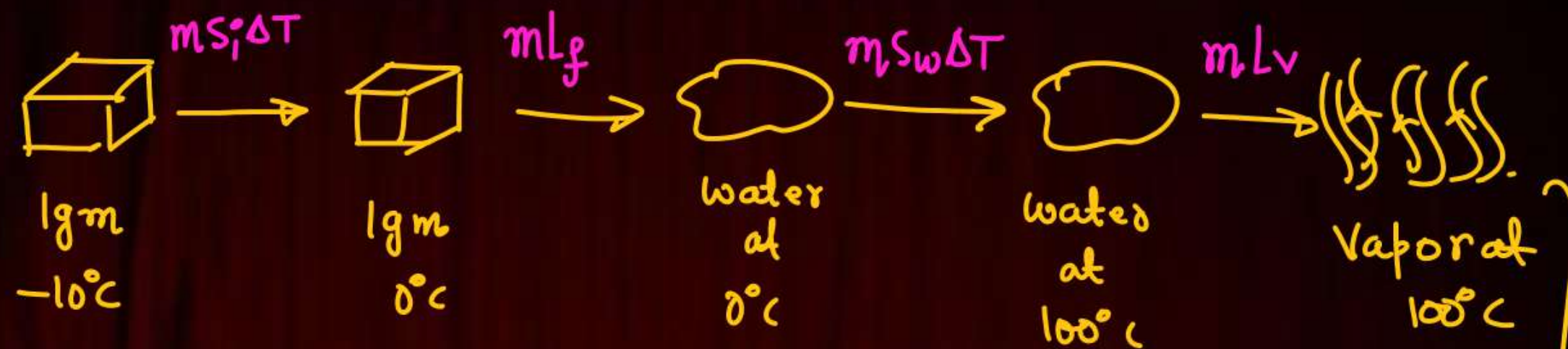


$0 - (-15) = +15$ $//$



What amount of heat is required to convert 1 gm of ice at -10°C into steam at 110°C ?

- A** $\Delta Q = 730 \text{ cal}$
- B** $\Delta Q = 1100 \text{ cal}$
- C** $\Delta Q = 930 \text{ cal}$
- D** $\Delta Q = 900 \text{ cal}$



$$S_i = 0.5 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{gm}^{\circ}\text{C}}$$

$$S_w = 1 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{gm}^{\circ}\text{C}}$$

$$L_f = 80 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{gm}}$$

$$L_v = 540 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{gm}}$$

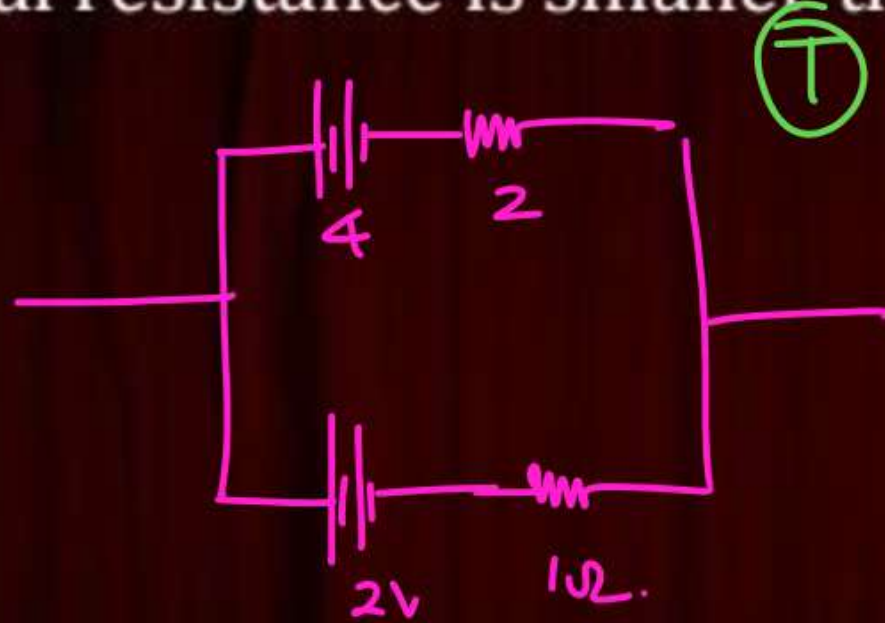
$$Q = mS_v\Delta T$$

Vapor at 110°C .

Statement I- When non - ideal batteries are connected in parallel then the resultant emf is lesser than either of the battery *(Not a Necessary Condition)* False.

Statement II- When non - ideal batteries are connected in parallel then the resultant resistance of their internal resistance is smaller than either of the resistance

- A** I true , II false
- B** I false, II true
- C** Both true
- D** Both false



$$\frac{1}{r_{eq}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\Sigma e_q = \frac{2}{3} (4) = \frac{8}{3} \approx 3$$

$$r_{eq} = \frac{2 \times 1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

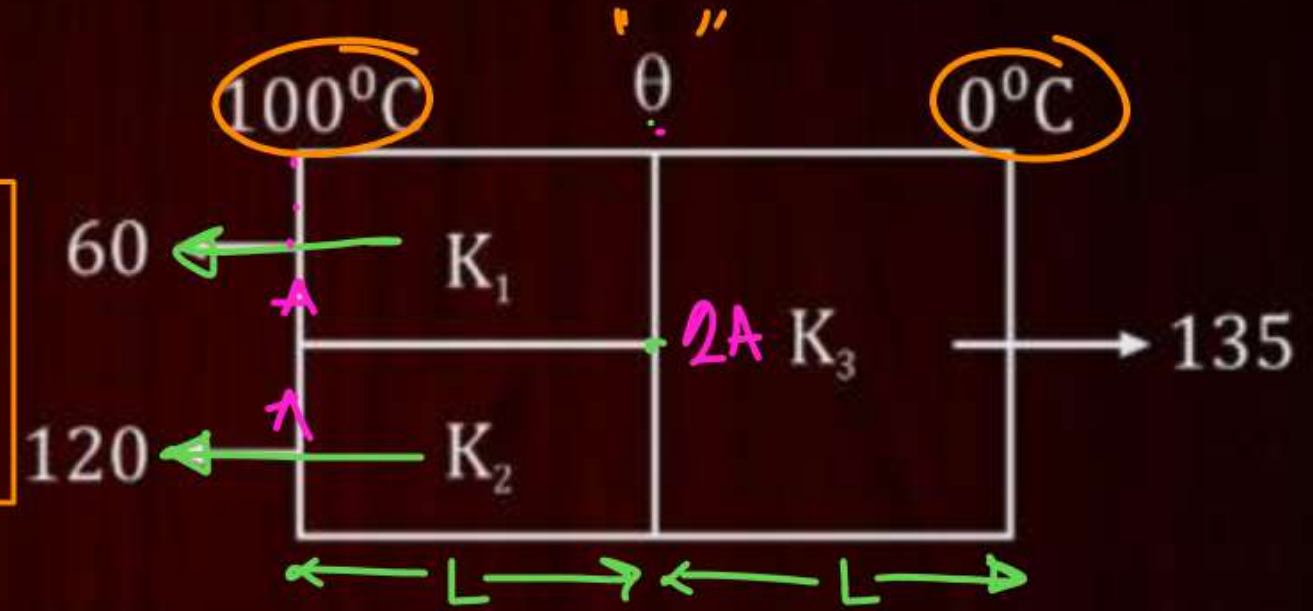
Series

In the diagram given below, the value of coefficients of thermal conductivity, $K_1 = 60$, $K_2 = 120 \text{ W/mC}$, $K_3 = 135 \text{ W/mC}$. The temperature at the left most end is 100°C and rightmost end is 0°C find the temperature θ .

$$R = L/K_A$$

$$I_{\text{any Junction}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\theta - 100}{\frac{L}{(60)A}} + \frac{\theta - 100}{\frac{L}{(120)A}} + \frac{\theta - 0}{\frac{L}{(135)2A}} = 0$$



$$60(\theta - 100) + 120(\theta - 100) + 270\theta = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 160 \\ 120 \\ 270 \\ \hline 450 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ 1200 \\ \hline 1800 \end{array}$$

$$\theta = 1800 / 45 = 40$$

A

40°C

B

45°C

C

55°C

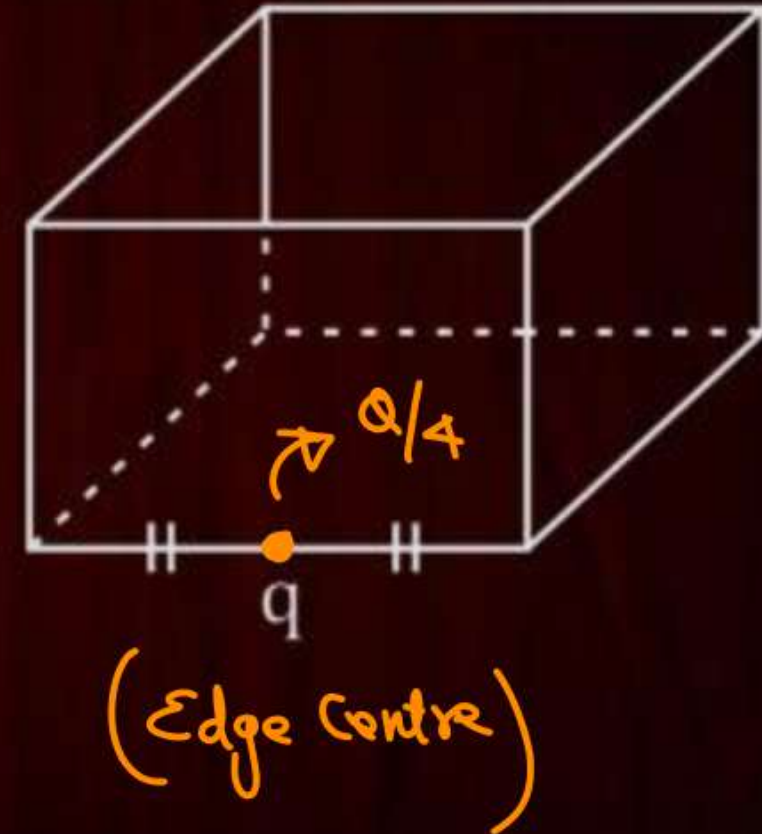
D

60°C

A charge of value q is placed at the edge of a imaginary cube of side a as shown in figure. find the net flux through the cube.

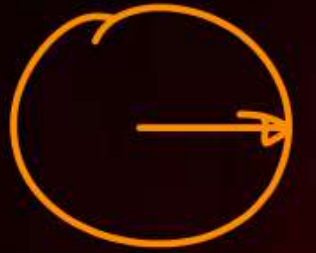
- A** $q/6\epsilon_0$
- B** $q/4\epsilon_0$
- C** $q/8\epsilon_0$
- D** $q/2\epsilon_0$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{\text{net}} &= \frac{q_i}{\epsilon_0} \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\epsilon_0}\end{aligned}$$



$$e=1$$

Two spherical black bodies of radius 0.8 m and 0.2 m are at temperatures of 400 K and 800 K respectively. Find ratio of rate of heat loss.



$$r = 0.8$$

$$400\text{ K}$$



$$r = 0.2$$

$$800\text{ K}$$

Ratio

$$\frac{\frac{dQ}{dt}|_1}{\frac{dQ}{dt}|_2}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi r_1^2 T_1^4}{4\pi r_2^2 T_2^4}$$

$$= \left(\frac{0.8}{0.2}\right)^2 \left[\frac{4}{8}\right]^4$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

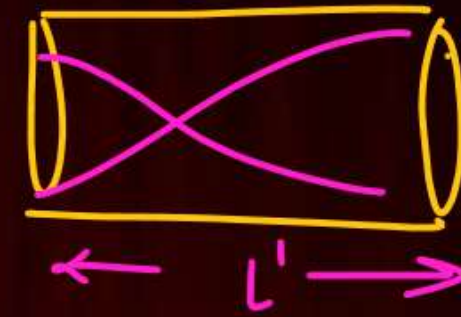
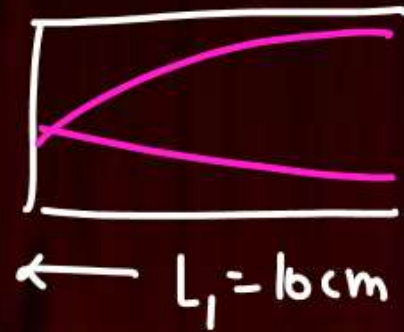
$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = \epsilon \sigma A T^4$$

A particle is projected with velocity 60 m/s at an angle 30° with respect to horizontal. It reaches height h_1 in 1st second and height h_2 in last second during its motion. Find the ratio of h_1/h_2



A closed organ pipe of length 10 cm is in 9th harmonic resonates with 4th harmonic of open organ pipe. Find the length of open organ pipe.

- A** $L_0 = 15 \text{ cm}$
- B** $L_0 = \frac{100}{9} \text{ cm}$
- C** $L_0 = \frac{80}{9} \text{ cm}$
- D** $L_0 = \frac{110}{7} \text{ cm}$



$$9v_0 = 4v_0'$$

$$\frac{9v_0}{4L} = \frac{4v_0'}{2L'}$$

$$L' = \frac{8}{9} \times L = \frac{80}{9}$$

Combined Pdf →

JEE Wallah Telegram -
Manzil batch App.

link in pinned comments

Thank
YOU

$$\vec{r}_1 = \alpha_1 \hat{i} + \alpha_2 t \hat{j} + \alpha_3 t \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r}_2 = \beta_1 t \hat{i} + \beta_2 t \hat{j} + \beta_3 t \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \frac{d\vec{r}_1}{dt}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \frac{d\vec{r}_2}{dt}$$

$|\vec{r}_1| = |\vec{r}_2|$ at $t=1$

$$r_1 = f(t)$$

$$r_2 = f(t)$$

$$\alpha, \beta = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

① "t" $\vec{v}_1 \perp \vec{v}_2$ $\boxed{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = 0}$

② $\vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_2$ at $\underline{\underline{t=2\text{sec}}}$ $\alpha, \beta = \underline{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}}$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

JEE MAIN 2025

PAPER DISCUSSION

Attempt : 01

Date : 22nd Jan 2024

Shift : 01



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Physical *Chemistry*

Compare boiling point of given solutions

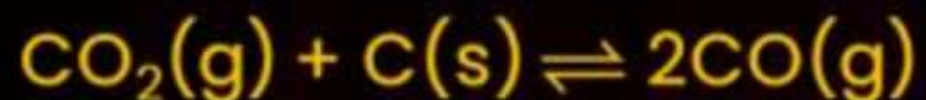
- (i) 10^{-4} M NaCl
- (ii) 10^{-3} M NaCl
- (iii) 10^{-2} M NaCl
- (iv) 10^{-4} M Urea

A I > II > III > IV

B III > II > I > IV

C II > I > III > IV

D II > I > II > IV



If initial pressure of CO_2 is 0.6 atm and after equilibrium is established, total pressure is 0.8 atm. Then, find K_p .

- A** 0.4
- B** 0.2
- C** 0.6
- D** 0.8

Radius of electron in ground state for hydrogen is a_0 , then radius of electron in He^+ ion in 3rd excited state is a . Then $\frac{a_0}{a}$ is:

- A** $1/2$
- B** $1/4$
- C** $1/16$
- D** $1/8$

At 25°C a thermally insulated closed vessel containing liquid is stirred mechanically

A $\Delta U > 0$ $q < 0$ $u > 0$

B $\Delta U = 0$ $q > 0$ $u > 0$

C $\Delta U = 0$ $q = 0$ $u = 0$

D $\Delta U > 0$ $q = 0$ $u < 0$

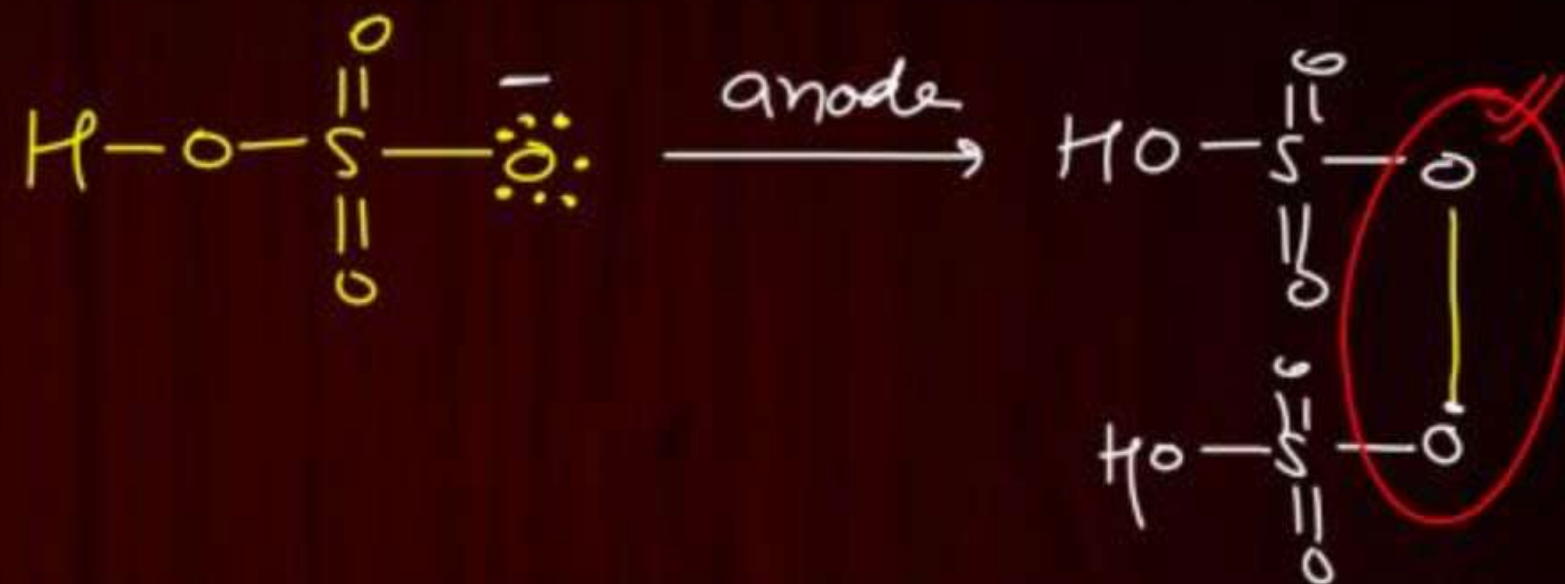
Which of the following is not true?

- A** Decay constant does not depends on temperature
- B** Decay constant increases with temperature
- C** $t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{K}$
- D** None of these

Inorganic *Chemistry*

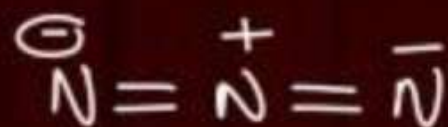
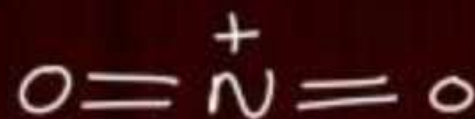
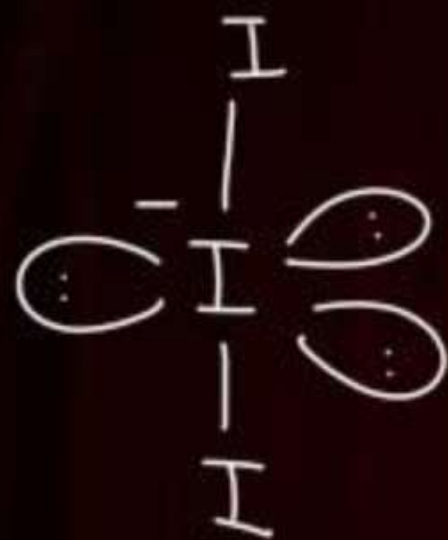
Electrolysis of which compound give $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$

- A** Electrolysis of conc. Na_2SO_4
- B** Electrolysis of dil. Na_2SO_4
- C** Electrolysis of conc. H_2SO_4
- D** Electrolysis of dil. H_2SO_4



No. of linear compounds ?

I_3^- , NO_2^- , O_3 , OF_2 , NO_2^+ , $BeCl_2$, N_3^- , SO_3

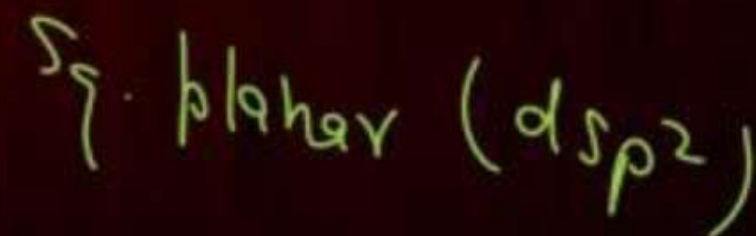
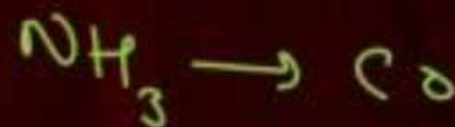
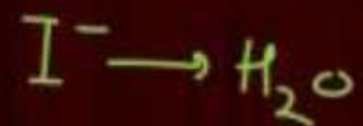
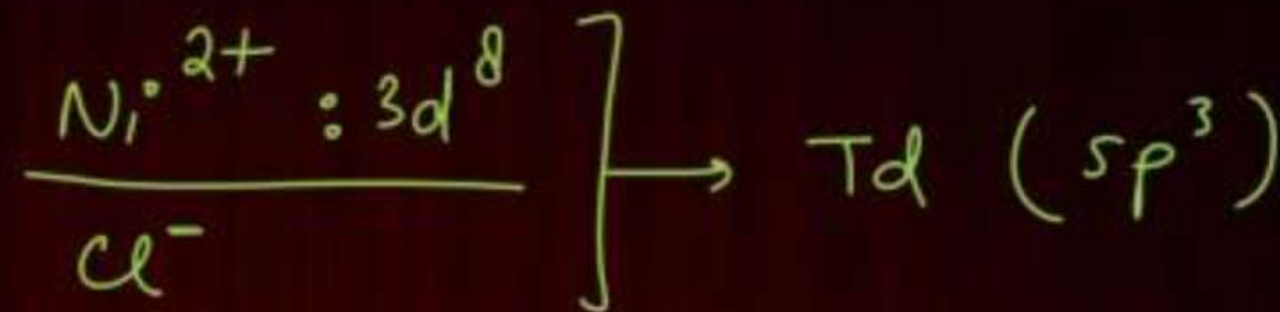


Which of the following has maximum size out of Al^{3+} , Mg^{2+} , F^- , Na^+ ?

- A** Al^{3+}
- B** Mg^{2+}
- C** F^-
- D** Na^+

For $[\text{NiCl}_4]^{2-}$ what is the charge on metal and shape of complex respectively?

- A** +2 Tetrahedral
- B** +2, square planar
- C** +4, Tetrahedral
- D** +4, square planar



The correct decreasing order of electronegativity is

A $F > Cl > Br > I$ ✓**B** $Cl > F > Br > I$ **C** $F < Cl < Br < I$ **D** $Br > F > I > Cl$

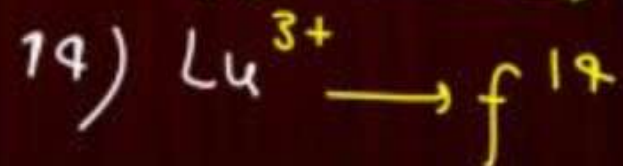
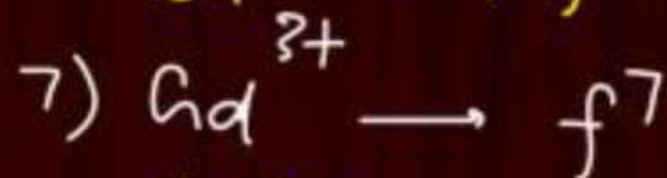
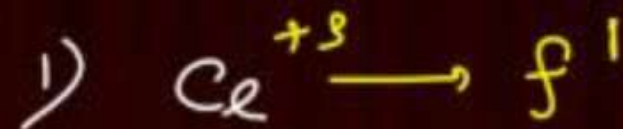
Which of the following lanthanide ion has 7 electrons in the outer most shell?

A Eu^{+3}

B Gd^{+3}

C Sm^{2+}

D Gd^{2+}



Which of the following electronegativity order is incorrect?

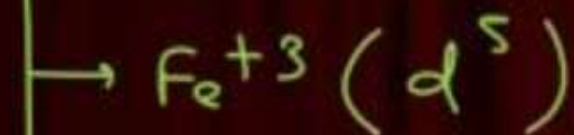
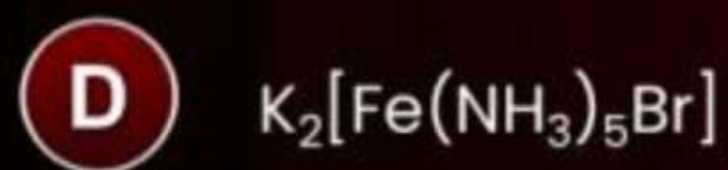
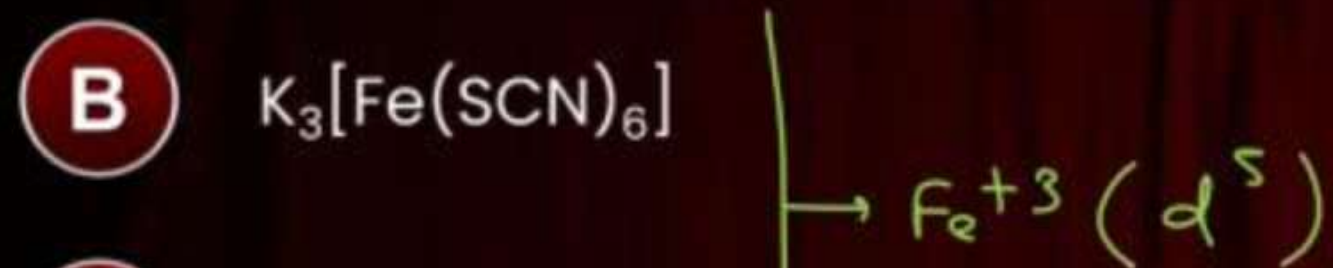
A $\text{Mg} < \text{Be} < \text{B} < \text{N}$

B $\text{Al} < \text{Si} < \text{C} < \text{N}$.

C $\text{S} < \text{Cl} < \text{O} < \text{F}$

D $\text{Al} < \text{Mg} < \text{B} < \text{N}$ //

Which of the following has $\mu = 0$. BM



Element not showing variable oxidation state

A

Br

B

I

C

Cl

D

F

F^{\ominus}

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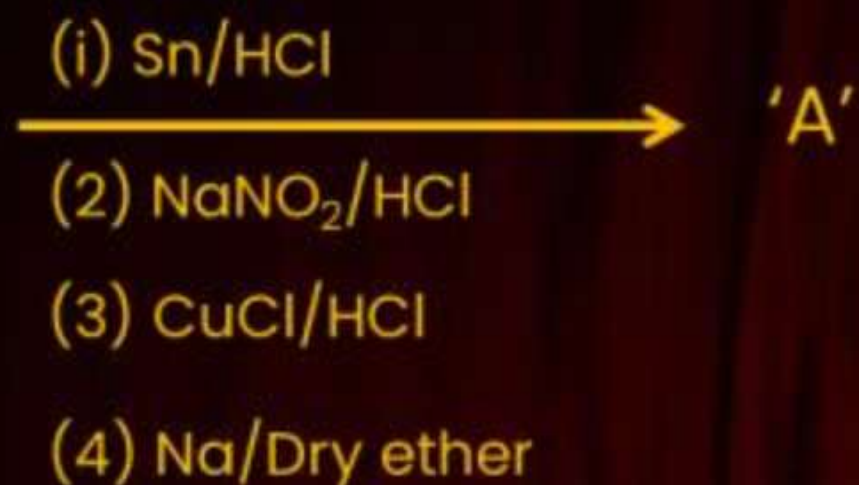
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Organic *Chemistry*



Molecular weight of 'A' = ?

Calculate Number of stereoisomers of $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} = \text{CH} - \underset{\text{OH}}{\text{CH}} - \text{CH}_3$

Weight of the organic compound is 180 g and the weight of the AgCl precipitated 143.5 g. Calculate the estimation of Cl in _____ %

wt of Cl = 35.5 g

Wt of Ag = 180 g.

Statement – I : $\text{CH}_3 - \text{O} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{Cl}$ will show nucleophilic substitution by $\text{S}_\text{N}1$ mechanism in protic medium

Statement – II : $\text{CH}_3 - \underset{\text{CH}_3}{\underset{|}{\text{C}}} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{Cl}$ will undergo nucleophilic substitution via $\text{S}_\text{N}2$ mechanism easy

A

Statement– I and statement –II both are correct

B

Statement– I and statement –II both are incorrect

C

Statement– I is correct but statement –II is incorrect

D

Statement– I is incorrect but statement –II is correct

Which of the following acid is present in Vitamin C?

A

Saccharic acid

B

Aspartic acid

C

Adipic acid

D

Ascorbic acid

Identify the incorrect statement

A

MP of Cis 2 butene is greater than tran 2-butene.

B

2-methyl 2-butene can have two geometrical isomer

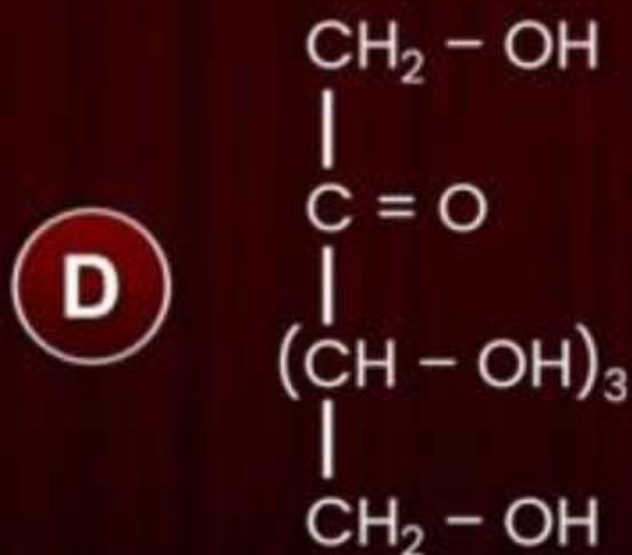
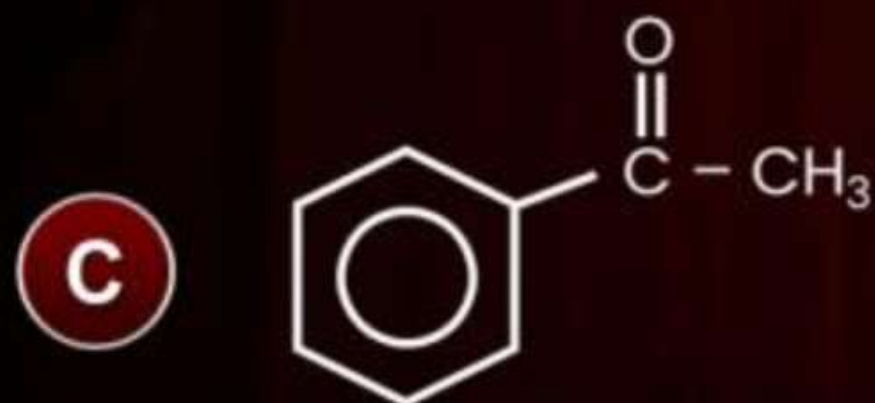
C

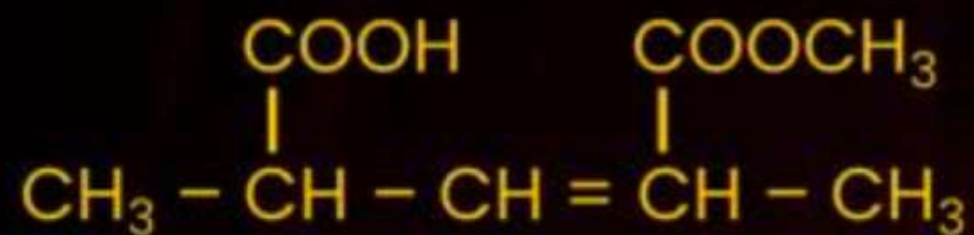
DP moment of cis 2 butene is greater than trans 2 butene

D

In trans isomer identical groups are opposite direction

Which of the following gives positive test with Fehling's solution?





IUPAC Name ?

- A** 4-methoxycarboxy-2-methylpentanoic acid
- B** 3-methoxycarboxy-2-methylpentanoic acid
- C** 5-methoxycarboxy-2-methylpentanoic acid
- D** 2-methoxycarboxy-3-methylpentanoic acid

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PAPER DISCUSSION

Sub : Physics

Attempt : 01

Date : 12th Jan 2024

Shift : 01



Find the dimensions of $\frac{B}{\mu_0}$

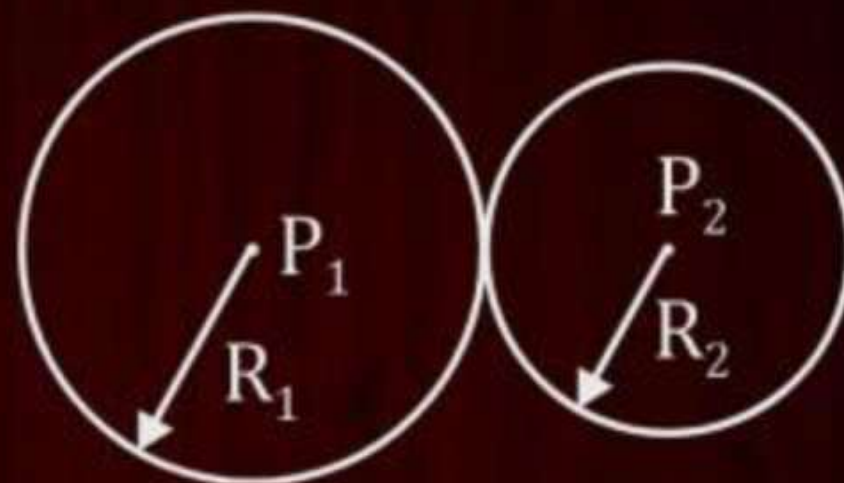
- A** [AL]
- B** [AL⁻¹]
- C** [MAL]
- D** [MALT⁻¹]

Assertion: When YDSE set up is dipped in a denser medium than the fringe width decreases.

Reason: Speed of light decreases in denser medium but frequency of light remains same.

Find the radius of curvature of the common surface of two bubbles ($R_1 > R_2$)

- A** $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$
- B** $R = \frac{2R_1 R_2}{R_1 - R_2}$
- C** $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 - R_2}$
- D** $R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{(R_1 - R_2)}$



An electron in the group state of the hydrogen atom has the orbit, radius of 5.0×10^{-10} m while that for the electron in third excited state is 8.48×10^{-10} m. The ratio of the de-Broglie wavelength of electron in the ground state to that in the excited state is:

A

9

B

3

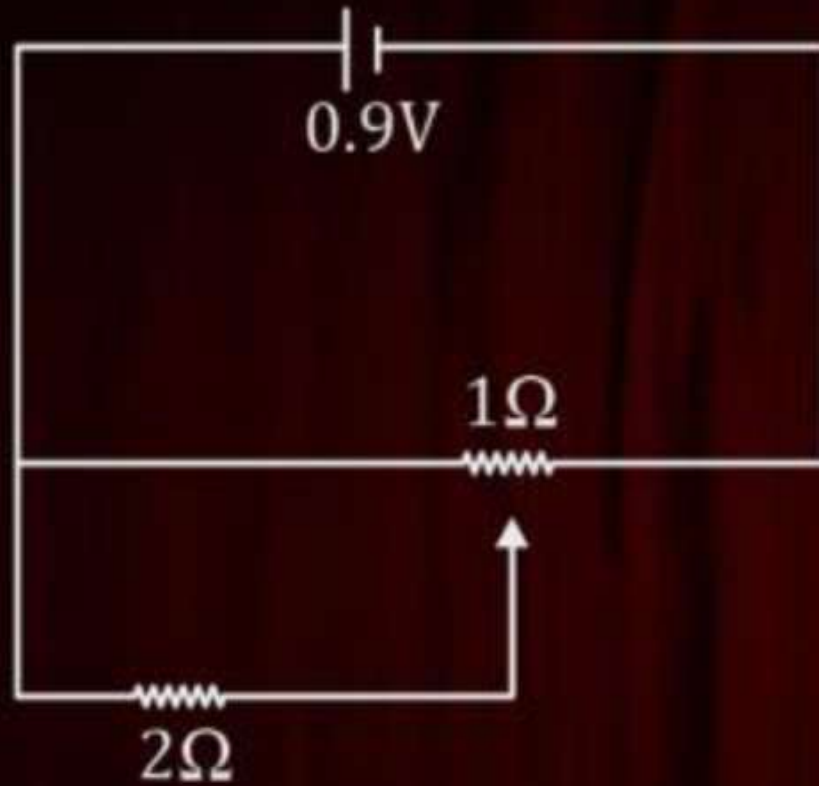
C

4

D

16

Find current in the circuit, Jockey is at middle point on 1Ω

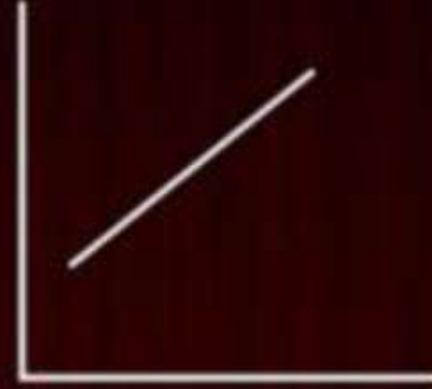
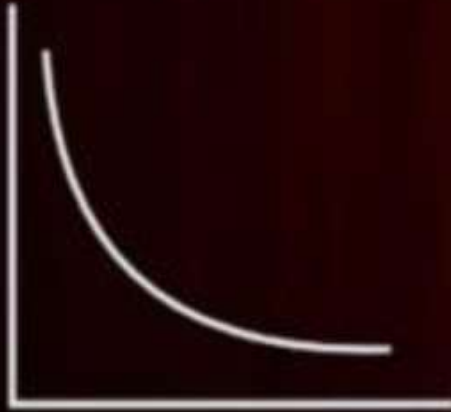
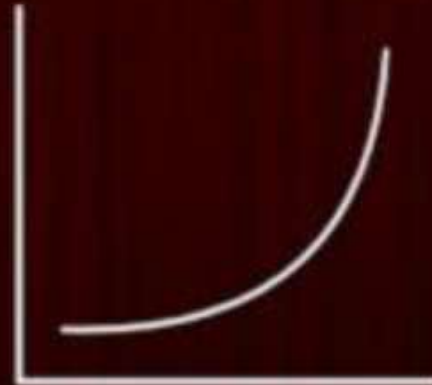


Statement I- In a vernier callipers, one vernier scale division is smaller than one main scale division.

Statement II- The vernier constant is given by one main scale division multiplied by the number of vernier scale divisions.

- 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.

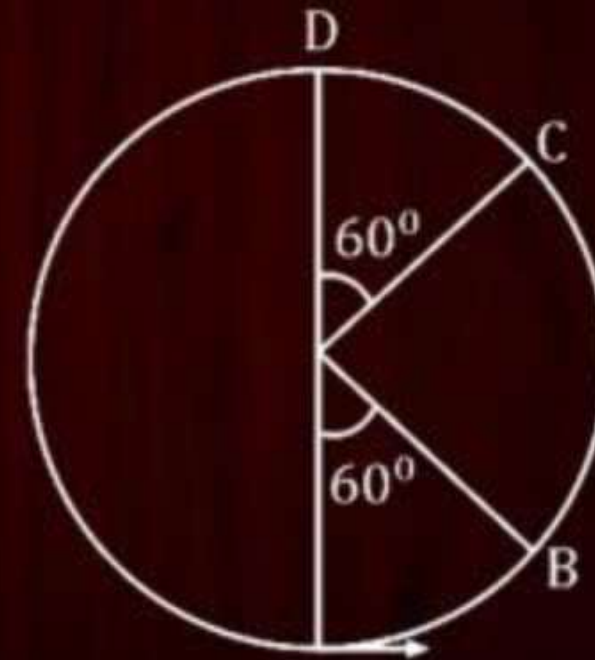
Identify the correct graph between the resistivity of conductor and temperature

A**B****C****D**

From a sphere of mass M and radius R , a cavity of radius $R/2$ is created. Find the moment of inertia about an axis passing through the centre of sphere.

A bob of mass m is suspended at a point 'O' by a light string of length ' l ' and left to perform vertical motion (circular) as shown in figure. Initially by applying horizontal velocity V_0 at the point 'A', the string becomes slack when the bob reaches at the point 'D'. The ratio of the K.E of the bob at the points B and C is

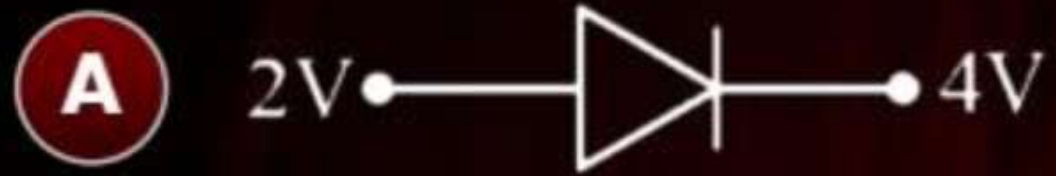
- A** 2
- B** 4
- C** 1
- D** 3



A Parallel plate capacitor of capacitance $40\ \mu\text{F}$ is connected to a $100\ \text{V}$ power supply now the intermediate space between the plates is filled with a dielectric material of dielectric constant $K = 2$. So due to the introduction dielectric the extra charge and the change in electrostatic energy in the capacitor respectively is:

- A** $2\ \text{mc}$ and $0.4\ \text{J}$
- B** $2\ \text{mc}$ and $0.2\ \text{J}$
- C** $4\ \text{mc}$ and $0.2\ \text{J}$
- D** $8\ \text{mc}$ and $2\ \text{J}$

Identify the diode connected in forward bias



What amount of heat is required to convert 1 gm of ice at -10°C into steam at 110°C ?

- A** $\Delta Q = 730 \text{ cal}$
- B** $\Delta Q = 1100 \text{ cal}$
- C** $\Delta Q = 930 \text{ cal}$
- D** $\Delta Q = 900 \text{ cal}$

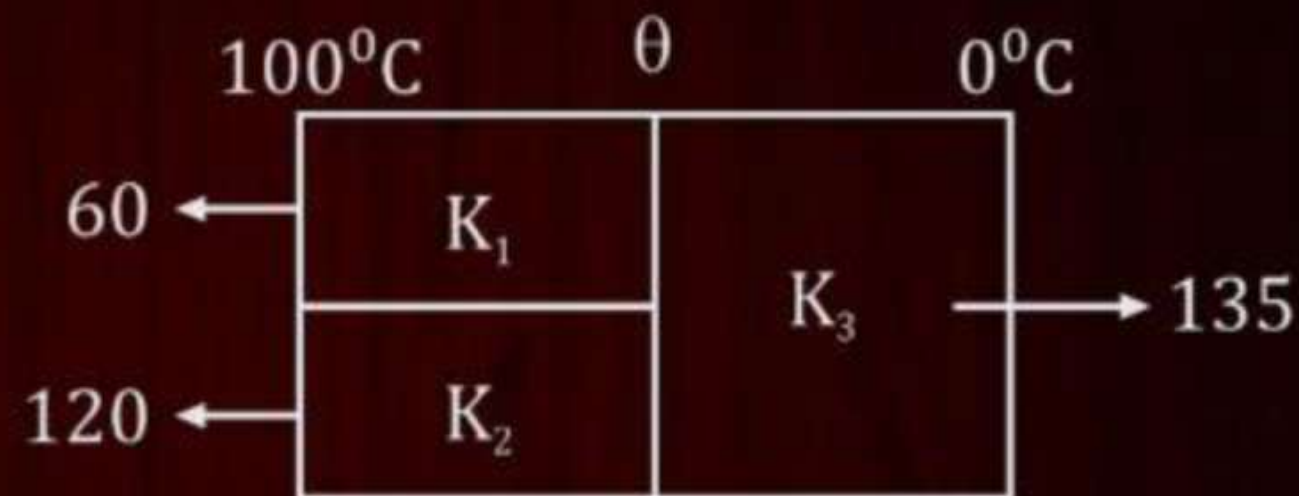
Statement I- When non – ideal batteries are connected in parallel then the resultant emf is lesser than either of the battery

Statement II- When non – ideal batteries are connected in parallel then the resultant resistance of their internal resistance is smaller than either of the resistance

- A** I true , II false
- B** I false, II true
- C** Both true
- D** Both false

In the diagram given below, the value of coefficients of thermal conductivity, $K_1 = 60$, $K_2 = 120 \text{ W/mC}$, $K_3 = 135 \text{ W/mC}$. The temperature at the left most end is 100°C and rightmost end is 0°C find the temperature θ .

- A** 40°C
- B** 45°C
- C** 55°C
- D** 60°C



A charge of value q is placed at the edge of a imaginary cube of side a as shown in figure.
find the net flux through the cube.

- A** $q/6\epsilon_0$
- B** $q/4\epsilon_0$
- C** $q/8\epsilon_0$
- D** $q/2\epsilon_0$

Two spherical black bodies of radius 0.8 m and 0.2 m are at temperatures of 400 K and 800 K respectively. Find ratio of rate of heat loss.

A solid sphere of uniform density and radius R exerts a gravitational force of attraction F_1 on the particle P , distant $2R$ from the centre of the sphere. A spherical cavity of radius $R/3$ is now formed in the sphere as shown in figure. The sphere with cavity now applies a gravitational force F_2 on the same particle P . Find the ratio F_2 / F_1 .

- A** $7/9$
- B** $9/7$
- C** $11/12$
- D** $3/4$

A particle is projected with velocity 60 m/s at an angle 30° with respect to horizontal. It reaches height h_1 in 1st second and height h_2 in last second during its motion. Find the ratio of h_1/h_2

A closed organ pipe of length 10 cm is in 9th harmonic resonates with 4th harmonic of open organ pipe. Find the length of open organ pipe.

- A** $L_0 = 15 \text{ cm}$
- B** $L_0 = \frac{100}{9} \text{ cm}$
- C** $L_0 = \frac{80}{9} \text{ cm}$
- D** $L_0 = \frac{110}{7} \text{ cm}$

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PAPER DISCUSSION

Sub : Mathematics

Attempt : 01

Date : 12th Jan 2024

Shift : 01



A 5-letter word is to be made using any distinct 5 alphabets such that middle alphabet is M and letters should be in increasing order.

The shortest distance between the lines $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-1}{4}$ and $\frac{x+2}{7} = \frac{y-2}{8} = \frac{z+1}{2}$ is

A $\frac{88}{\sqrt{1277}}$

B $\frac{78}{\sqrt{1277}}$

C $\frac{66}{\sqrt{1277}}$

D $\frac{55}{\sqrt{1277}}$

Two balls are selected at random one by one without replacement from the bag containing 4 white and 6 black balls. If the probability that the first selected ball is black given that the second selected is also black, is m/n when $\gcd(m, n) = 1$, then $m + n = ?$

If $s_n = \sum_{r=0}^n T_r = \frac{(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)(2n+5)}{64}$ then find $\sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{T_r} =$

If $y^2 dx + \left(\frac{1}{y} - x\right) dy = 0$ and $x(1) = 1$ then find $x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

If $f(x) = \begin{cases} -3ax^2 - 2 & x < 1 \\ a^2 + bx & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ given $f(x)$ is continuous & differentiable. Area enclosed by $f(x)$ and line $y = -20$ is $\alpha + \beta\sqrt{3}$ then find $\alpha + \beta$.

$e^{5(\ln x)^2+3} = x^8$. Product of all real values of x .

If A be a 3×3 square matrix such that $\det(A) = -2$. If $\det(3\text{adj}(-6\text{adj}(3A))) = 2^{m+n} 3^{mn}$ where $m > n$ then find $4m + 3n$.

Let the triangle PQR be the image of the triangle with vertices $(1, 3)$, $(3, 1)$, $(2, 4)$ in the line $x + 2y = 2$. If the centroid ΔPQR is the point (α, β) then $15(\alpha - \beta)$ is equation

If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, find the number of non empty equivalence relation on set A

- A** 4
- B** 5
- C** 6
- D** 7

A coin tossed three times. Let x denote number of times tail follows a head. If μ and σ^2 denote the mean and variance of x the value of $64(\mu + \sigma^2)$.

a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n are in G.P.

$$a_1 a_5 = 28$$

$$a_2 + a_4 = 29$$

Find $a_6 = ?$

$$f(x) = 7(\tan x)^8 + 7(\tan x)^6 - 3(\tan x)^4 - 3(\tan^2 x)$$

$$I_1 = \int f(x) dx, I_2 = \int x f(x) dx$$

$$7I_1 + 12I_2$$

Let $f(x)$ be a real differentiable function such that $f(0) = 1$ and $f(x)f'(y) + f(y)f'(x)$ for all $x, y \in R$. Then $\sum_{n=1}^{100} \log_e f(n) =$

The Foci of hyperbola are $(1, 14)$ and $(1, -12)$ and passes through the point $(1, 6)$ then its latus rectum is

$$\sum_{n=1}^5 \frac{{}^{11}C_{2r+1}}{2r+2} = \frac{m}{n}, \gcd(m, n) = 1,$$

$$m - n = ?$$

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\},$$

$$B = \left\{ \frac{m}{n}, m > n, m, n \in A, \gcd(m, n) = 1 \right\}$$

Then no. of elements in B = ?

- A** 31
- B** 33
- C** 29
- D** 28

If $f(x) = 16(\sec^{-1}x)^2 + (\operatorname{cosec}^{-1}x)^2$ then the max. and min. value of $f(x)$ is respectively,

A $\frac{1001\pi^2}{33}$ and $\frac{2\pi^2}{9}$

B $\frac{1117\pi^2}{68}$ and $\frac{4\pi^2}{17}$

C $\frac{1105\pi^2}{68}$ and $\frac{4\pi^2}{17}$

D $\frac{1268\pi^2}{27}$ and $\frac{3\pi^2}{16}$

If $8 = 3 + \frac{1}{4}(3 + p) + \frac{1}{4^2}(3 + p^2) + \dots \infty$, then the value of p is

- A** $\frac{14}{5}$
- B** $\frac{16}{5}$
- C** $\frac{3}{5}$
- D** $\frac{4}{5}$

Area outside the parabola and inside the circle $(x - 2\sqrt{3})^2 + y^2 = 12$ and parabola $y^2 = 2\sqrt{3}x$.

Thank
YOU