

**FINAL JEE-MAIN EXAMINATION – APRIL, 2019**
**(Held On Monday 08<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2019) TIME : 9 : 30 AM To 12 : 30 PM**
**MATHEMATICS**
**TEST PAPER WITH ANSWER**

1. The shortest distance between the line  $y = x$  and the curve  $y^2 = x - 2$  is :

(1)  $\frac{7}{4\sqrt{2}}$  (2)  $\frac{7}{8}$

(3)  $\frac{11}{4\sqrt{2}}$  (4) 2

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

2. Let  $y = y(x)$  be the solution of the differential equation,  $(x^2 + 1)^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2x(x^2 + 1)y = 1$  such

that  $y(0) = 0$ . If  $\sqrt{a}y(1) = \frac{\pi}{32}$ , then the value of 'a' is :

(1)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (2)  $\frac{1}{16}$

(3)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (4) 1

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

3. A point on the straight line,  $3x + 5y = 15$  which is equidistant from the coordinate axes will lie only in :

- (1) 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> quadrants  
 (2) 4<sup>th</sup> quadrant  
 (3) 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quadrant  
 (4) 1<sup>st</sup> quadrant

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

4. If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  be the roots of the equation  $x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$ , then the least value of n for which

$$\left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^n = 1 \text{ is :}$$

(1) 2 (2) 3

(3) 4 (4) 5

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

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1 + \cos x}}$  equals :

(1)  $2\sqrt{2}$  (2)  $4\sqrt{2}$

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

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

6. The length of the perpendicular from the point

$(2, -1, 4)$  on the straight line,  $\frac{x+3}{10} = \frac{y-2}{-7} = \frac{z}{1}$  is :

(1) less than 2

(2) greater than 3 but less than 4

(3) greater than 4

(4) greater than 2 but less than 3

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

7. The magnitude of the projection of the vector  $2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}$  on the vector perpendicular to the plane containing the vectors  $\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$  and  $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ , is :

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

(3)  $\sqrt{6}$  (4)  $3\sqrt{6}$

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

8. The contrapositive of the statement "If you are born in India, then you are a citizen of India", is :

(1) If you are born in India, then you are not a citizen of India.

(2) If you are not a citizen of India, then you are not born in India.

(3) If you are a citizen of India, then you are born in India.

(4) If you are not born in India, then you are not a citizen of India.

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

9. The mean and variance of seven observations are 8 and 16, respectively. If 5 of the observations are 2, 4, 10, 12, 14, then the product of the remaining two observations is :

(1) 40 (2) 49

(3) 48 (4) 45

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

10. If  $f(x) = \frac{2 - x \cos x}{2 + x \cos x}$  and  $g(x) = \log_e x$ , ( $x > 0$ ) then

the value of integral  $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} g(f(x)) dx$  is :

- (1)  $\log_e 3$  (2)  $\log_e 2$   
 (3)  $\log_e e$  (4)  $\log_e 1$

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

11. If the tangents on the ellipse  $4x^2 + y^2 = 8$  at the points (1, 2) and (a, b) are perpendicular to each other, then  $a^2$  is equal to :

- (1)  $\frac{64}{17}$  (2)  $\frac{2}{17}$   
 (3)  $\frac{128}{17}$  (4)  $\frac{4}{17}$

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

12. If  $\alpha = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$ ,  $\beta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$ ,

where  $0 < \alpha, \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , then  $\alpha - \beta$  is equal to :

- (1)  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{9}{5\sqrt{10}}\right)$  (2)  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{9}{14}\right)$   
 (3)  $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{9}{5\sqrt{10}}\right)$  (4)  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{9}{5\sqrt{10}}\right)$

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

13. If  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are respectively the sets of local minimum and local maximum points of the function,  $f(x) = 9x^4 + 12x^3 - 36x^2 + 25$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , then :

- (1)  $S_1 = \{-2, 1\}$ ;  $S_2 = \{0\}$   
 (2)  $S_1 = \{-2, 0\}$ ;  $S_2 = \{1\}$   
 (3)  $S_1 = \{-2\}$ ;  $S_2 = \{0, 1\}$   
 (4)  $S_1 = \{-1\}$ ;  $S_2 = \{0, 2\}$

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

14. Let O(0, 0) and A(0, 1) be two fixed points. Then the locus of a point P such that the perimeter of  $\Delta AOP$  is 4, is :

- (1)  $8x^2 - 9y^2 + 9y = 18$   
 (2)  $9x^2 + 8y^2 - 8y = 16$   
 (3)  $8x^2 + 9y^2 - 9y = 18$   
 (4)  $9x^2 - 8y^2 + 8y = 16$

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

15. Let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$ , ( $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ ) such that

$A^{32} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ . Then a value of  $\alpha$  is

- (1)  $\frac{\pi}{16}$  (2) 0  
 (3)  $\frac{\pi}{32}$  (4)  $\frac{\pi}{64}$

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

16. If  $f(x) = \log_e \left( \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right)$ ,  $|x| < 1$ , then  $f\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)$  is

equal to :

- (1)  $2f(x)$  (2)  $2f(x^2)$   
 (3)  $(f(x))^2$  (4)  $-2f(x)$

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

17. The equation of a plane containing the line of intersection of the planes  $2x - y - 4 = 0$  and  $y + 2z - 4 = 0$  and passing through the point (1, 1, 0) is :

- (1)  $x + 3y + z = 4$  (2)  $x - y - z = 0$   
 (3)  $x - 3y - 2z = -2$  (4)  $2x - z = 2$

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

18. The sum of all natural numbers 'n' such that  $100 < n < 200$  and H.C.F. (91, n) > 1 is :

- (1) 3221 (2) 3121  
 (3) 3203 (4) 3303

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

19. The sum of the series  $2 \cdot {}^{20}C_0 + 5 \cdot {}^{20}C_1 + 8 \cdot {}^{20}C_2 + 11 \cdot {}^{20}C_3 + \dots + 62 \cdot {}^{20}C_{20}$  is equal to :

- (1)  $2^{24}$  (2)  $2^{25}$   
 (3)  $2^{26}$  (4)  $2^{23}$

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

20. The sum of the solutions of the equation  $|\sqrt{x} - 2| + \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} - 4) + 2 = 0$ , ( $x > 0$ ) is equal to :

- (1) 4 (2) 9  
 (3) 10 (4) 12

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

21. Let A and B be two non-null events such that  $A \subset B$ . Then, which of the following statements is always correct ?

- (1)  $P(A|B) = 1$   
 (2)  $P(A|B) = P(B) - P(A)$   
 (3)  $P(A|B) \leq P(A)$   
 (4)  $P(A|B) \geq P(A)$

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

22. The sum of the co-efficients of all even degree terms in x in the expansion of

$(x + \sqrt{x^3 - 1})^6 + (x - \sqrt{x^3 - 1})^6, (x > 1)$  is equal to :

- (1) 32 (2) 26  
 (3) 29 (4) 24

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

23. The area (in sq. units) of the region  $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} | 0 \leq x \leq 3, 0 \leq y \leq 4, y \leq x^2 + 3x\}$  is :

- (1)  $\frac{53}{6}$  (2)  $\frac{59}{6}$   
 (3) 8 (4)  $\frac{26}{3}$

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

24. Let  $f : [0, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a twice differentiable function such that  $f''(x) > 0$ , for all  $x \in (0, 2)$ . If  $\phi(x) = f(x) + f(2 - x)$ , then  $\phi$  is :

- (1) decreasing on (0, 2)  
 (2) decreasing on (0, 1) and increasing on (1, 2)  
 (3) increasing on (0, 2)  
 (4) increasing on (0, 1) and decreasing on (1, 2)

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

25. The sum of the squares of the lengths of the chords intercepted on the circle,  $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ , by the lines,  $x + y = n, n \in \mathbb{N}$ , where  $\mathbb{N}$  is the set of all natural numbers, is :

- (1) 320 (2) 160  
 (3) 105 (4) 210

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

26. All possible numbers are formed using the digits 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4 taken all at a time. The number of such numbers in which the odd digits occupy even places is :

- (1) 175 (2) 162  
 (3) 160 (4) 180

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

27.  $\int \frac{\sin \frac{5x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx$  is equal to :

(where c is a constant of integration)

- (1)  $2x + \sin x + 2\sin 2x + c$   
 (2)  $x + 2\sin x + 2\sin 2x + c$   
 (3)  $x + 2\sin x + \sin 2x + c$   
 (4)  $2x + \sin x + \sin 2x + c$

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

28. If  $2y = \left( \cot^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos x + \sin x}{\cos x - \sqrt{3} \sin x} \right) \right)^2, x \in \left( 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ ,

then  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  is equal to :

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

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

29. The greatest value of  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  for which the system of linear equations

$$\begin{aligned} x - cy - cz &= 0 \\ cx - y + cz &= 0 \\ cx + cy - z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

has a non-trivial solution, is :

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

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

30. If  $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{3}{5}, \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{5}{13}$  and

$0 < \alpha, \beta < \frac{\pi}{4}$ , then  $\tan(2\alpha)$  is equal to :

- (1)  $\frac{21}{16}$  (2)  $\frac{63}{52}$   
 (3)  $\frac{33}{52}$  (4)  $\frac{63}{16}$

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