

JEE MAINS 2026 PAPER SOLUTION



22 JAN, SHIFT 2

Physics

Q) Find the dimensions of the expression $\frac{\epsilon_0 E}{T}$, where ϵ_0 , E and T are permittivity, electric field and time.

(A) MLA^2 (B) $MA^{-1}L$  (C) AL^{-2} (D) AL

$$EA = \phi = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\epsilon_0 E = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_0 E}{T} = \frac{Q}{AT} = \frac{A^1 T^1}{L^2 J^1}$$

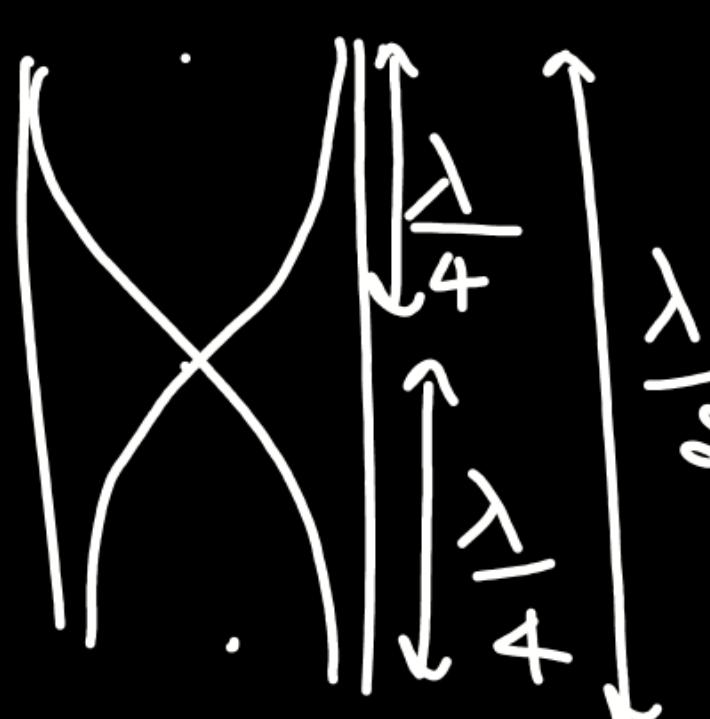
$$= [A^1 L^{-2}]$$

Ans. (C)

Q) In an open organ pipe 3rd and 6th harmonic frequency differ by 3200 Hz. Find the length of organ pipe (speed of sound = 320 m/s)

- (A) 5 cm
- (B) 10 cm
- (C) 15 cm
- (D) 20 cm

Ans. (C)



$$\frac{\lambda}{2} = L$$

$$\lambda = 2L$$

$$f = \frac{V}{2L}$$

$$f_1 = \frac{3V}{2L}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{6V}{2L}$$

$$f_2 - f_1 = 3200$$

$$\frac{3V}{2L} = 3200$$

$$\frac{s(320)}{2l} = \frac{10}{3200}$$

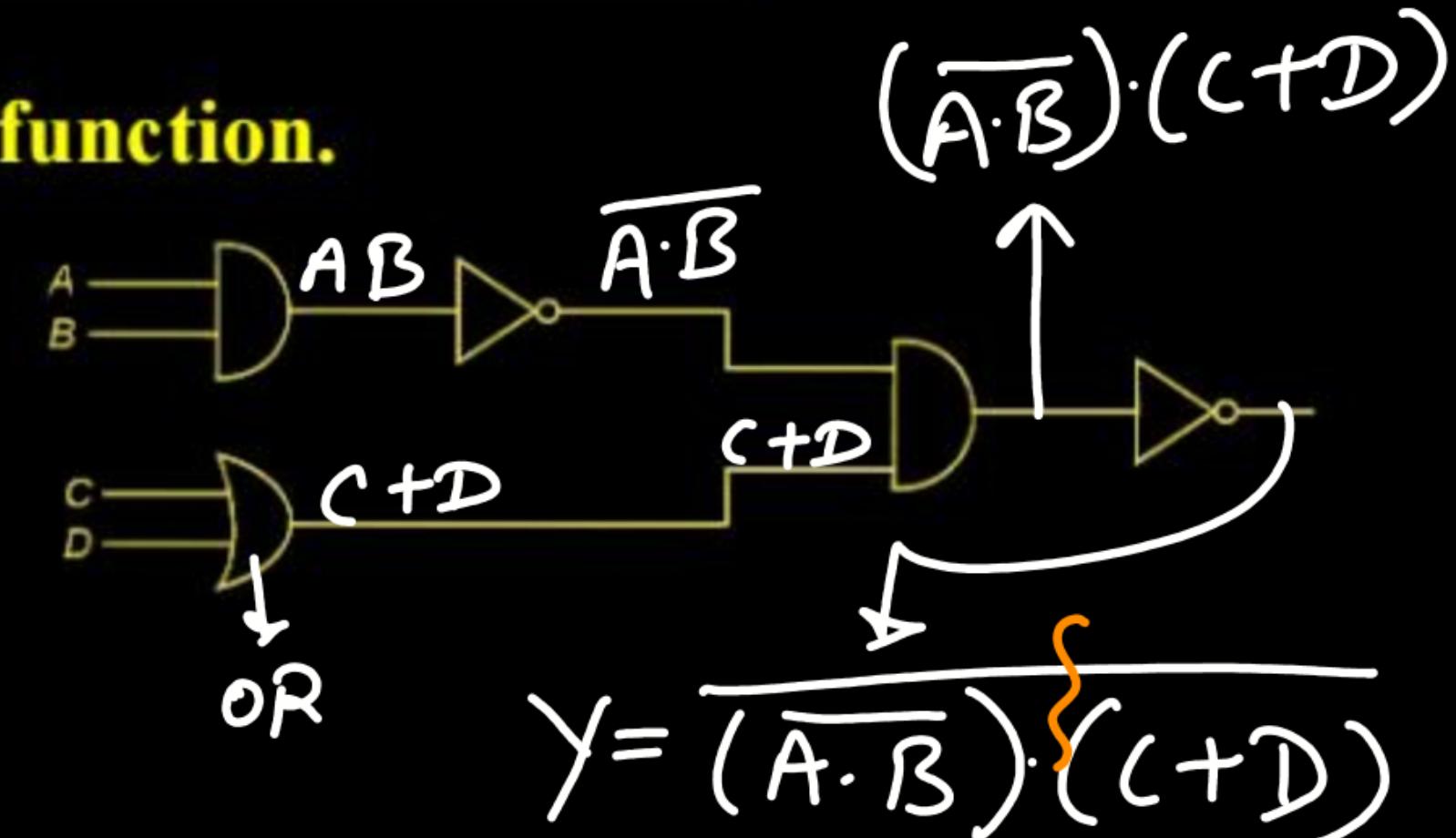
$$\lambda = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$l = 0.15 \text{ m}$$

$$l = 15 \text{ cm}$$

Q) For the given logic gate find output function.

- (A) $\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} + C + D$
- (B) $AB + CD$
- (C) $\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C} \cdot \bar{D}$
- (D) $AB + \bar{C} \cdot \bar{D}$



$$Y = \overline{(\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}) \cdot (C + D)}$$

$$Y = (\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}) + (C + D)$$

$$Y = (AB) + (\bar{C} \cdot \bar{D})$$

Ans. (D)

Q) In a photoelectric effect experiment, the maximum possible kinetic energy of the emitted photoelectrons is zero. The work function of the metal is $\phi = 20 \times 10^{-19}$ J. Find the frequency of the incident photon.

(A) 3.0×10^{14} Hz ~~(B) 3.02×10^{15} Hz~~
(C) 1.5×10^{15} Hz ~~(D) 6.6×10^{14} Hz~~

$$\text{KE}_{\text{max}}^{\circ} = h\nu - \phi$$
$$\nu = \frac{\phi}{h} = \frac{20 \times 10^{-19}}{6.6 \times 10^{-34}} \simeq 3.02 \times 10^{15} \text{ Hz}$$

Q) Find speed of blocks when 2m has move by 3.6 m, initially system is at rest.

$$2mg - T_2 = 2ma \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$T_1 - mg = ma \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$(T_2 - T_1)R = \left(\frac{30mR^2}{2}\right) \left(\frac{a}{R}\right)$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = 15ma \quad \textcircled{3}$$

Ans. 0

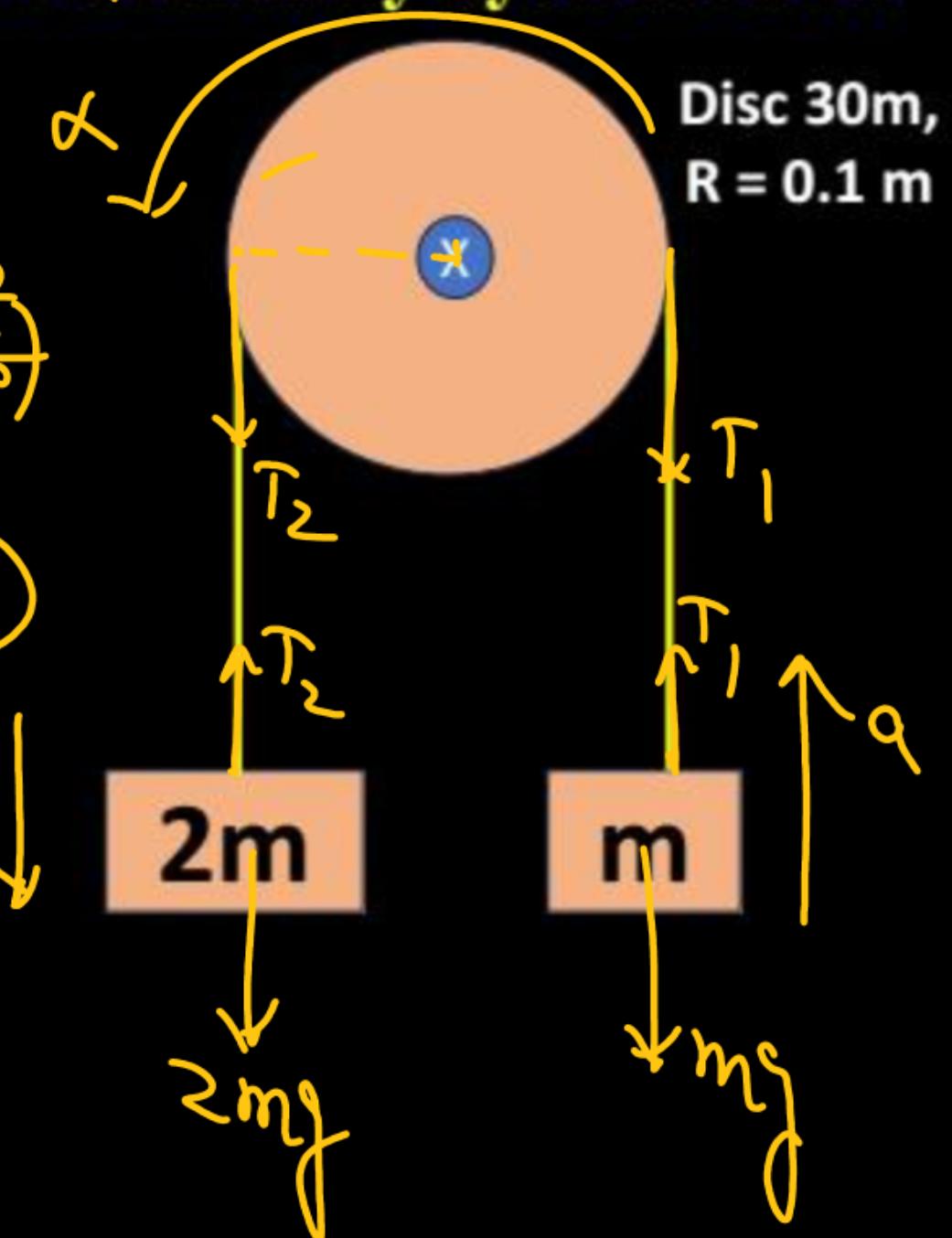
Ans. $(2m/s)$

$$mg = 18ma \Rightarrow a = g/18$$

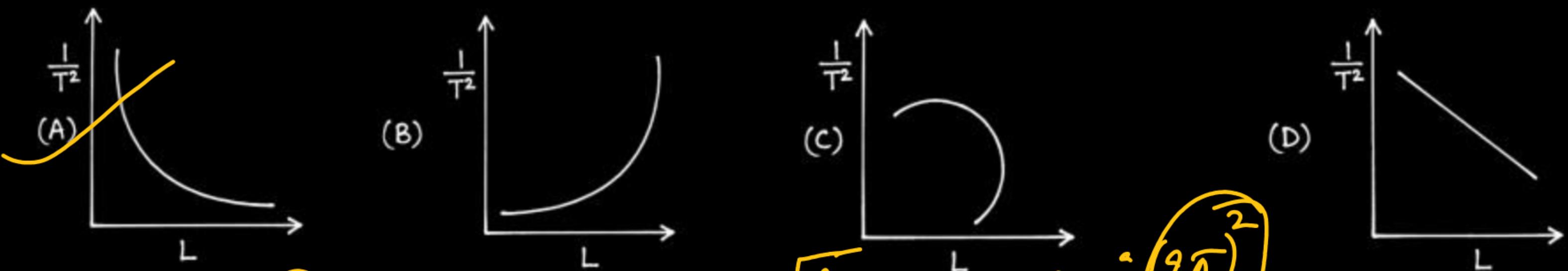
$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$$v^2 = 2 \left(\frac{10}{18}\right) (3.6)$$

$$v = 2m/s$$



Q) using a simple pendulum experiment g is determined by measuring its time period T , Which of the following plots represent correct relation between the pendulum length ℓ time period T .



(A)

$$\frac{1}{T^2} = C \frac{1}{L}$$

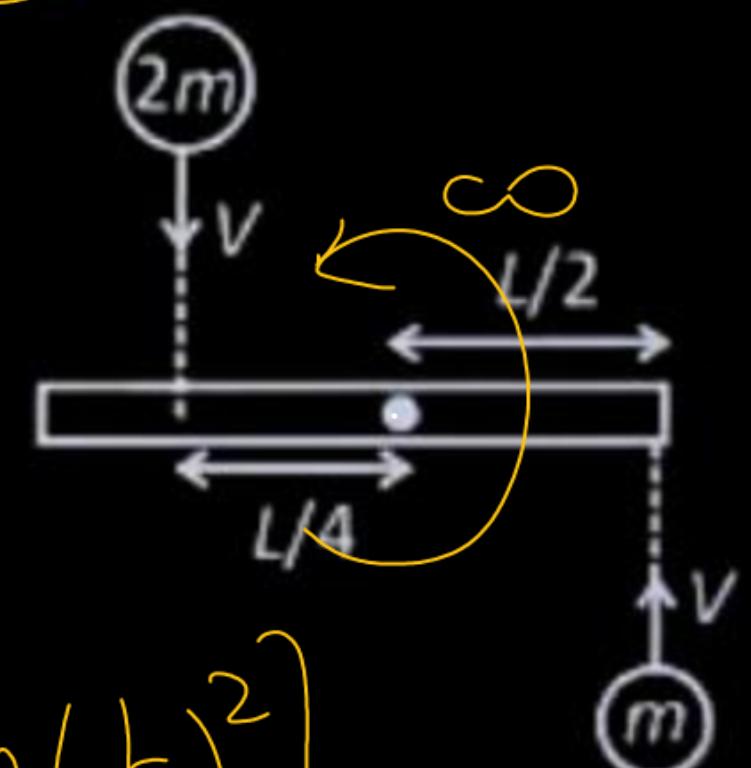
$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \Rightarrow T^2 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{g}\right)^2 L$$

Q) Two balls of mass $2m$ and m collides with rod of mass m and length L as shown balls stick to the rod after collision. Find $\frac{V}{\omega}$ if rod is hinged at centre. ($L = 8 \text{ m}$)

- (A) $11/2$
- (B) $11/3$
- (C) $11/4$
- (D) $9/4$

$$\left(m\sqrt{\frac{L}{2}}\right) + \left(2m\sqrt{\frac{L}{4}}\right) = \left[\frac{mL^2}{12} + 2m\left(\frac{L}{4}\right)^2 + m\left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2\right]\omega$$

Ans. (B)



Q) A gas undergoes a process in which state variable changes from (1 atm, 60 ml, 27°C) to (P atm, 30 ml, 77°C) then P is

~~(A) $\frac{7}{3}$ atm~~ (B) 2 atm (C) 5 atm (D) 7 atm

$$PV = nRT$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

Ans. (A)

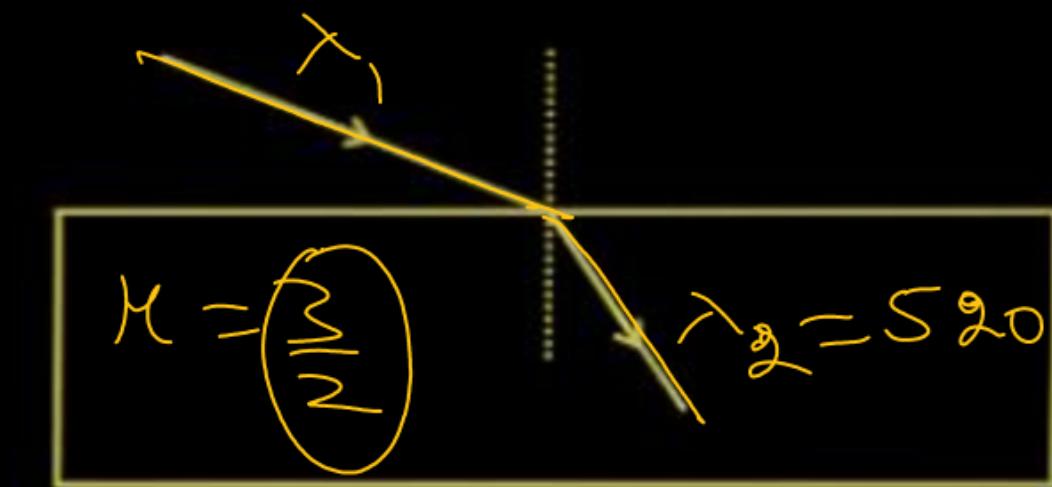
$$\frac{(1) \text{Atm} \times 60 \text{ml}}{300} = \frac{P (30 \text{ml})}{350}$$

$$P = P$$

Q) A light ray incident on a slab of refractive index $\frac{3}{2}$. If wavelength of refracted ray is 520 nm. Find wavelength of incident ray.

~~(A) 780 nm~~ (B) 560 nm
(C) 1460 nm (D) 360 nm

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\mu} = 520$$

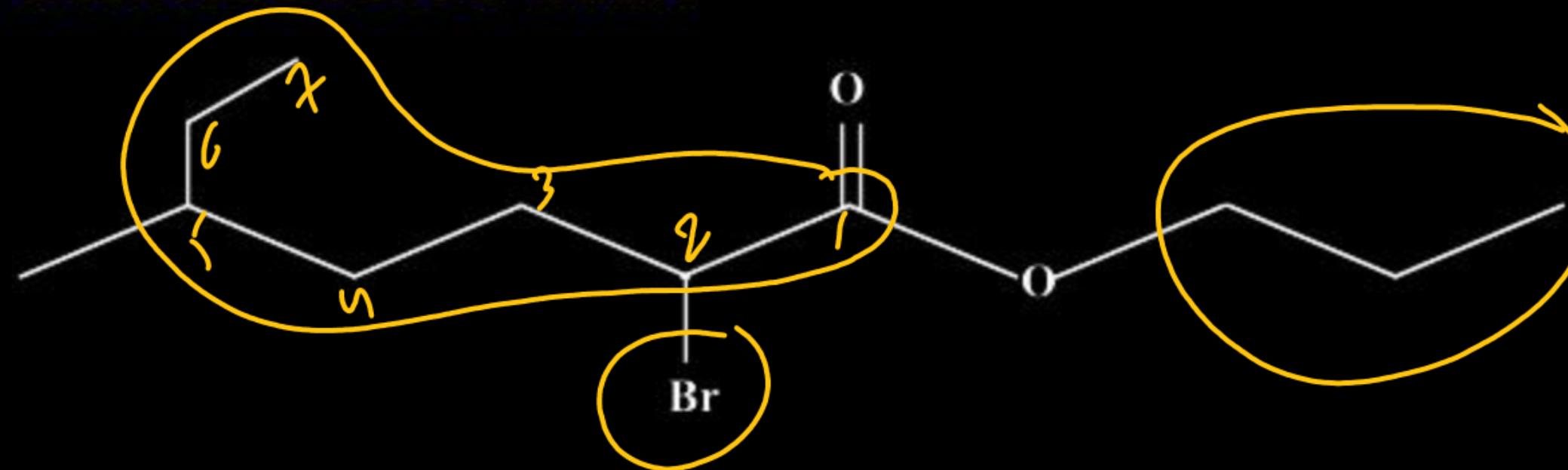


$$\lambda_1 = \frac{3}{2} \times 520 = 780 \text{ nm}$$

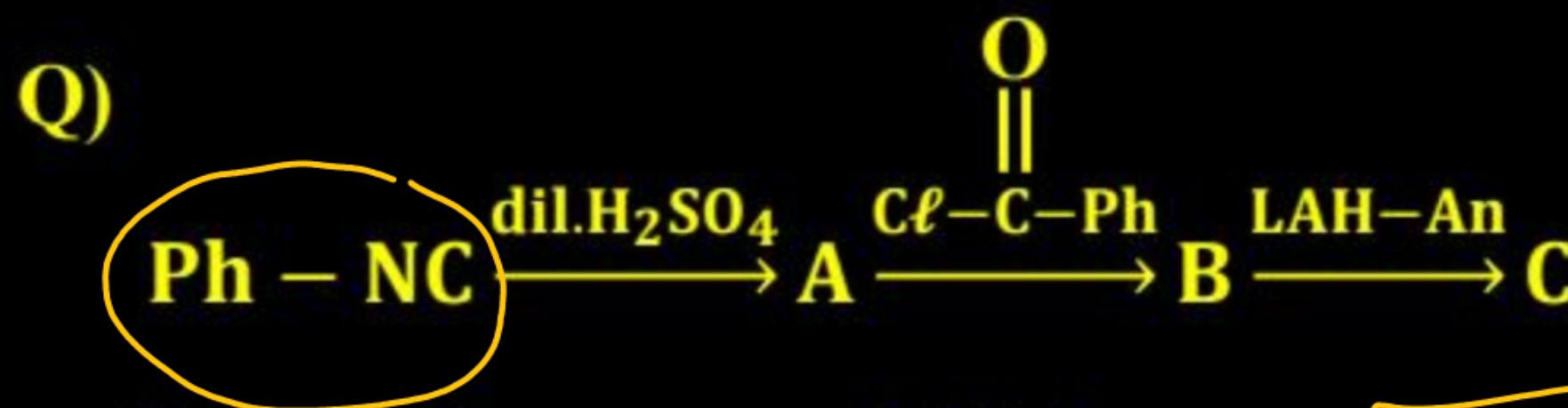
Ans. (A)

Chemistry

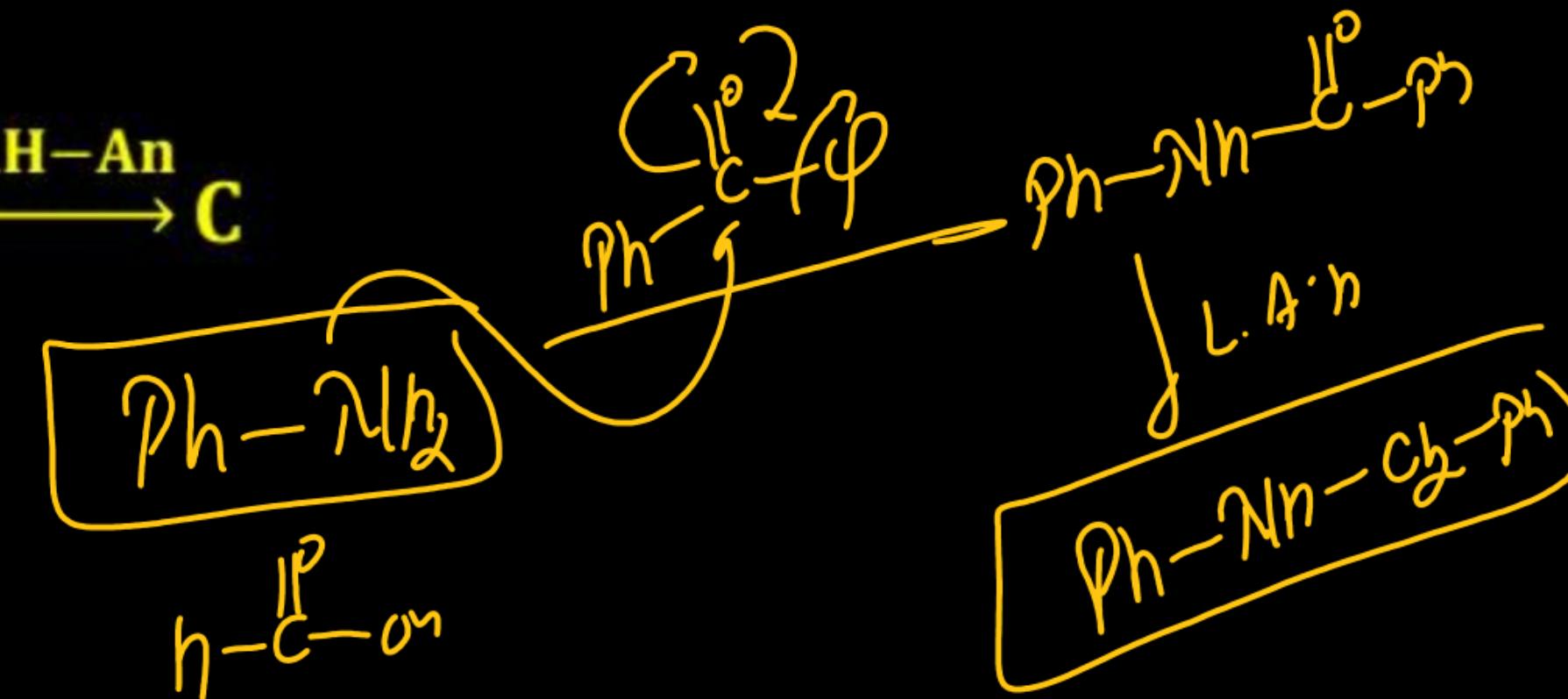
Q) Correct IUPAC name

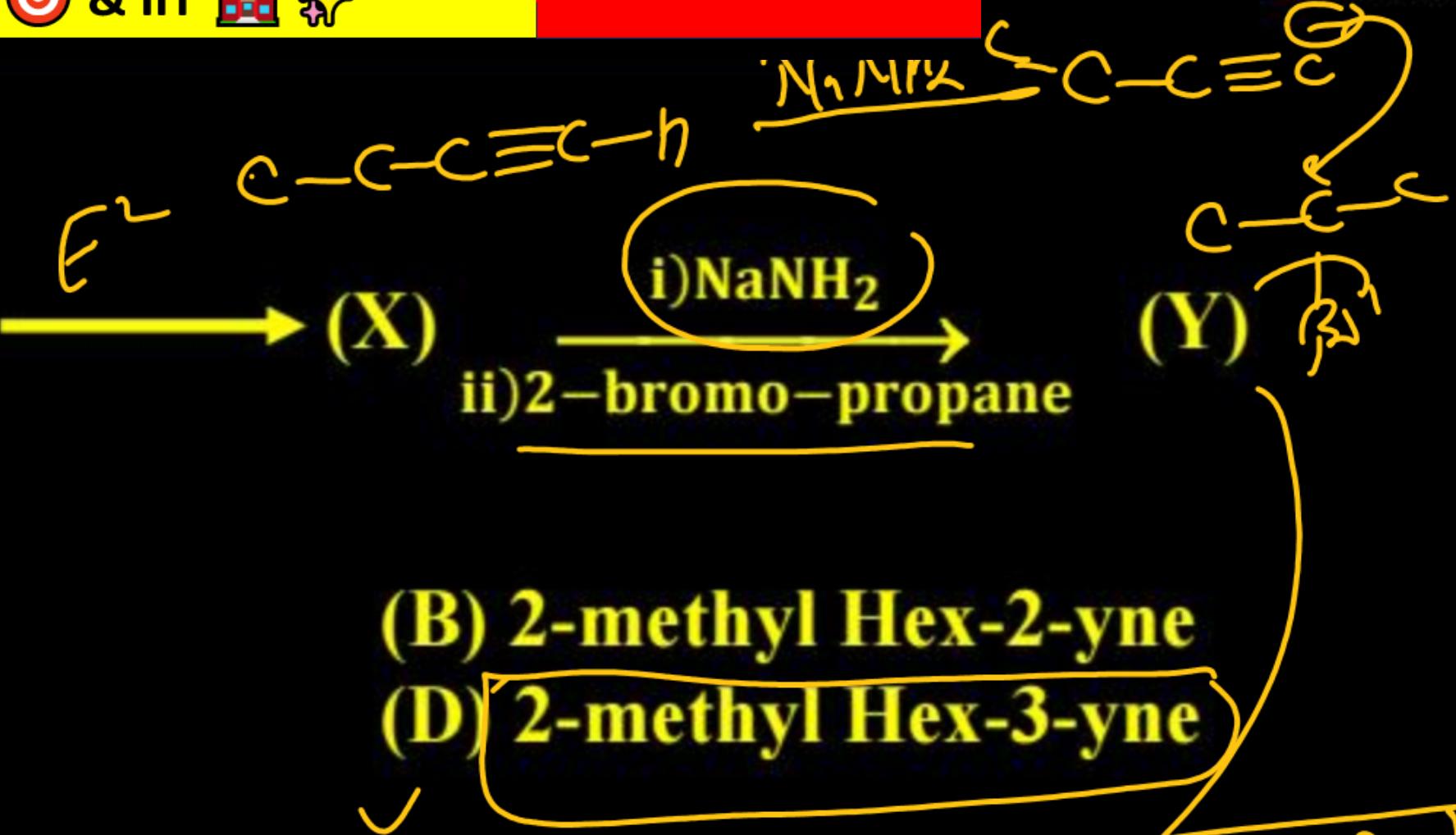
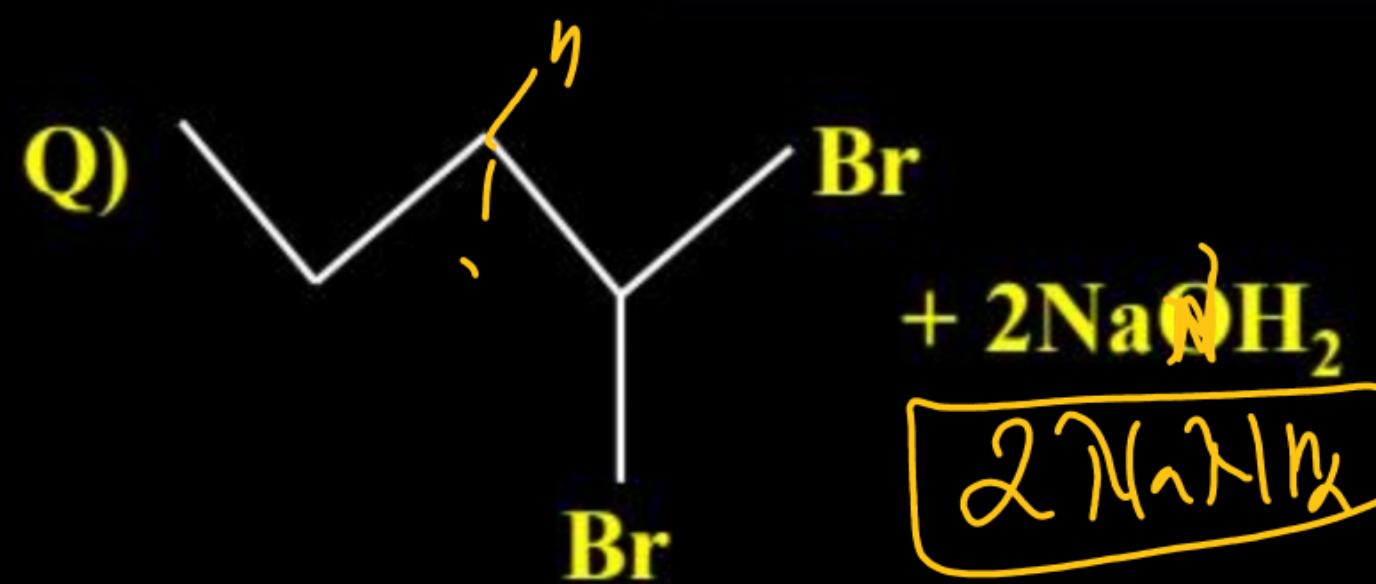


n-Propyl-2-bromo-
s-methyl heptanone



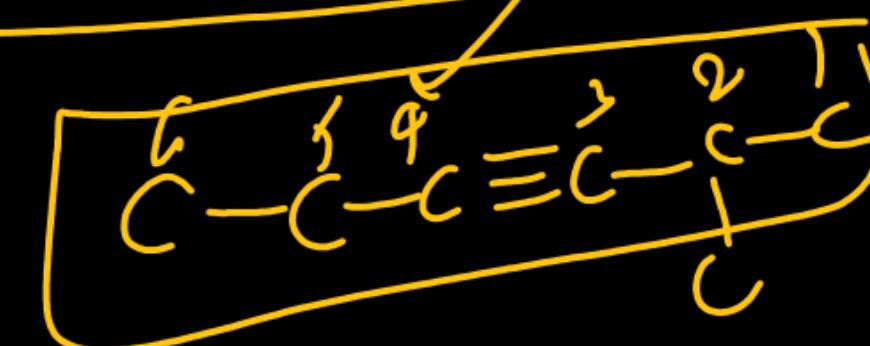
Correct Structure of (C) is :





(A) Isopropyl but-1-yne
 (C) 5-methyl Hex-2-yne

(B) 2-methyl Hex-2-yne
 (D) **2-methyl Hex-3-yne**



Q) In given Conversion find out mass of benzaldehyde
 Toluene (5.8gm)  benzaldehyde

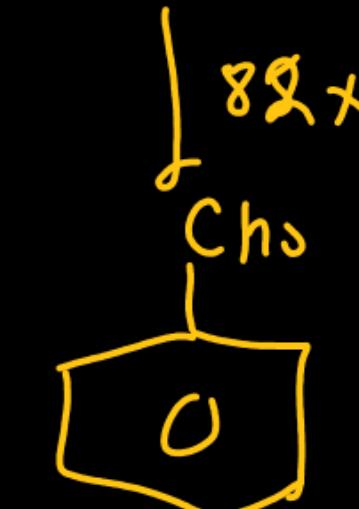
$$\left(\frac{5.8}{92} \right) \cdot 82 = \frac{m_{ws}(\omega)}{1.06}$$



$$\frac{7C}{8C} \Rightarrow 84$$

$$\frac{6n}{10} = 6$$

$$\frac{10}{10} = \frac{16}{106}$$



Ans. (5.42)

Q) Match list-I with list-II

List-I

Reagent (React with glucose)

(1) hydroxylamine

(2) Br_2 in water

(3) AC_2O (

(4) Con. HNO_3

List-II

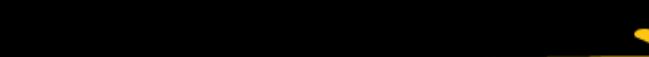
Product

(P) glucose oxime

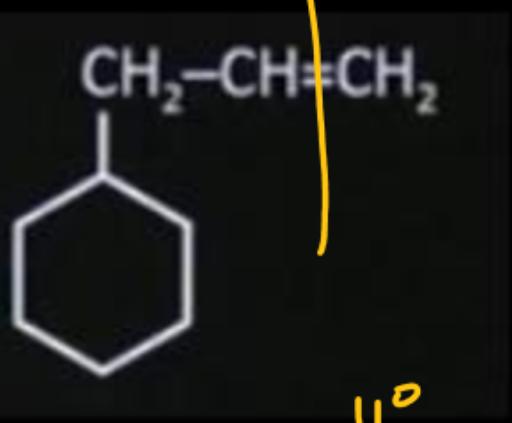
(Q) gluconic acid

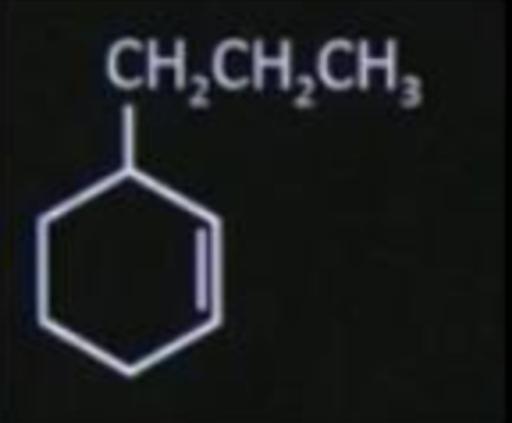
(R) glucose pentaacetate

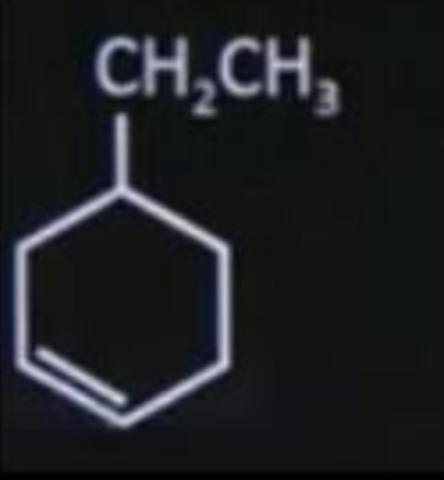
(S) Saccharic acid

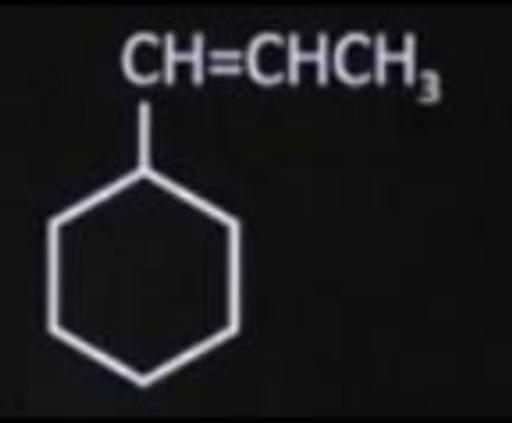


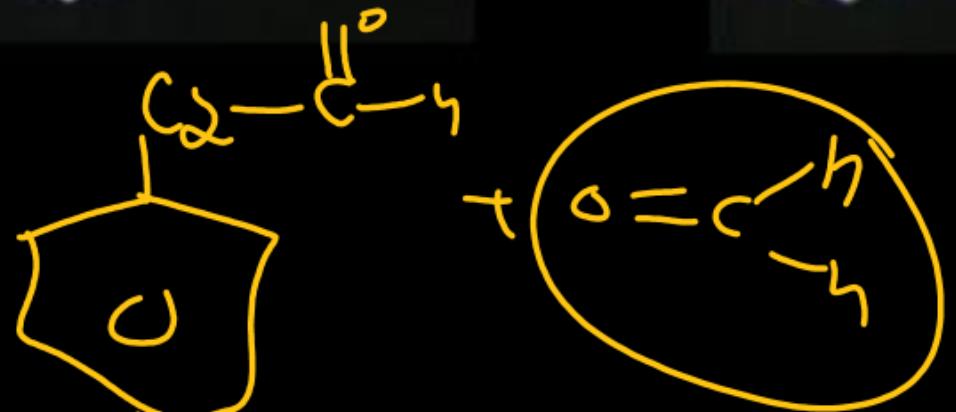
Q) An alkene on reductive ozonolysis gives methanal as one of the products. It's structure is

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 



Ans. (A)

Q) Volume ratio of decimolar NH_4OH and decimolar HCl to give a solution of $\text{pH} = 9.25$ at 25°C is $x : 1$. Find x . $\rightarrow ②$
 $\text{pK}_b \text{ of } \text{NH}_4\text{OH} = 4.75$



Ans. (2)

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccccc}
 0.1 \times x & & 0.1 \times 1 & & \\
 0.1 \times x - 0.1 & - & & 0.1 & \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \left. \begin{array}{c}
 \text{pOH} = \text{pK}_b + \log \frac{[\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}]}{[\text{NH}_4\text{OH}]} \\
 14 - 9.25 = 4.75 + \log \frac{0.1}{(0.1x - 0.1)} \\
 4.75 = 4.75 + \log \frac{1}{(x-1)}
 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\log(\bar{x}^{-1}) = 0$$

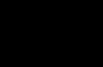
$$\frac{1}{x^{-1}} = 1$$

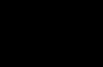
$$x^{-1} = 1$$

$$x = 2$$

Q) Which of following is basic buffer?

(A) $\text{NaOH} + \text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$ 

(B) $\text{NaOH} + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ 

(C) $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 

(D) $\text{NH}_4\text{OH} + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ 

Ans. (D)

Q) The correct order of electron gain enthalpy (magnitude only) for group 16 elements is

- (A) Te > Se > S > O
- (C) O > S > Se > Te

~~(B) S > Se > Te > O~~

~~(D) S > O > Se > Te~~

$O < S > Se > Te$

$S > Se > Te > O$

Ans. (B)

Q) 100g 98% by weight H_2SO_4 is mixed with 100g 49% by weight H_2SO_4 .

Mole fraction of H_2SO_4 in solution is

(A) 0.9

(B) 0.1

(C) 0.67

(D) 0.34

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow 98\text{g} + 49 = 147\text{g} \quad n = \frac{147}{98} = 1.5$$

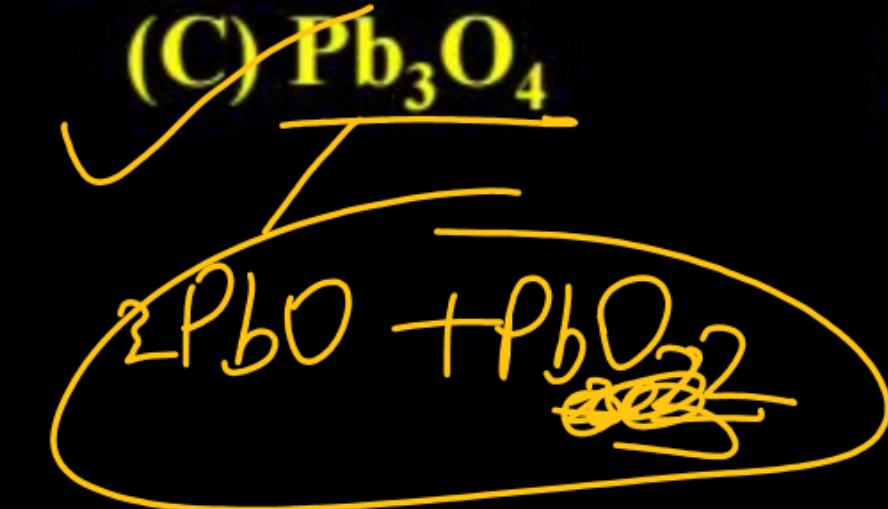
$$\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2 + 51 = 53\text{g} \quad N = \frac{53}{18} \approx 3$$

Ans. (D)

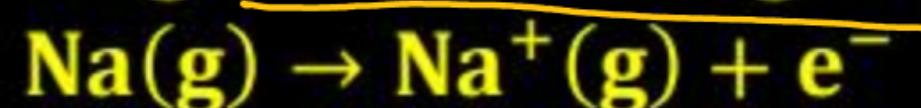
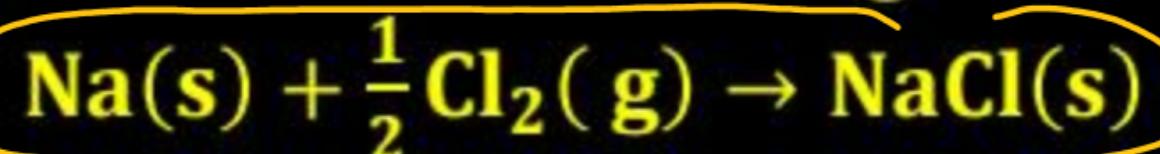
$$\cancel{x_{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4}} = \frac{1.5}{1.5+3} = \frac{1.5}{4.5} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Q) Which of the following is a mixed oxide?

(A) Fe_2O_3 (B) PbO_2 (C) Pb_3O_4 (D) BaO_2



Q) Consider the following data :-



Find out lattice energy of NaCl(s).

~~(A) $-786 \text{ kJ mole}^{-1}$~~

~~(C) $-428 \text{ kJ mole}^{-1}$~~

$\Delta H^\circ = -411 \text{ kJ/mole}^{-1}$

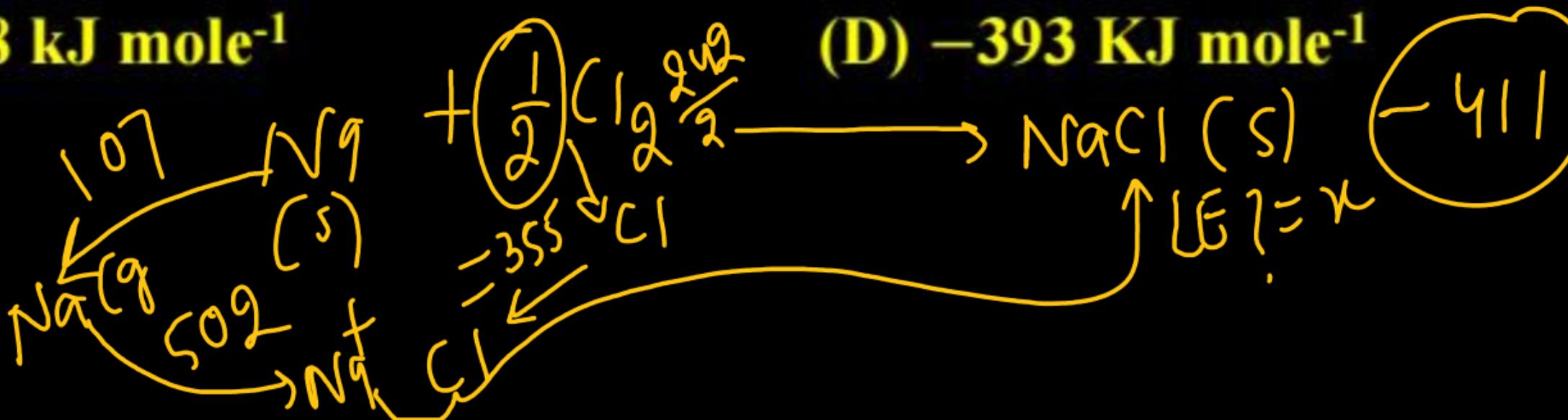
$\Delta H^\circ = 107 \text{ kJ/mole}$

$\Delta H^\circ = 242 \text{ kJ/mole}$

$\Delta H^\circ = -355 \text{ kJ/mole}$

$\Delta H^\circ = 502 \text{ kJ/mole}$

$$\begin{aligned} & 107 + 502 + \frac{242}{2} \\ & + (-355) \\ & + + \Rightarrow -411 \end{aligned}$$



Math

Q) If $a + b + c = 1$ and $a < b < c$, $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ and $a^2, 2b^2, c^2$ are in G.P. and a, b, c are in A.P. then find the value of $9(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) = ?$

$$\widetilde{2b = a+c}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}-d, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}+d$$

$$(d > 0)$$

$$b + 2b = 1$$

$$b = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$4b^4 = a^2 c^2$$

$$\frac{4}{81} = \left(\left(\frac{1}{3} - d \right) \left(\frac{1}{3} + d \right) \right)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{9} - d^2 = \frac{2}{9}, \quad -\frac{2}{9}$$

$$d^2 - \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$d^2 = \frac{-1}{9}$$

$$\times$$

$$d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\checkmark \quad \times$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 9 \left(\frac{1}{9} + \left(\frac{1}{3} - d \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3} + d \right)^2 \right) \\ & 9 \left(\frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} + 2d^2 \right) \\ & 9 \left(\frac{3}{9} + \frac{2}{3} \right) \\ & 9(1) = 9 \end{aligned}$$

Ans. (9)

Q) Let α, β be the roots of quadratic equation $12x^2 - 20x + 3\lambda = 0$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $1/2 \leq |\beta - \alpha| \leq 3/2$ then the sum of all possible values of λ is _____.

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{\sqrt{D}}{|a|} \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{\sqrt{400 - 4(12)(3\lambda)}}{12} \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$6 \leq \sqrt{400 - 144\lambda} \leq 18$$

$$36 \leq 400 - 144\lambda \leq (18)^2$$

$$\frac{19}{36} \leq \lambda \leq \frac{91}{36}$$

$$\lambda = 1, 2$$

$$\boxed{\text{sum} = 3}$$

Ans. (3)

Q) If complex numbers Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n satisfy the equation $4Z^2 + \bar{Z} = 0$,

then $\sum_{i=1}^n |Z_i|^2$ is equal to

(A) $\frac{3}{64}$

 (B) $\frac{3}{16}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z &= 0+0i, \frac{1}{4}+0i, -\frac{1}{8}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}i, \\
 |Z| &= 0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{8}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}i \\
 |Z|^2 &= (C) \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \quad (D) \frac{1}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Let $Z = x + iy \Rightarrow 4(x+iy)^2 - (x-iy) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{If } y &= 0, 4x^2 - x = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x = 0, \frac{1}{4} \\ x = 0, -\frac{1}{8} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow 4(x^2 - y^2) - x + 1(8xy + y) = 0 = 0+0i \\
 \text{Ans. (B)} \quad \text{If } x &= -\frac{1}{8}, y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \\ y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow 4(x^2 - y^2) - x = 0, 4(8x + 1) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Q) Area enclosed by $4x^2 + y^2 \leq 8$ and $y^2 \leq 4x$ (in square unit) is

(A) $\left(\pi + \frac{4}{3}\right)$ sq. unit

(C) $\left(\pi + \frac{2}{3}\right)$ sq. unit

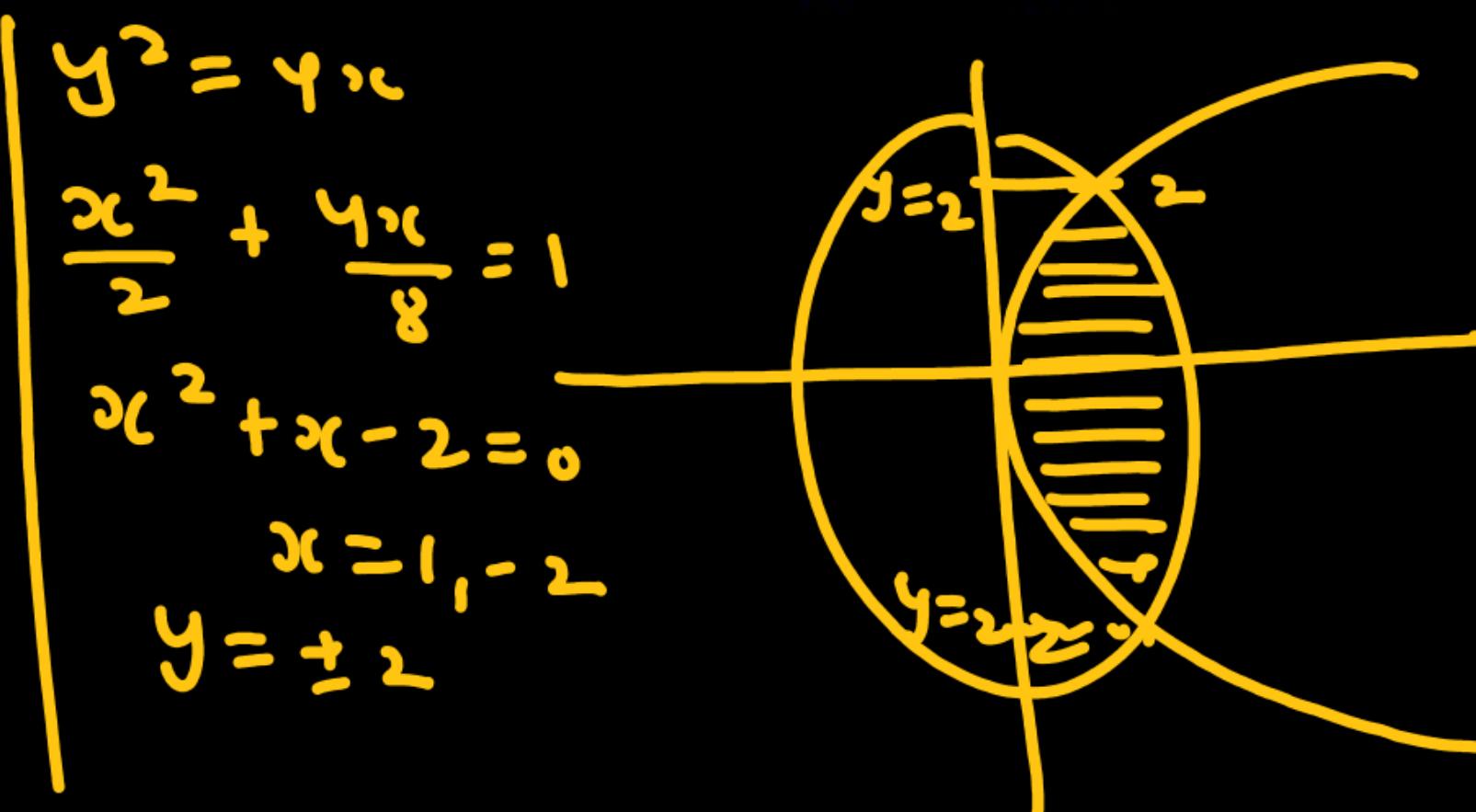
(B) $\left(\pi - \frac{4}{3}\right)$ sq. unit

(D) $\left(\pi - \frac{2}{3}\right)$ sq. unit

$$E: \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{8} = 1$$

$$P: y^2 = 4x$$

Ans. (D)



Q) Area enclosed by $4x^2 + y^2 \leq 8$ and $y^2 \leq 4x$ (in square unit) is

(A) $\left(\pi + \frac{4}{3}\right)$ sq. unit

(C) $\left(\pi + \frac{2}{3}\right)$ sq. unit

(B) $\left(\pi - \frac{4}{3}\right)$ sq. unit

✓(D) $\left(\pi - \frac{2}{3}\right)$ sq. unit

$$A = 2 \int_{y=0}^{y=2} \left(\sqrt{8-y^2} - \frac{y^2}{4} \right) dy$$

Y-axis labels: $y=2$, $y=0$, $y=-2$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{8} = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 1, -1$$

$$y = \pm 2$$

Ans. (D)



Q) If $4x^2 + y^2 \leq 52$, $x, y \in \mathbb{I}$ then number of ordered pairs (x, y) is

(A) 67

 (B) 77

(C) 87

(D) 38

$$E: 4x^2 + y^2 = 52$$

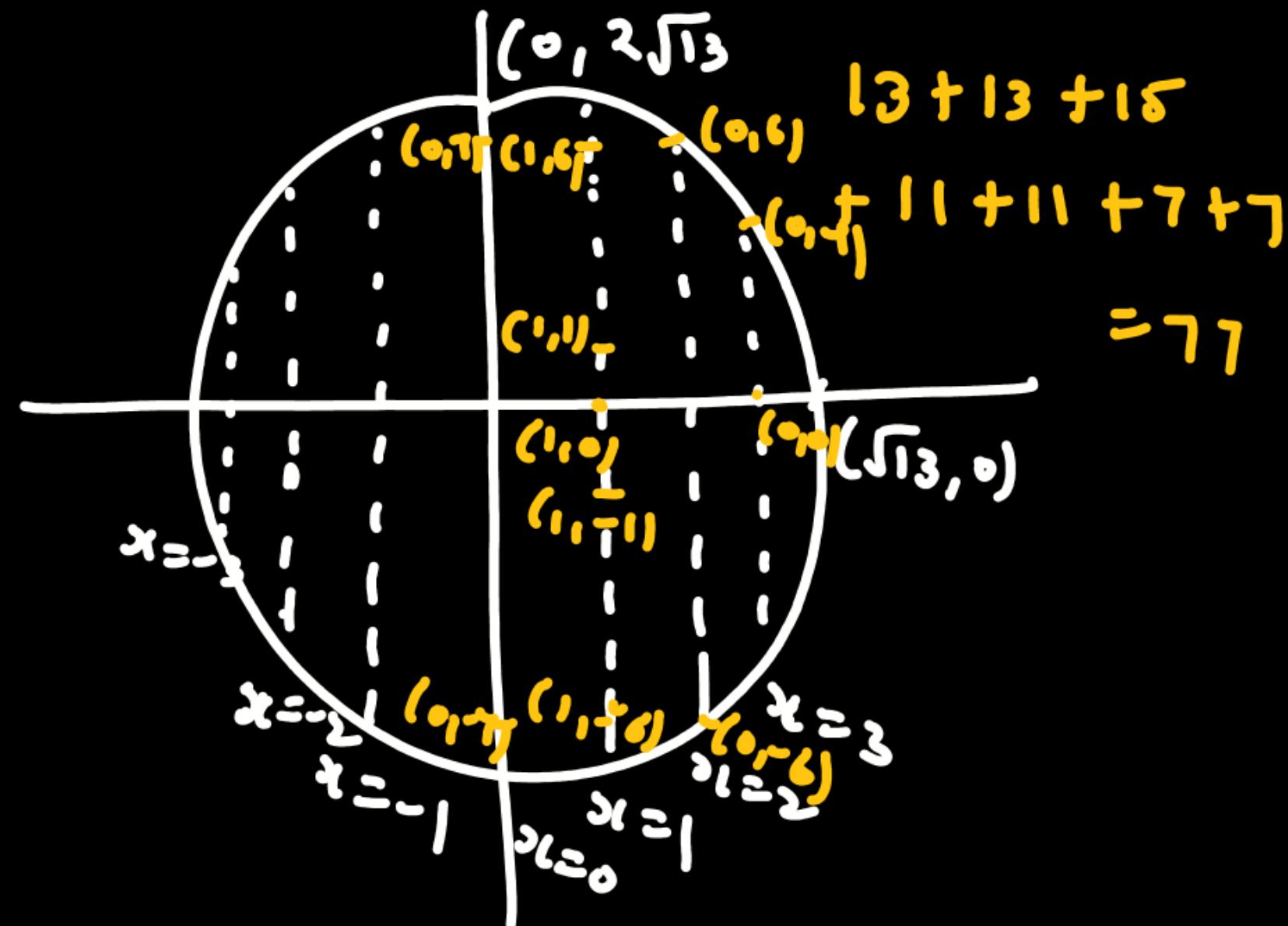
$$\frac{x^2}{13} + \frac{y^2}{52} = 1 \quad (b>a)$$

$$IF \ x=1, \ y^2 = 48 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{48}$$

$$x=2, \ y^2 = 36 \Rightarrow y = \pm 6$$

$$x=3, \ y^2 = 16 \Rightarrow y = \pm 4$$

Ans. (B)



$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n+1) = 25 \times 26 + 25$

Q) Let $P(n) = {}^nC_0 - \frac{{}^nC_1}{2} + \frac{{}^nC_2}{3} - \frac{{}^nC_3}{4} \dots \frac{(-1)^n {}^nC_n}{n+1}$. Find $\sum_{n=1}^{25} \frac{1}{P(2n)}$

$$P(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k n C_k}{k+1}$$

$$P(n) = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{(n+1) \cdot n C_k}{k+1}$$

$$P(2n) = \frac{1}{2n+1}$$

$$P(n) = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k n+1 C_{k+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \left(n+1 C_1 - n+1 C_2 + \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \left((n+1) C_0 - n+1 C_1 + n+1 C_2 - \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1}$$

Ans.  (675)

Q) Let $f(x) = \min \{\sqrt{2}x, x^2\}$ and $g(x) = |x| [x^2]$

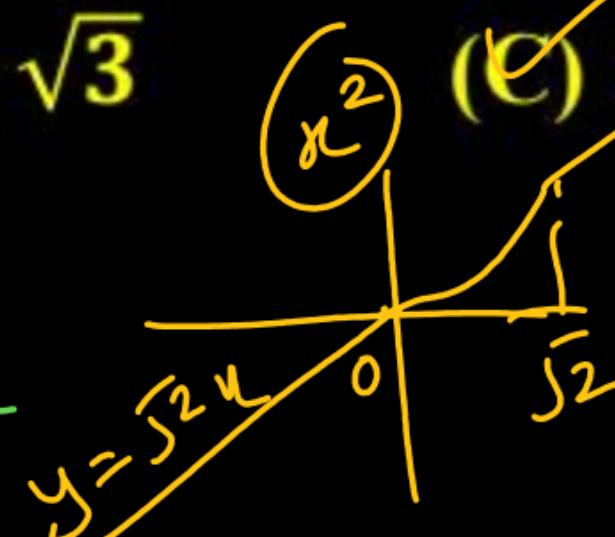
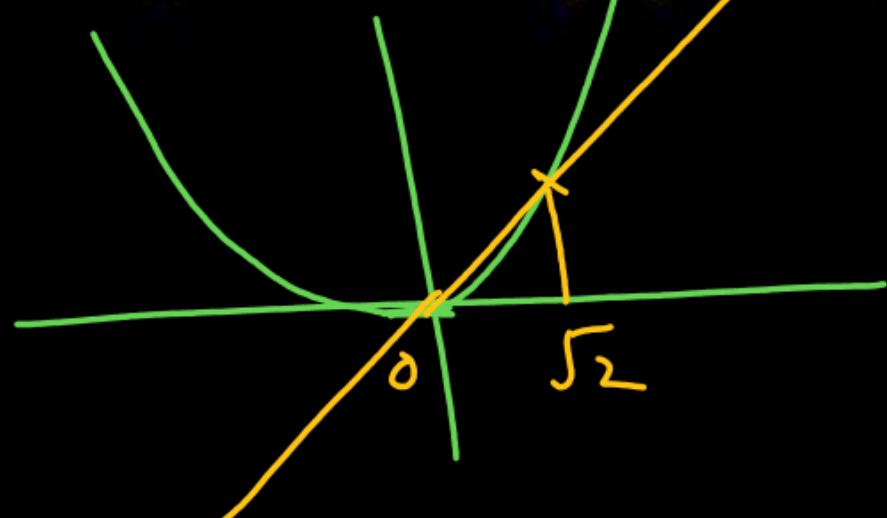
If $x \in (-2, 2)$ then sum of all values of $f(x)$ at those x values where $g(x)$ is non-differentiable ([.] denotes GIF).

(A) $2 - \sqrt{3}$

(B) $1 - \sqrt{3}$

(C) $1 - \sqrt{2}$

(D) $2 - \sqrt{2}$



$$x = 1, 2, 3 \quad x = 0$$

$$x = \pm 1, \pm \sqrt{2}, \pm \sqrt{3} \quad x = 0$$

$$-\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{2}, -1, 1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}$$

$$-\sqrt{6}, -2 - \sqrt{2} + 1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}$$

Ans. (C)

Q) Let $s = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 4z^2 + \bar{z} = 0\}$ Then $16 \sum_{z \in s} |z|^2$ is equal to

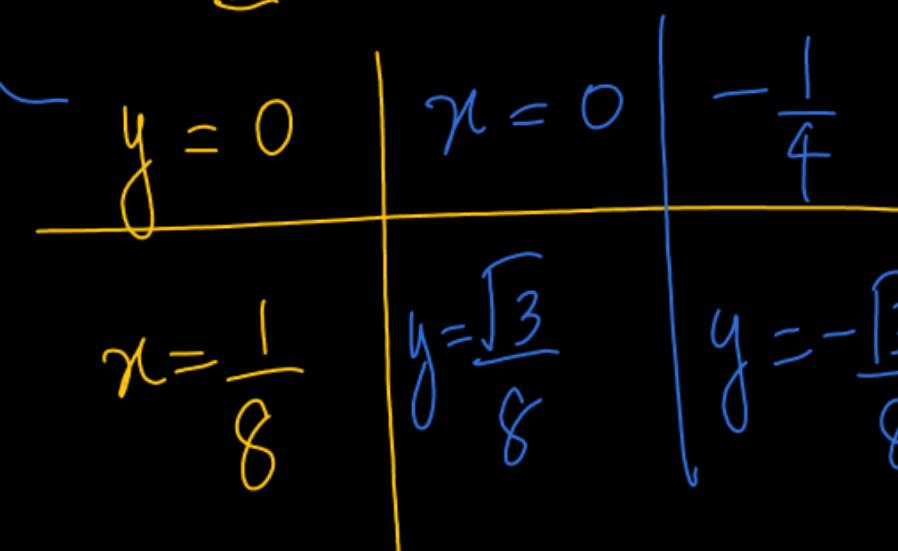
$$4(\underbrace{x^2 - y^2}_{\text{Real part}} + 2xyi) + (\underbrace{x - iy}_{\text{Imaginary part}}) = 0$$

4 O.P.

$$4x^2 - 4y^2 + x = 0$$

$$8xy - y = 0$$

$$\underbrace{y(8x-1)}_{\text{y=0}} = 0$$



Ans. (03)

$$0 + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= \frac{3}{16}$$

\Rightarrow Ans: 3

Q) $x - ny + z = 6$

$x - (n-2)y + (n+1)z = 8$

$(n-1)y + z = 1$

$$\boxed{\Delta \neq 0} \quad \boxed{n}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -n & 1 \\ 1 & -(n-2) & n+1 \\ 0 & n-1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$P \left\{ \frac{1}{6}, \frac{3}{6}, \frac{4}{6}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{6}{6} \right\} = \frac{k}{6}$

$$\frac{\text{favor}}{\text{Total}} = \left(\frac{5}{6} \right)$$

Let $n = \text{number on the dies when rolled randomly}$ then $P(\text{that system equation has unique solution}) = \frac{k}{6}$, then sum of value of $\underbrace{\text{value of } n}$ is

(A) 22

~~(B) 24~~

(C) 20

(D) 21

Ans. (B)

$n^2 - n - 2 \neq 0$

$(n-2)(n+1) \neq 0$

$n \neq 2, -1$

$k = 5$

$\sum n = 1 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 = 19$

24

Q) If P $(10, 2\sqrt{15})$ lies on hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ and length of latus rectum = 8, then the square of area of $\triangle PS_1S_2$ is [where S_1 & S_2 are the focii of the hyperbola]

~~(A) 2700~~

(B) 1750

(C) 2400

(D) 3600

$$\left[\frac{100}{a^2} - \frac{60}{b^2} = 1 \right] - ①$$

$$LR = 2 \left(\frac{b^2}{a} \right) = 8 \quad |$$

$$b^2 = 4a \quad | ②$$

① & ②

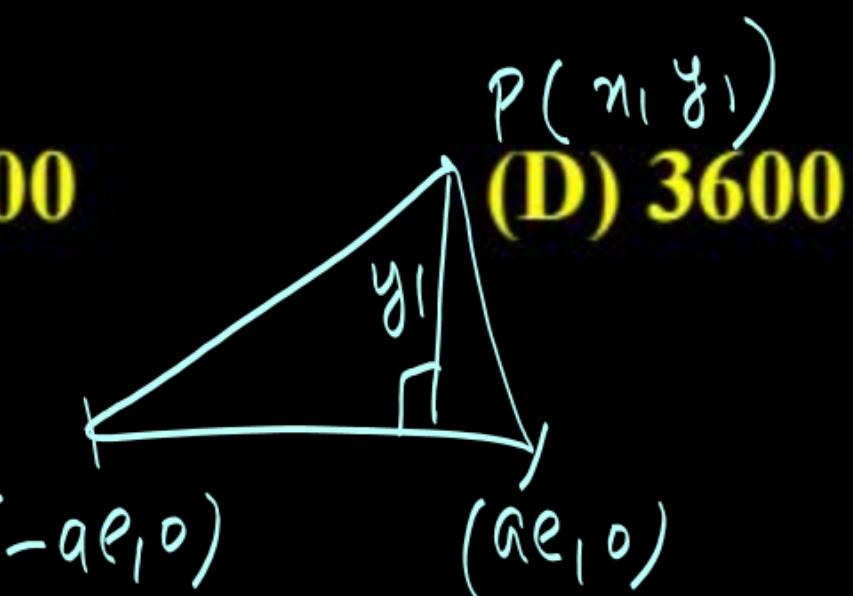
$$a^2 = 25 \quad \checkmark$$

$$b^2 = 20$$

$$e^2 = \frac{45}{25}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^2 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 2ae \times y_1 \right)^2 \\ &= \underbrace{a^2 e^2}_{2700} \underbrace{(2\sqrt{15})^2}_{= 2700} = \underline{\underline{2700}} \end{aligned}$$

Ans. (A)



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