JEE MAINS 2026

PAPER SOLUTION

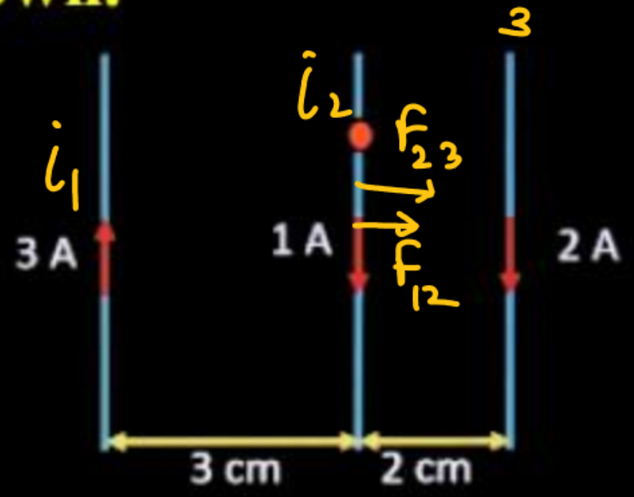
28 JAN, SHIFT 1

Physics

Q) There are three long parallel wires in a plane as shown. Find force on 15 cm of length of middle wire.

(A) 3 μN **(B) 5 μN**

(C) 6 μN **(D) 7μN**



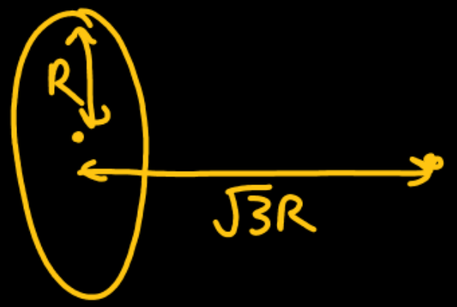
$$F_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 i_1 i_2}{2\pi(3\text{cm})}(15\text{cm})$$

$$F_{23} = \frac{\mu_0 i_3 i_2}{2\pi(2\text{cm})}(15\text{cm})$$

Ans. (C)

Q) Magnetic field at the center of ring is 16 μT. Find magnetic field at axis of ring at distance $\sqrt{3}R$ from center where R is radius of ring

(A) 1 μT (B) 2 μT (C) 4 μT (D) 8 μT



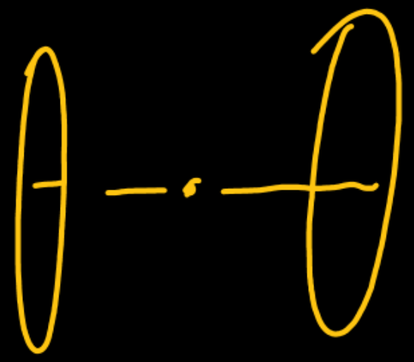
$$B_c = 16\,\mu T$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} = 16\,\mu T$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2(R^2+x^2)^{3/2}}$$

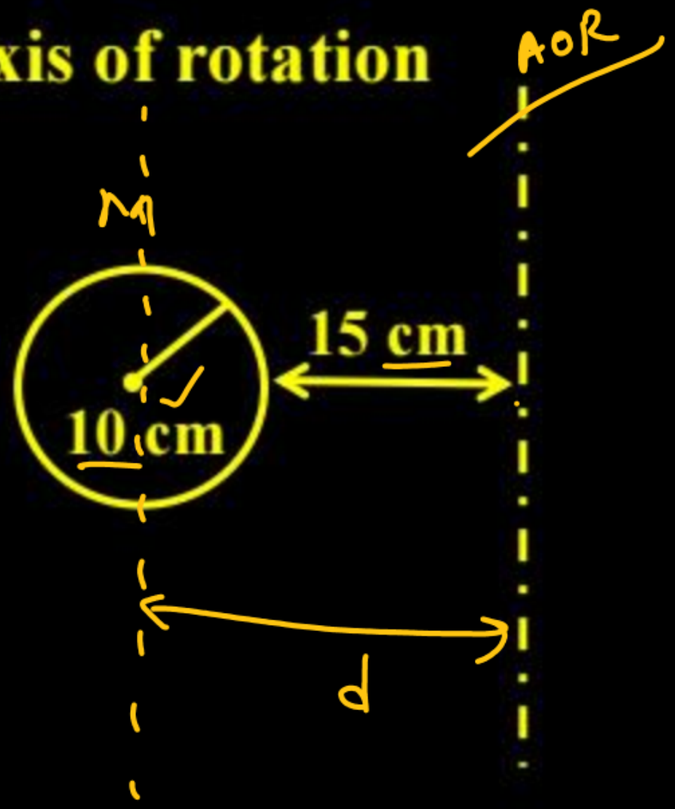
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2(R^2+3R^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2(8R^3)} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{8(2R)} = \frac{16}{8} = 2\,\mu T$$



Ans. (B)

Q) Find radius of gyration of solid sphere about give axis of rotation



$$Mk^2 = \frac{2}{5}MR^2 + Md^2$$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}(0.1)^2 + (0.25)^2}\ m$$

Q) Equation of an EMW in a medium is given by $E = 2\sin(2 \times 10^{15}t - 10^{7}x)$. Find refractive index of the medium.

(A) 3/2 (B) 2
(C) 5/3 (D) 4/3

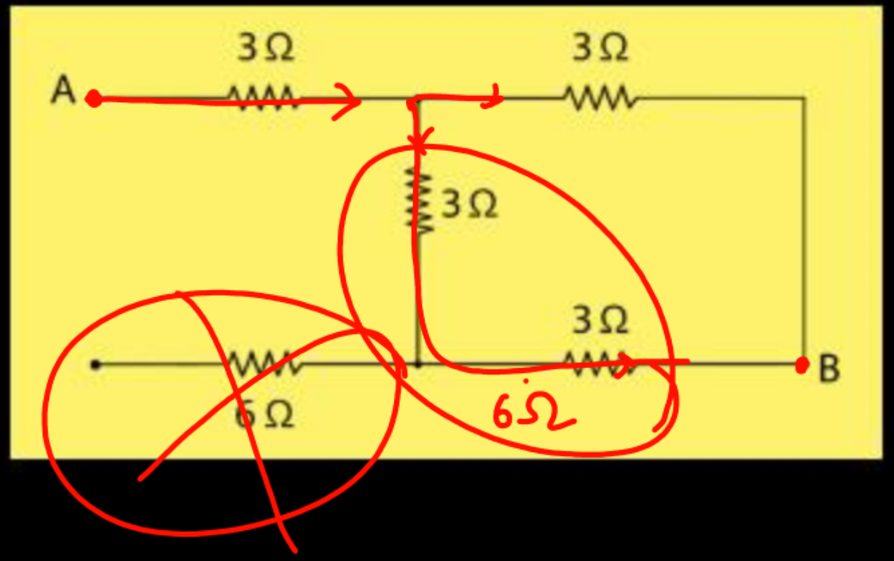
$$\mu = \frac{c}{v} \qquad v = \frac{\omega}{k}$$

$$\mu = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{2 \times 10^8} \qquad v = \frac{2 \times 10^{15}}{10^7}$$

$$\mu = 1.5 \qquad v = 2 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

Ans. (A)

Q) Find equivalent resistance between AB



$$R_{AB} = 3\Omega + 2\Omega$$
$$= 5\Omega$$

$$\frac{6 \times 3}{6+3} = 2\Omega$$

Ans. (5 Ω)

Q) Two point charges of magnitudes 1μC and 2μC are placed at two vertices of an equilateral triangle of side 3 cm. Another charge of 3μC is brought from infinity to the third vertex of the triangle. Find the work done in bringing the charge to the third vertex.

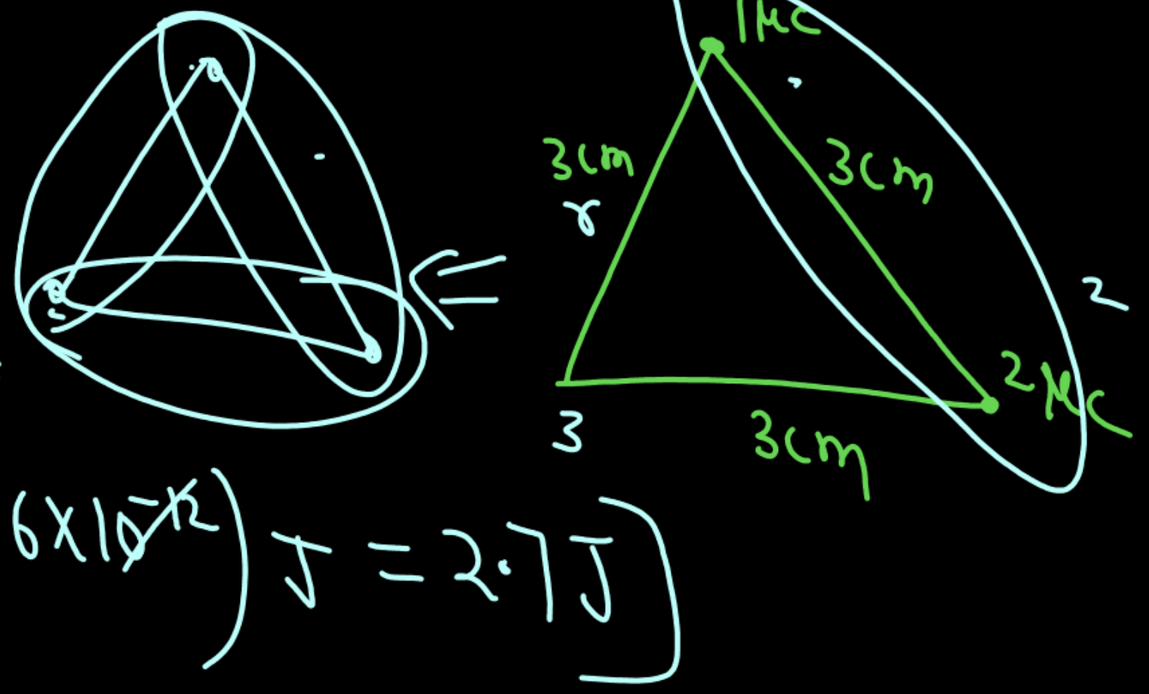
(A) 0.9 J **(B) 1.8 J** **(C) 4.5 J** **(D) 2.7 J**

Ans. (D)

$$W = U_f - U_i$$

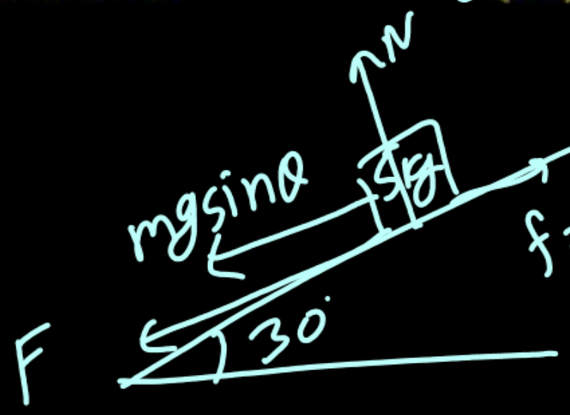
$$= \frac{kq_1q_3}{r} + \frac{kq_2q_3}{r}$$

$$W = \frac{9\times10^9}{3\times10^{-2}}\left(3\times10^{-12} + 6\times10^{-12}\right) J = 2.7\,J$$



Q) A block of mass 5 kg is placed on a rough inclined plane making an angle of 30° with the horizontal. The coefficient of friction between the block and the plane is $\sqrt{3}$. Find the minimum force applied down the incline required to just start moving the block. (Take g = 10 m s^{-2})

(A) 0 N (B) 25 N (C) 50 N (D) 75 N



$F + mg\sin\theta = \mu mg\cos\theta$

$F + 50 \times \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{3} \times 50 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

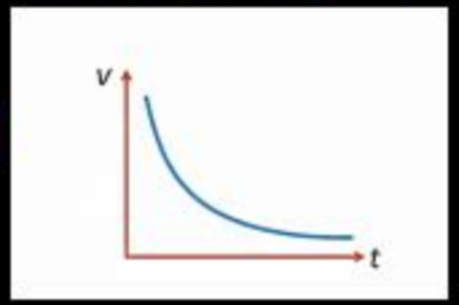
$F + 25 = 75$

$F = 50$

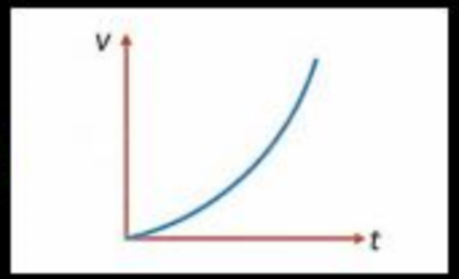
Ans. (C)

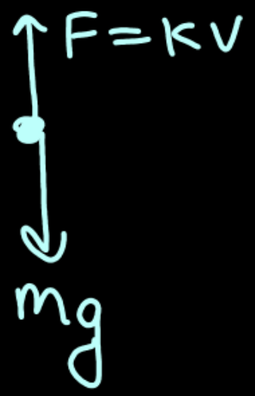
Q) An object is being dropped from height h above the ground. Apart from force of gravity additional drag force, F= −kv acts on the object. Find the graph of v versus t.

(A)



(C)



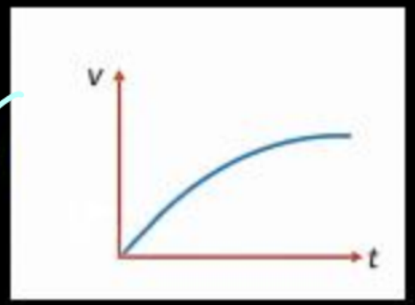


$F_{net} = mg - kv$

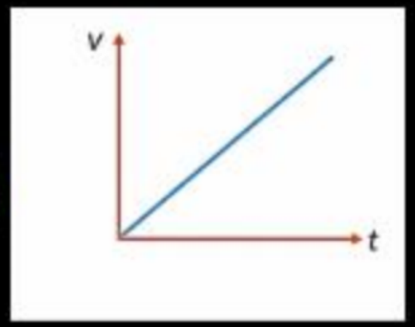
$ma = mg - kv$

$a = g - \frac{k}{m}v$

(B)



(D)



Ans. (B)

Q) Electric current in a circuit is given by $i = i_0\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)$, find rms current for period $t = 0$ to $t = T$.

(A) $\frac{i_0}{\sqrt{3}}$ (B) $\frac{i_0}{\sqrt{2}}$ (C) $\frac{i_0}{\sqrt{5}}$ (D) $\frac{i_0}{\sqrt{7}}$

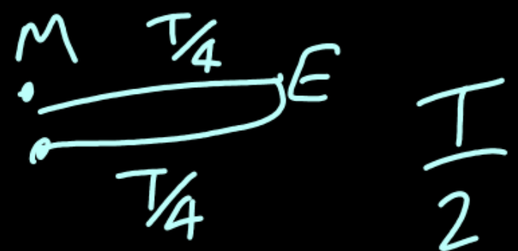
Ans. (A)

$$i_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{\int i^2\,dt}{\int dt}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{i_0^2}{T^2}\int_0^T t^2\,dt}{\int_0^T dt}}$$

$$i_{rms} = \frac{i_0}{T}\sqrt{\frac{T^3/3}{T}} = \frac{i_0}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Q) Position of a particle is given by $x = A\sin(\omega t)$ potential energy is minimum at $t = \frac{T}{2\beta}$, where T is time period. Find minimum value of positive β.

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

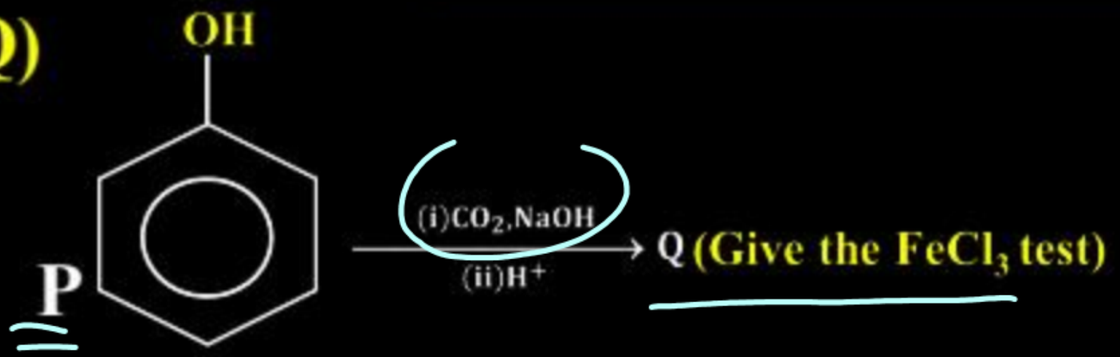


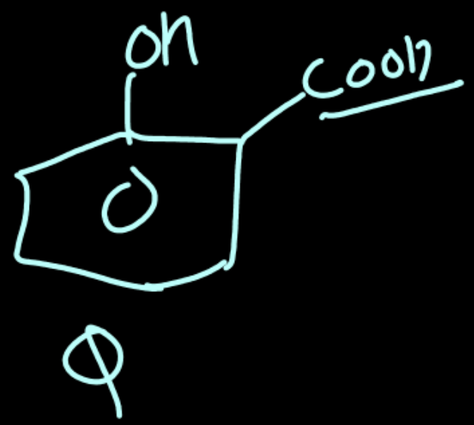
$\frac{T}{2}$

Ans. (A)

Chemistry

Q)





select the correct statements

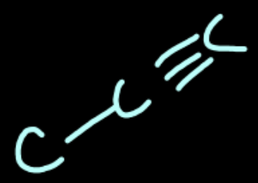
(P) Q is more acidic then P

(Q) Q & P both dissolved in $NaHCO_3$

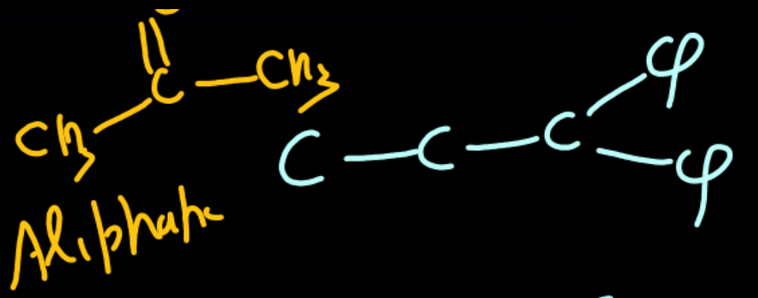
(R) Only (Q) dissolved in $NaHCO_3$

(S) P&Q both dissolved H_2 gas with Na.

Q)

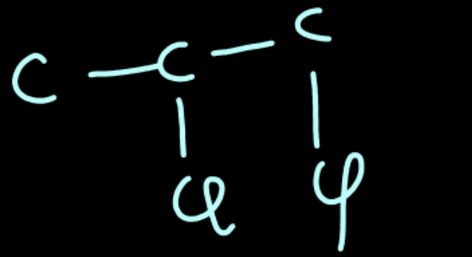


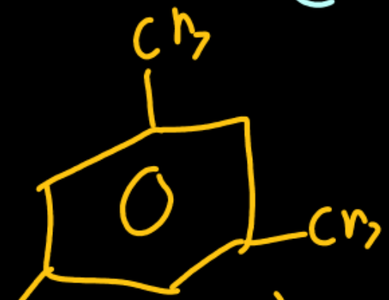
$HgSO_4$ / Dil. H_2SO_4 → Q

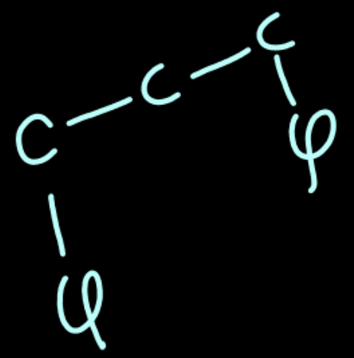


$C_3H_6Cl_2$ $\xrightarrow[\text{excess}]{NaNH_2}$ P

Red Hot Fe-tube → R







$\frac{12}{6} = \frac{2}{1}$

1:2

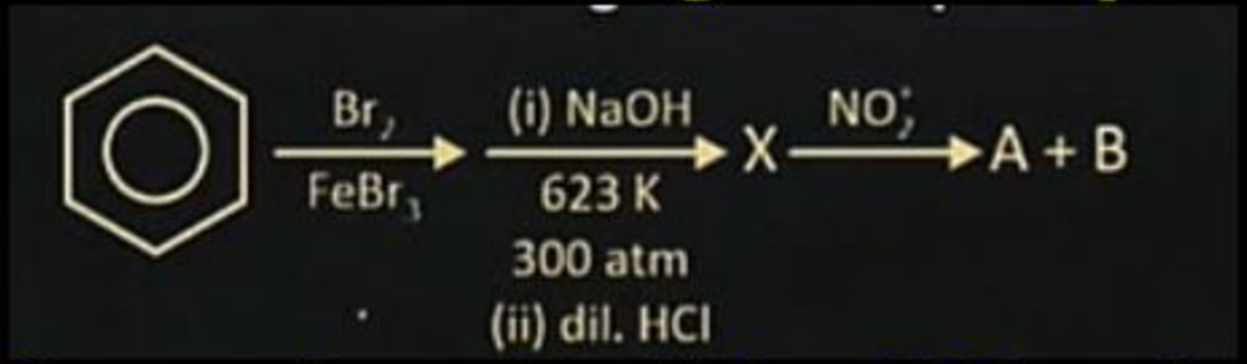
Ratio of hydrocarbon in R & Q = 2 : 1

Q) Stability order of given anion

$HC \equiv C^-$ (a) $CH_2 = CH^-$ (b) $CH_3 - CH_2^-$ (c)

a > b > c

Q) Consider the following reaction sequence :



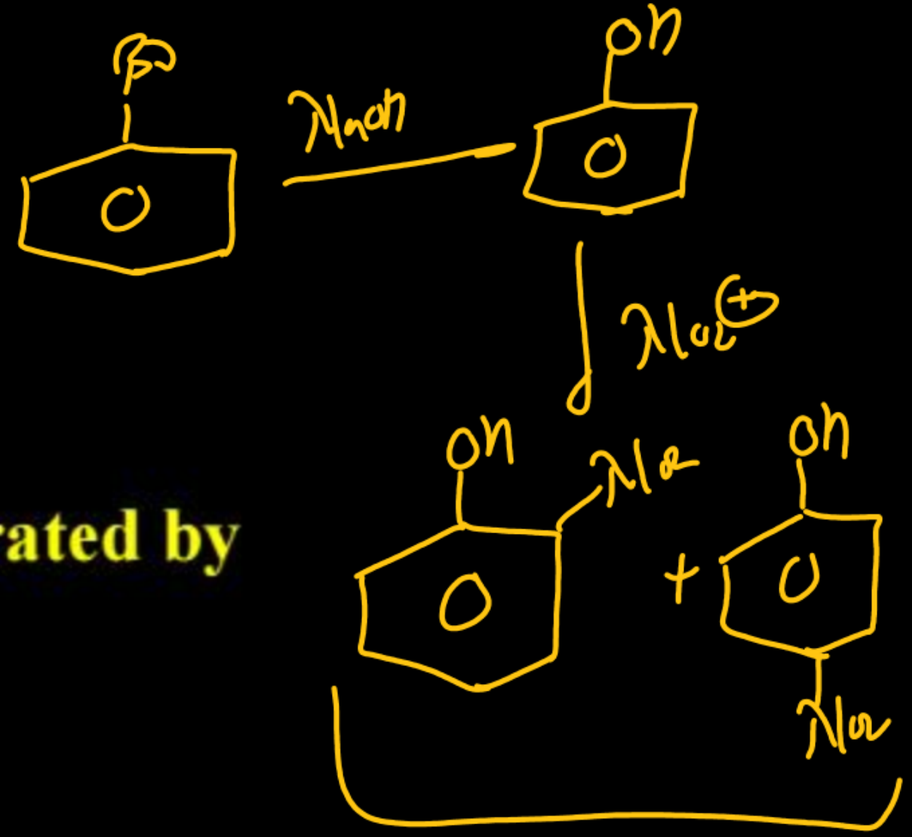
The organic product 'A ' and 'B' can be separated by

(A) Steam distillation

(B) Azeotropic distillation

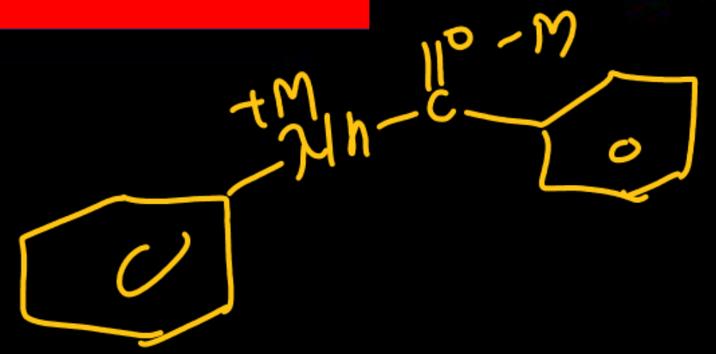
(C) Fractional distillation

(D) Distillation under reduced pressure



Q) Select correct reaction

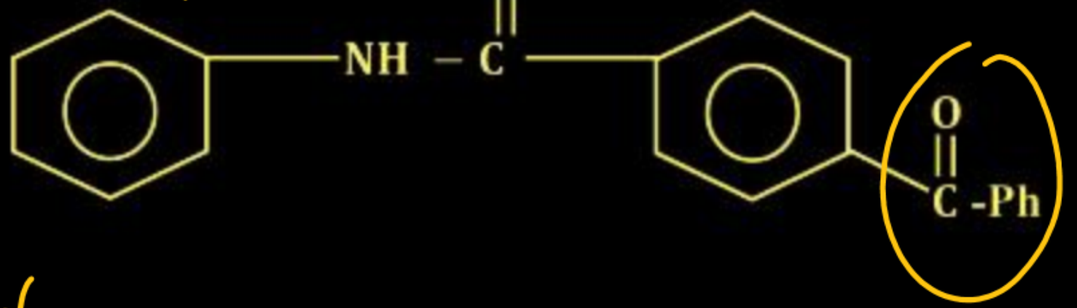
(A) $Ph - \overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{C} - NH_2 \xrightarrow{KOBr} Ph - NH_2$ ✓



✓

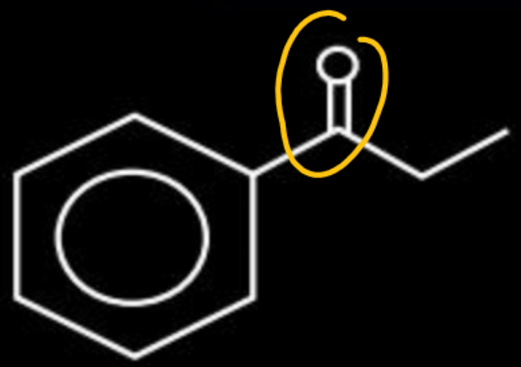
(B) $Ph - \overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{C} - NH_2 \xrightarrow{LiAlH_2} Ph - NH_2$ ✗

(C) $Ph - NH - \overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{C} - PH \xrightarrow[AlCl_3]{PH-\overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{C}-Cl}$ ✗

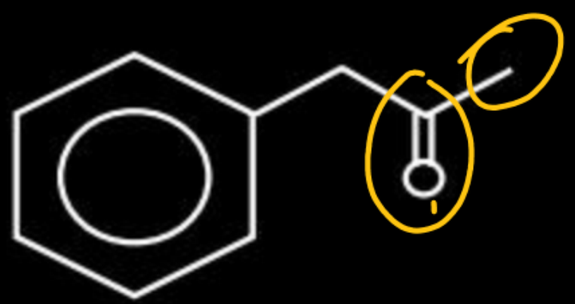


(D) $Ph - CN \xrightarrow[Na+EtOh]{} Ph - NH_2$ ✗

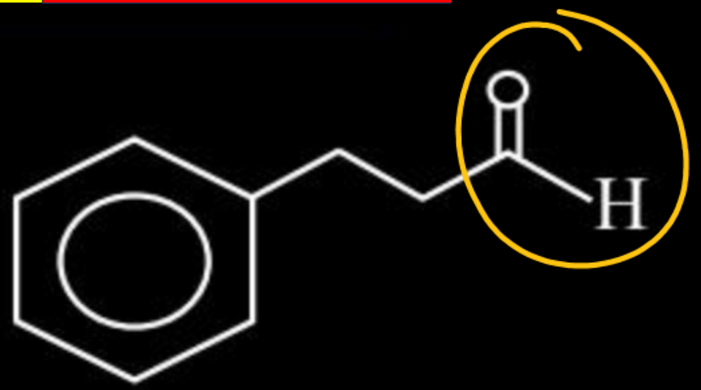
Q)



(I)



(II)



(III)

Select the correct statement

(P) I, II and III give 2, 4 - DNP

(Q) II and III give PPT with $NaHSO_3$

(R) Only III give silver mirror test

(S) Only II give +ve Halo form test

Q) In Carius method of estimation of 'Br', 1.53 g of an organic compound gave 1g AgBr. The % of Br in organic compound is, (Atomic mass of Ag, Br = 108,80 u respectively)

(A) 43.53 (B) 27.81 (C) 35.23 (D) 22.71

$\therefore \%Br = \frac{80}{188} \times \frac{1}{1.53} \times 100$

$= 27.81$

≈ 28

Ans. (B)

Q) In period 4 of the periodic table which elements have the highest and lowest atomic radii respectively.

(A) K and Br
(B) Na and Cl
(C) K and Se
(D) Rb and Br

K Ca Sc Ti V Cr Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn Ga Ge As Se Br

Q) For a first order reaction find $\frac{t_{1/8}}{t_{1/10}} \times 10$

(A) 29 **(B) 31** **(C) 0.9** **(D) 9**

$$t = \frac{1}{K} \ln \frac{a_0}{a_t}$$

$$t_{1/8} = \frac{1}{K} \ln \frac{1}{1/8} = \frac{1}{K} \ln 8$$

$$t_{1/10} = \frac{1}{K} \ln \frac{1}{1/10} = \frac{1}{K} \ln 10$$

$$\frac{t_{1/8}}{t_{1/10}} = \frac{\ln 8}{\ln 10}$$

$$= \frac{\log 8}{\log 10} = \frac{0.9}{1}$$

Q) Choose the correct statements in respect of hydrides of Group-15.

A. Reducing power increasing down the group. ✓

B. Basic nature increases down the group. ✗

C. Stability decreases down the group. ✓

D. Boiling point decreases regularly down the group. ✗

(A) A,B and C only

(B) A, B and D only

(C) A and C only ✓

(D) B, C and D only

NH_3 PH_3 AsH_3 SbH_3

B.P. $PH_3 < AsH_3 < NH_3 < SbH_3$

Q) At equivalence point X ml of 0.02 M HCl has reacted with 5 mL of 0.02 M of a weak base. The pK_b of weak base is 5.69 and the pH of the resulting solution is Y at half of the equivalence point. The value of (x + y) is:

(A) 8.81 (B) 5 (C) 3.81 (D) 13.31

Meq of HCl = Meq of Base

$0.02 \times x \times 1 = 0.02 \times 1 \times 5$

$x = 5$

Ans. (D)

$$BOH + HCl \rightarrow BCl + H_2O$$

a	$a/2$	—	
$a/2$	—	$a/2$	

$$pOH = pK_b + \log \frac{[BCl]}{[BOH]}$$

$$14 - pH = 5.69$$

$$pH = 14 - 5.69 = 8.31 = Y$$

Q) Which is correct option.

(A) $[Ni(CN)_4]^{2-}$ is paramagnetic while $[NiCl]_4{}^{2-}$ and $[Ni(CO)_4]$ are diamagnetic.

(B) $[Ni(CN)_4]^{2-}$ and $[Ni(CO)_4]$ are diamagnetic while $[NiCl_4]^{2-}$ is paramagnetic.

(C) $[NiCl_4]^{2-}$ and $[Ni(CO)_4]$ are paramagnetic while $[NI(CN)_4]^{2-}$ is diamagnetic.

(D) $[NiCl_4]^{2-}$ and $[Ni(CN)_4]^{2-}$ are paramagnetic while $[Ni(CO)_4]$ is diamagnetic.

$Ni(CO)_4 \rightarrow Ni(0)$
↳ Dia = $3d^{10}$ sp^3

$NiCl_4^{-2}$ $Ni^{+2} = 3d^8$ ↓ WL 2 2 2 1 1 sp^3 Para. $N=2$

✓ $Ni(CN)_4^{-2}$ $Ni^{+2} = 3d^8 = 2\,2\,2\,0$ ⓪ SL Dia dsp^2 $N=0$

Q) The wave number of three spectral lines of H-atom are given. Identify the correct set of spectral lines belonging to Balmer series

(A) $\frac{5R}{36}, \frac{3R}{16}, \frac{21R}{100}$

(B) $\frac{3R}{4}, \frac{3R}{16}, \frac{7R}{144}$

(C) $\frac{7R}{144}, \frac{3R}{16}, \frac{16R}{255}$

(D) $\frac{5R}{36}, \frac{3R}{16}, \frac{21R}{24}$

$\bar{\nu}_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} = R\left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) = R\,\frac{5}{36} = \frac{5R}{36}$

$\bar{\nu}_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda_2} = R\left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{4^2}\right) = R\,\frac{3}{16} = \frac{3R}{16}$

$\bar{\nu}_3 = \frac{1}{\lambda_3} = R\left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{5^2}\right) = R\left(\frac{21}{100}\right) = \frac{21R}{100}$

Sty $\sigma=4$ $lp=1$

Q) Given below are two statements

Statement I : Among XeF_4, BF_4^- and SF_4 the species having equal M-X bond lengths are XeF_4 and BF_4^- .

(M = central atom).

Statement II : Among O_2^{2-}, O_2^-, F_2 and O_2^+ the highest bond order is for F_2 and O_2^{2-}.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate option.

(A) Both statement-I and statement-II are correct

(B) Both statement-I and statement-II are incorrect

(C) Statement-I is correct but statement-II is incorrect

(D) Statement-I is incorrect but statement-II is correct

O_2^{2-} $18e^-$ 1

O_2^- 17e 1.5

F_2 18e 1

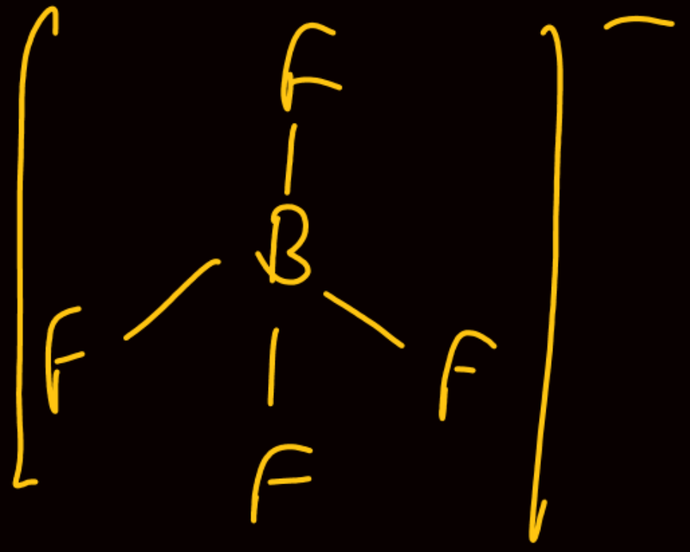
O_2^+ 15e 2.5

XeF_4

$\sigma = 4$

$lP = 2$

BF_4^-



Math

Q) Consider the 10 observations 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 13, 15, 21, a and b such that mean of observation in 9 and variance is 34.2. Then the mean deviation about median is

(A) 3 **(B) 6** **(C) 5** **(D) 7**

$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma x_i}{10} = 9$

$a+b+80 = 90$

$a+b = 10$

$\sigma^2 = 34.2 = \frac{\Sigma x_i^2}{10} - (9)^2$

$((34.2)+81)10 = a^2+b^2+1094$

$a^2+b^2 = 1152 - 1094$

$= 58$

$a=3 \quad b=7$

2, 3, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 21

$M = \frac{7+10}{2} = 8.5$

$M.D. = \frac{\Sigma |x_i - M|}{10}$

$= 5$

Ans. (C)

Q) Let product of 3 terms in G.P. is 27. If sum of these 3 terms lies in the interval $R - (a, b)$, then $a^2 + b^2$ is equal to

Sol") $\frac{a}{r}, a, ar$

$a^3 = 27 \Rightarrow a = 3$

$\frac{3}{r} + 3 + 3r$

$3 + 3\left[r + \frac{1}{r}\right] \Rightarrow 3 + 6 = 9$

$3 - 6 = -3$

$r + \frac{1}{r} \in (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, \infty)$

$Sum \in (-\infty, -3] \cup [9, \infty)$

$R - (-3, 9)$

$a \quad b$

$a^2 + b^2 = 9 + 81 = 90$

Ans. (90)

Q) Let $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}| = 1$. If $|\vec{a}-\vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{b}-\vec{c}|^2 + |\vec{c}-\vec{a}|^2 = 9$ and $|2\vec{a} + k\vec{b} + k\vec{c}| = 9$ then positive value of k is

$$|\vec{a}+\vec{b}+\vec{c}|^2 \geq 0$$

$$3 + 2\Sigma \vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{a^2+b^2+b^2+c^2+c^2+a^2-2(\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}+\vec{b}\cdot\vec{c}+\vec{c}\cdot\vec{a})=9}{6}$$

$$\Sigma \vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = \vec{b}\cdot\vec{c} = \vec{c}\cdot\vec{a} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$4a^2 + k^2b^2 + k^2c^2 + 2\left[2k\,\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} + k^2\,\vec{b}\cdot\vec{c} + 2k\,\vec{a}\cdot\vec{c}\right] = 81$$

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

$$4 + 2k^2 - 4k - k^2 = 81 \Rightarrow k^2 - 4k - 77 = 0$$

$$\therefore k = 11$$

Ans. (11)

$\lambda x^2 - \lambda x - 3x + 3 = 0$

Q) If α, β are roots of quadratic equation $\lambda x^2 - (\lambda + 3)x + 3 = 0$ and $\alpha < \beta$ such that $\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{3}$, then find sum of all possible values of λ.

$\beta - \alpha / \alpha\beta = \frac{1}{3}$

(A) 3 **(B) 2** **(C) 6** **(D) 4**

$\lambda x(x-1) - 3(x-1) = 0$

$x = 1, 3/\lambda$

i) $1 > 3/\lambda \Rightarrow \dfrac{1 - \frac{3}{\lambda}}{\frac{x}{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = 4}$

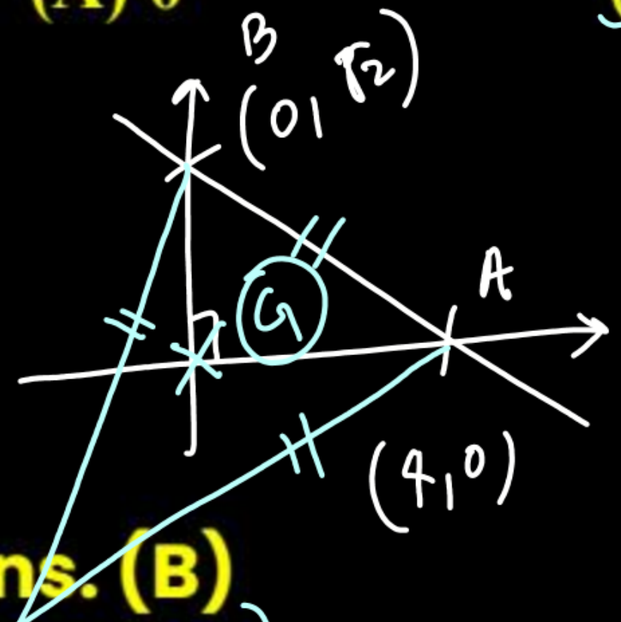
ii) $1 < 3/\lambda \Rightarrow \dfrac{\frac{3}{\lambda} - 1}{\frac{3}{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 3 - \lambda = 1$

$\lambda = 2$

Ans. (C)

Q) Let side AB of an equilateral triangle ABC is given by $x + 2\sqrt{2}y - 4 = 0$, where A is on x-axis and B is an y-axis. If origin (0, 0) is the orthocentre of the triangle ABC and vertex C is (α, β), then the value of $|\alpha - \sqrt{2}\beta|$ is

(A) 0 **(B) 2** **(C) 4** **(D) 6**



$\alpha + 4 = 3(0)$

$\alpha = -4$

$\beta + \sqrt{2} = 3(0)$

$\beta = -\sqrt{2}$

$|-4 + 2|$

Ans. (B)

Tough

Q) If $g(x) = 3x^2 + 2x - 3$, $f(0) = -3$, $4g(f(x)) = 3x^2 - 32x + 72$. Then $f(g(2))$ is equal to

(A) $-\frac{25}{6}$ (B) $\frac{25}{6}$ (C) $-\frac{7}{2}$ (D) $\frac{7}{2}$

$ax+b$ $\therefore$ $f(x) = ax - 3$

$g(f(x)) = 3(ax-3)^2 + 2(ax-3) - 3$

$g(f(x)) = 3(a^2x^2 - 6ax + 9) + 2ax - 9 =$

$= \frac{3}{4}x^2 - 8x + 18$

$-18a + 2a = -8$

$a = 1/2$

$f(x) = \frac{x}{2} - 3$

$g(2) = 12 + 4 - 3 = 13$

$f(13) = 3.5$

Ans. (C)

Q) Find the value of $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \cdot k(k+1)}{k!}$

(A) $\frac{2}{e}$ **(B)** $\frac{3}{e}$ **(C)** $\frac{1}{e}$ **(D)** e

$$\sum_{K=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{K+1} \frac{K(K+1)}{K(K-1)!} = \sum_{K=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{K+1} \left(\frac{K-1+2}{(K-1)!} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{K=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{K+1} \left(\frac{1}{(K-2)!} + \frac{2}{(K-1)!} \right)$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{0!} + \frac{1}{1!} - \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} - - \right) + 2\left(\frac{1}{0!} - \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \sim \right)$$

$$-\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) + 2\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{e}$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \sim$$

$$e^{-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!}$$

Ans. (C)

Q) If f be a real valued function such that $f(x^2+1) = x^4 + 5x^2 + 2$, then $\int_0^3 f(x)dx$ is equal to

(A) 16 **(B) $\frac{31}{2}$** **(C) $\frac{33}{2}$** **(D) 14**

$x^2+1=t$

$x^2=t-1$

$x^4=t^2-2t+1$

$f(t)= t^2-2t+1+5t-5+2$

$= t^2+3t-2$

$\int_0^3 (x^2+3x-2)dx$

$\left(\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{3x^2}{2}-2x\right)_0^3 = 9+\frac{27}{2}-6$

$= \frac{27}{2}+3 = \frac{33}{2}$

Ans. (C)

Q) $\lim\limits_{x\to 0} \dfrac{\ln\left(\sec(ex)\sec(e^2x)\sec(e^3x)\ldots\sec(e^{10}x)\right)}{e^2-e^2\cos x}$

(A) $\dfrac{e^{18}-1}{e^2-1}$ (B) $\dfrac{e^{20}-1}{e^2-1}$ (C) $\dfrac{e^{16}-1}{e^2-1}$ (D) $\dfrac{e^{22}-1}{e^2-1}$

$e^2\left(\dfrac{1-\cos x}{x^2}\right)x^2$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$\lim\limits_{x\to 0} \dfrac{\{\ln\sec ex + \ln\sec e^2x + \text{---} + \ln\sec e^{10}x\}}{\left(\frac{e^2}{2}\right)x^2}$ l.H. rule

Ans. (B)

$\lim\limits_{x\to 0} \dfrac{2}{e^2}\left(\dfrac{(\tan ex)e + (\tan e^2x)e^2 + \text{---} + \tan(e^{10}x)\,e^{10}}{2x}\right)$

$\frac{1}{e^2}\left(e^2+e^4+\text{---}+e^{20}\right) = \frac{e^2}{e^2}\left(\frac{e^{20}-1}{e^2-1}\right)$

Q) Let $k = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}\frac{2}{3}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1}\frac{2}{3}\right)$.

Then number of solutions of the equation

$\sin^{-1}(kx-1) = \sin^{-1}x - \cos^{-1}x$ **is**

θ

$\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^{-1}\frac{2}{3}\right)\right)$

$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}\frac{2}{3}\right)$

$2\theta = \cos^{-1}\frac{2}{3}$

Ans. (1)

$k = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\theta\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\theta\right)$

$= \frac{1+\tan\theta}{1-\tan\theta} + \frac{1-\tan\theta}{1+\tan\theta} = 2\left(\frac{1+\tan^2\theta}{1-\tan^2\theta}\right)$

$= \frac{2}{\cos 2\theta} = \frac{2}{2/3} = 3$

$k = 3$

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

$\sin^{-1}(3x-1) = 2\sin^{-1}x - \pi/2$

$0 \quad -\pi/2$

$x = 0$ $\quad$ $x = 0$

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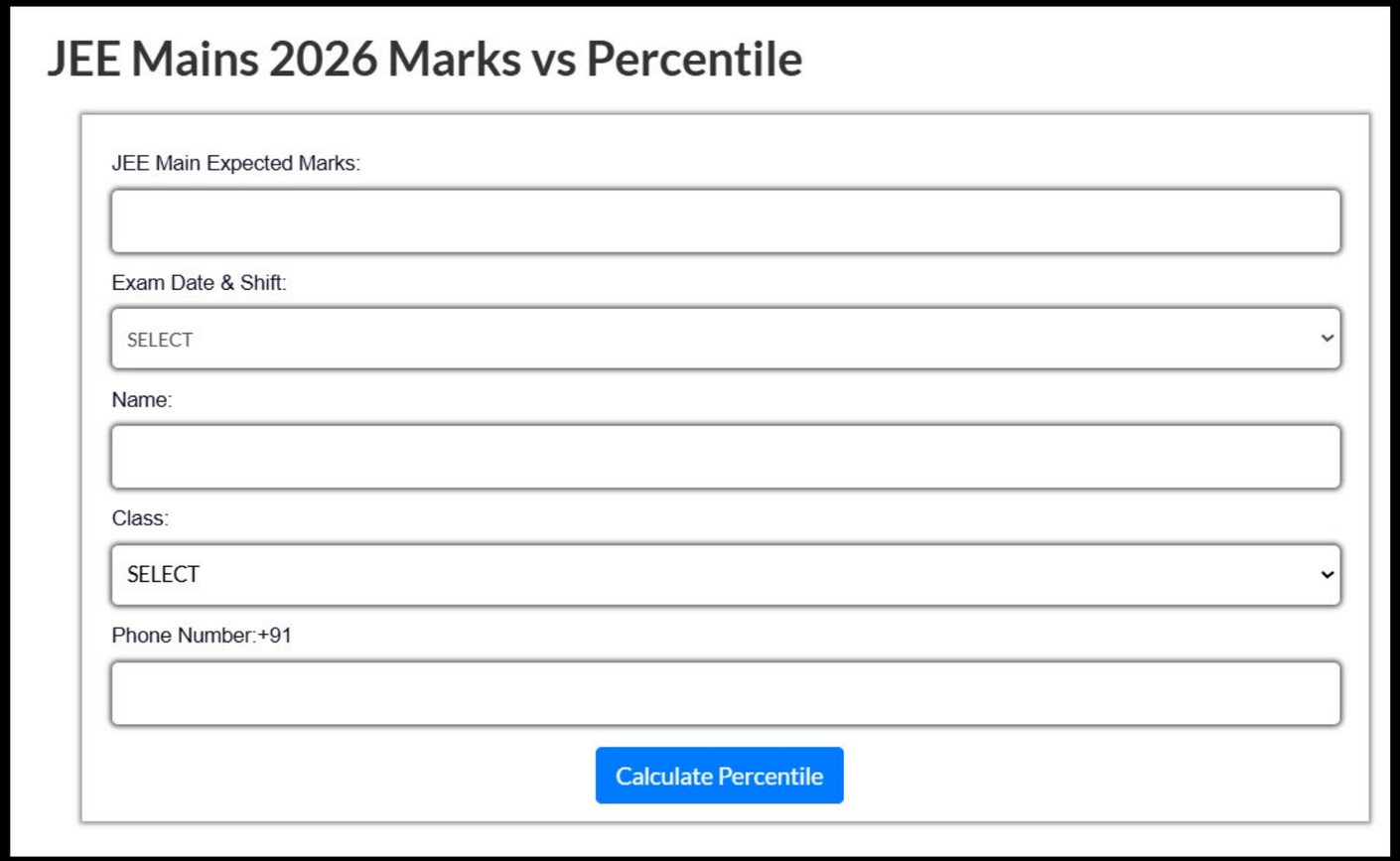

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