



PAPER SOLUTION



From Meerut

JEE
MAIN
2026

JAN	SHIFT
21	1 st

Aryan Agarwal

Founder and CEO

CVPS INTEGRATED STAR COURSE



JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. The value of $\csc 10^\circ - \sqrt{3} \sec 10^\circ$

- A** 1
- B** 2
- C** 4
- D** None

(Ans – C)



JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \beta & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A^2 - 4A + 2I = 0$; $B^2 - 2B + I = 0$, then $|adj(A^3 - B^3)|$ is equal to

- A** 7
- B** 11
- C** -11
- D** 121

(Ans – B)



JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. The value of $\int_0^{\pi/2} |\sin x + \sin 2x + \sin 3x| dx$ is

- A** $8/3$
- B** $7/3$
- C** $2/3$
- D** 3

(Ans – B)



JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. If $y = y(x)$ and $(1 + x^2)dy + (1 - \tan^{-1}x)dx = 0$ and $y(0) = 1$ then $y(1)$ is

- A** $\frac{\pi^2}{32} + \frac{\pi}{4} + 1$
- B** $\frac{\pi^2}{32} - \frac{\pi}{4} + 1$
- C** $\frac{\pi^2}{32} - \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$
- D** $\frac{\pi^2}{32} - \frac{\pi}{2} + 1$

(Ans – B)



JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. The sum of roots of the equation $|x - 1|^2 - 5|x - 1| + 6 = 0$ is

- A** 3
- B** 4
- C** 5
- D** 0

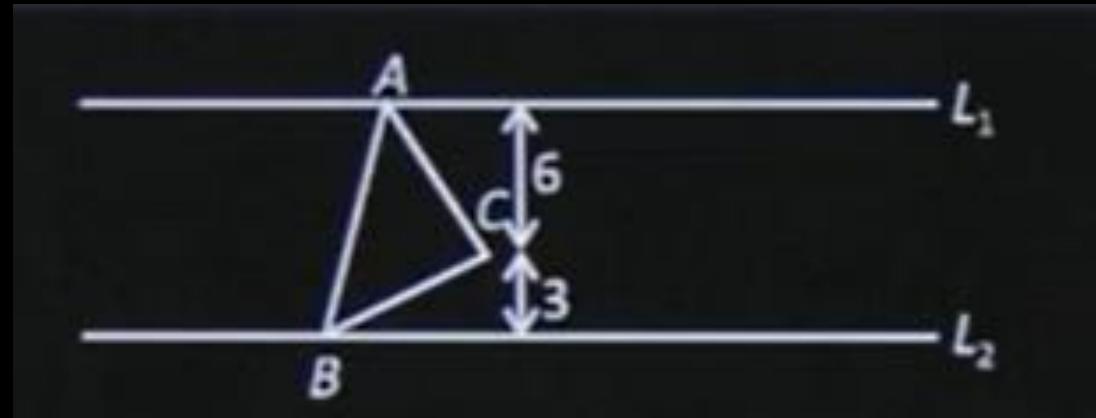
(Ans – B)



JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. If L_1 and L_2 are two parallel lines and $\triangle ABC$ is an equilateral triangle then area of triangle ABC is:

- A** $7\sqrt{3}$
- B** $4\sqrt{3}$
- C** $21\sqrt{3}$
- D** 84



(Ans – C)



JEE MAIN 2026 PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. If $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$, then $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^4 + \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^4 + \left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)^4 + \dots + \left(x^{25} + \frac{1}{x^{25}}\right)^4$ is

(Ans – 145)



JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. The locus of point of intersection of tangent drawn to the circle $(x - 2)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 16$, which contains an angle of 120° is

A $3x^2 + 3y^2 - 12x - 18y - 25 = 0$

B $x^2 + y^2 - 12x - 18y - 25 = 0$

C $3x^2 + 3y^2 + 12x + 18y - 25 = 0$

D $x^2 + y^2 + 12x + 18y - 25 = 0$

(Ans – A)



JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. If a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots are in increasing geometric progression such that

$$a_1 + a_3 + a_5 = 21,$$

$$a_1 a_3 a_5 = 64$$

then $a_1 + a_2 + a_3$ is

- A** 5
- B** 7
- C** 10
- D** 15

(Ans – B)



JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. Consider a set $S = \{a, b, c, d\}$. Then number of reflexive as well as symmetric relations from $S \rightarrow S$ are

- A** 1024
- B** 256
- C** 16
- D** 64

(Ans – D)



JEE MAIN 2026 PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. Ellipse $E: \frac{x^2}{36} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$, A hyperbola confocal with ellipse and eccentricity of hyperbola is equal to 5. The length of latus rectum of hyperbola is, if principal axis of hyperbola is x-axis ?

A $\frac{96}{\sqrt{5}}$

B $24\sqrt{5}$

C $18\sqrt{5}$

D $12\sqrt{5}$

(Ans – A)



JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. If O is the vertex of the of the parabola $x^2 = 4y$, Q is the point on parabola If C is the locus of point which divides OQ in ratio 2:3. The equation of chord of C which bisected at point (1, 2).

- A** $5x + 4y + 3 = 0$
- B** $5x - 4y - 3 = 0$
- C** $5x - 4y + 3 = 0$
- D** $5x + 4y - 3 = 0$

(Ans – C)



JEE MAIN 2026 PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. The value of $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\pi + 4x^{11}}{1 - \sin(|x| + \frac{\pi}{6})} dx$

- A** 3π
- B** 4π
- C** 6π
- D** 12π

(Ans – B)



JEE MAIN 2026 PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. If $f(3) = 18, f'(3) = 0$ and $f''(3) = 4$. Then, the value of $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln \left(\frac{f(x+2)}{f(3)} \right)^{\frac{18}{(x-1)^2}}$ is equal to

- A** 2
- B** 4
- C** 6
- D** 8

(Ans – A)



JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. If the mean and variance of observations $x, y, 12, 14, 4, 10, 2$ is 8 and 16 respectively where $x > y$. Then the value of $3x - y$ is

- A** 18
- B** 20
- C** 22
- D** 24

(Ans – A)



JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. If the domain of the function $\cos^{-1} \left(\frac{2x-5}{11x-7} \right) + \sin^{-1} (2x^2 - 3x + 1)$ is $[0, a] \cup \left[\frac{12}{13}, b \right]$ then $\frac{1}{ab}$ is equal to

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

(Ans – B)



JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. If $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$, $B = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 8, 9\}$. Then the number of strictly increasing function from $A \rightarrow B$ such that $f(i) \neq i \forall i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ are

(Ans – 28)



JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. In binomial expansion of $(ax^2 + bx + c)(1 - 2x)^{26}$, the coefficient of x, x^2, x^3 is -56, 0 respectively, then $(a + b + c)$ is equal to

- A** 1500
- B** 1403
- C** 1300
- D** 1483

(Ans – B)



JEE MAIN 2026 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. If $a_1 = 1$ and for $\forall n \geq 1$ $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}a_n + \frac{n^2 - 2n - 1}{n^2(n+1)^2}$ then $\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n - \frac{2}{n^2} \right) \right|$ is equal to

(Ans : 2)



JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. Area enclosed by $x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 4$, $y \leq |x| - 1$, $y \geq 1 - |x|$ is

- A** $4\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) + \frac{6}{5}$
- B** $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) - \frac{6}{5}$
- C** $4\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) + \frac{12}{5}$
- D** $4\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) - \frac{6}{5}$

(Ans – D)