



# PAPER SOLUTION

From Meerut

# JEE MAIN

JAN

SHIFT

21

1<sup>st</sup>

# 2026

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# JEE MAIN 2026 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. The value of  $\operatorname{cosec}10^0 - \sqrt{3} \sec10^0$

- 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  $|\text{adj}(A^3 - B^3)|$  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

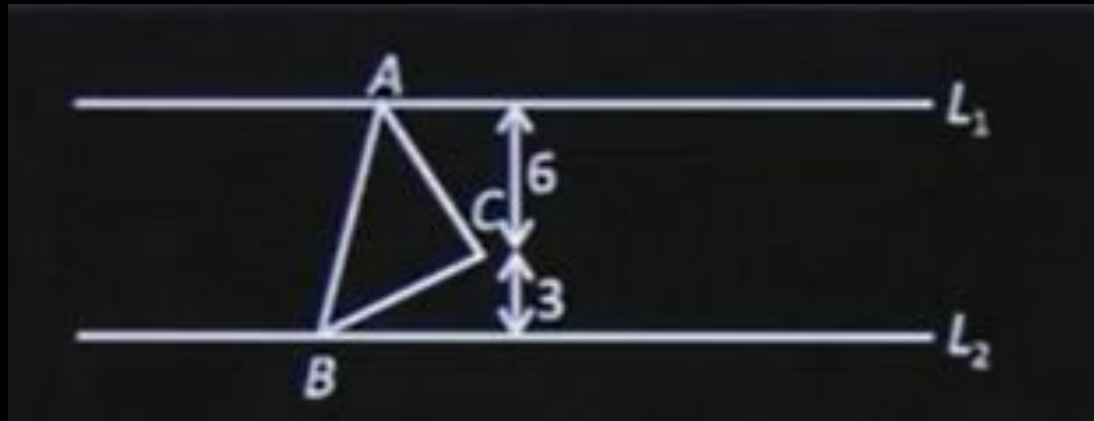
**D** 0

(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 LIVE 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  $120^\circ$  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 LIVE 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 parabola  $x^2 = 4y$ ,  $Q$  is the point on parabola.  $C$  is the locus of point which divides  $OQ$  in ratio  $2:3$ . The equation of chord of  $C$  which is 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 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

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

- A**  $3\pi$
- B**  $4\pi$
- C**  $6\pi$
- D**  $12\pi$

(Ans – B)



# JEE MAIN 2026 LIVE 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)