



# PAPER SOLUTION



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From Meerut

JEE  
MAIN  
2026

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# JEE MAIN 2026 PAPER DISCUSSION

**#Q. A spring of stiffness  $k = 15 \text{ N/m}$  is cut into a ratio of 3 : 1. Find the spring constant of smaller length spring thus formed.**

- A** 15 N/m
- B** 30 N/m
- C** 45 N/m
- D** 60 N/m

**Ans. (D)**



# JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. EM waves and their source are given:

column – I

- (a) X-rays
- (b) Infrared Rays
- (c) Microwaves
- (d) Radio waves

column – II

- (p) Hot bodies and molecules
- (q) Oscillatory current in Antennas
- (r) Magnetron
- (s) Fast moving electrons striking a metal plate

**A** a–p, b–s, c–r, d–q

**B** a–s, b–p, c–r, d–q

**C** a–s, b–p, c–s, d–q

**D** a–s, b–r, c–p, d–q

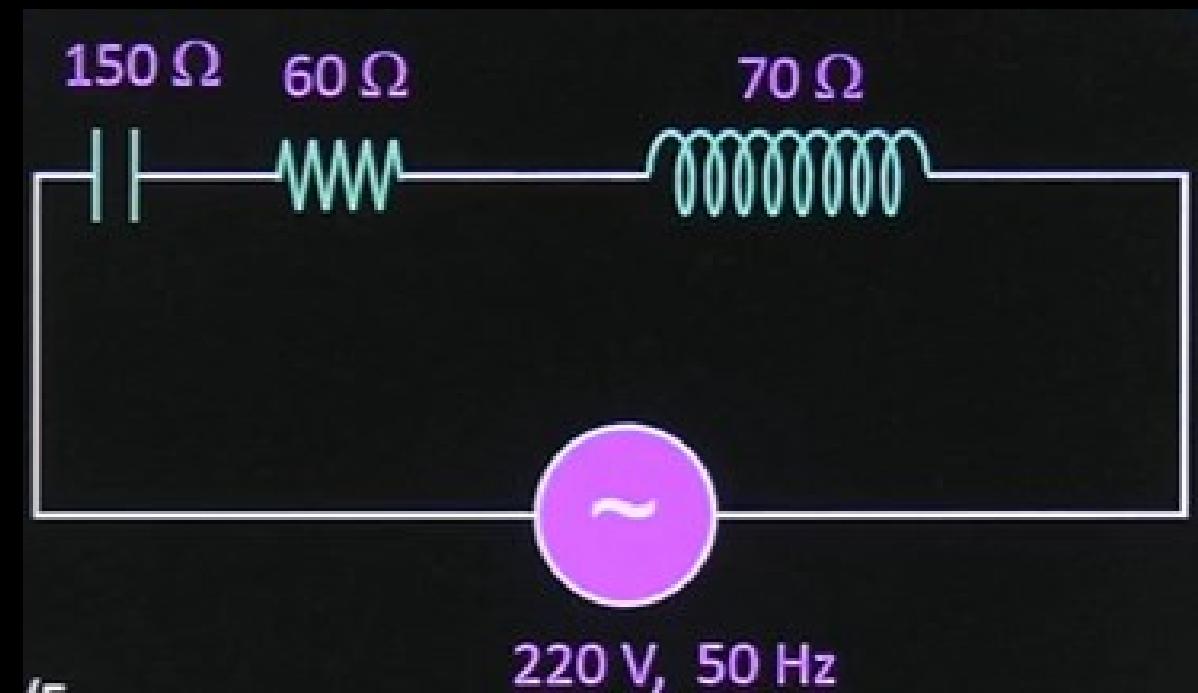
**Ans. (B)**



# JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. For the given ac circuit, find the power factor.

- A**  $4/5$
- B**  $3/5$
- C**  $4/3$
- D**  $3/4$



**Ans. (B)**



# JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**#Q. In H-like atom ratio of speed in two orbits is 3 : 2, then ratio of energy is**

- A** 2 : 3
- B** 9 : 4
- C** 2 : 1
- D** 5 : 3

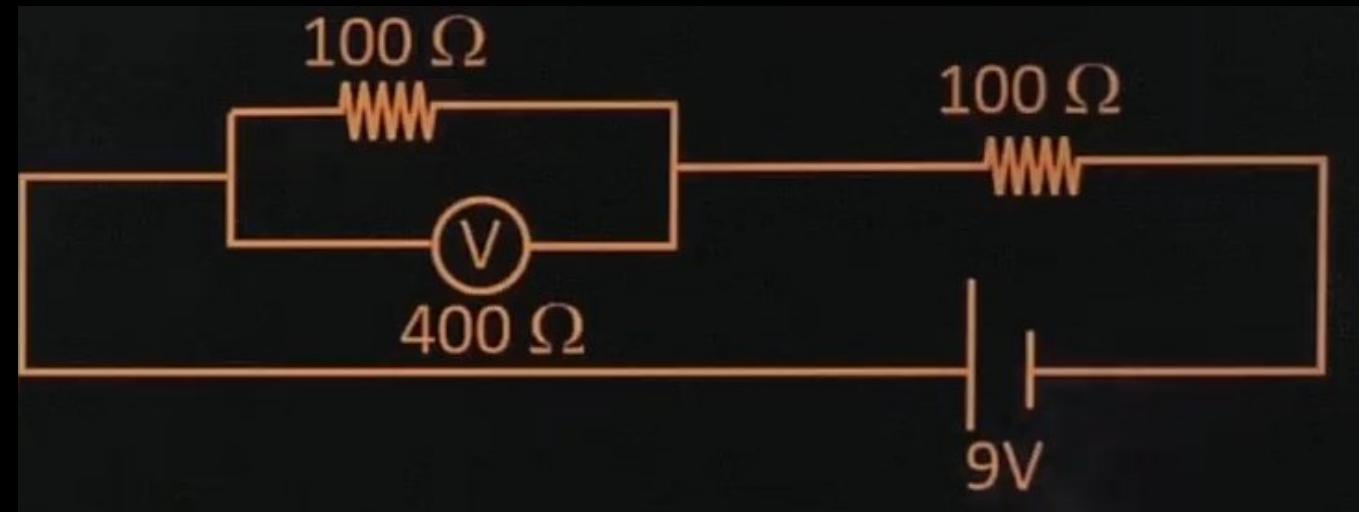
**Ans. (B)**



# JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**#Q.** A voltmeter of  $400\ \Omega$  resistance is in parallel with  $100\ \Omega$  resistor. And the combination is connected with  $100\ \Omega$  resistor and a battery of 9 volt in series as shown find the reading of voltmeter.

- A** 5 volts
- B** 3 volts
- C** 4 volts
- D** 6 volts



**Ans. (C)**



# JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**#Q. Three uniformly concentric charged shells are kept as shown.  
Find potential of each shell.**

**A**

$$V_A = \frac{kQ_1}{a} + \frac{kQ_2}{b} + \frac{kQ_3}{c}, V_B = \frac{k(Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3)}{b}, V_C = \frac{k(Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3)}{c}$$

**B**

$$V_A = \frac{kQ_1}{a} + \frac{kQ_2}{b} + \frac{kQ_3}{c}, V_B = \frac{k(Q_1 + Q_2)}{b} + \frac{kQ_3}{c}, V_C = \frac{k(Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3)}{c}$$

**C**

$$V_A = \frac{kQ_1}{a} + \frac{k(Q_2 + Q_3)}{c}, V_B = \frac{k(Q_1 + Q_2)}{b} + \frac{kQ_3}{c}, V_C = \frac{k(Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3)}{c}$$

**D**

$$V_A = \frac{kQ_1}{a} + \frac{kQ_2}{b} + \frac{kQ_3}{c}, V_B = \frac{k(Q_1 + Q_2)}{a} + \frac{kQ_2}{b}, V_C = \frac{k(Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3)}{c}$$



**Ans. (B)**

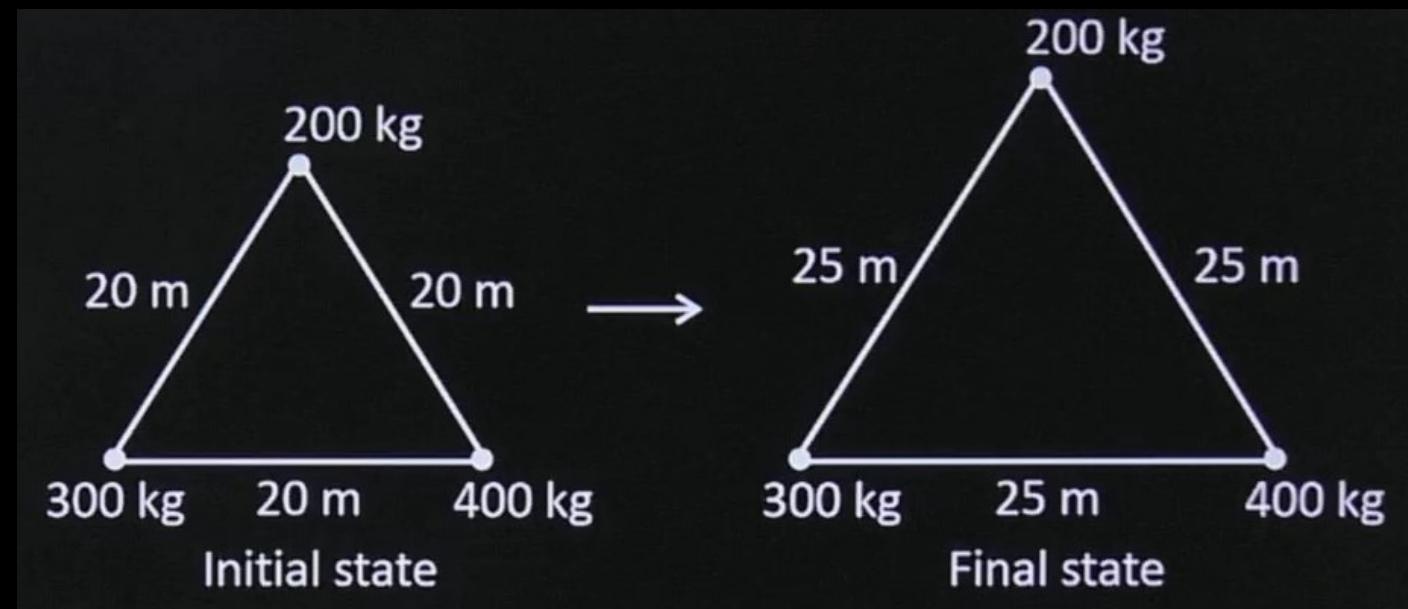


# JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. Find the work done.

(Given:  $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} N \cdot m^2/kg^2$ )

- A**  $1.7342 \times 10^{-7} J$
- B**  $1.6253 \times 10^{-7} J$
- C**  $2.5232 \times 10^{-7} J$
- D**  $6.6325 \times 10^{-7} J$



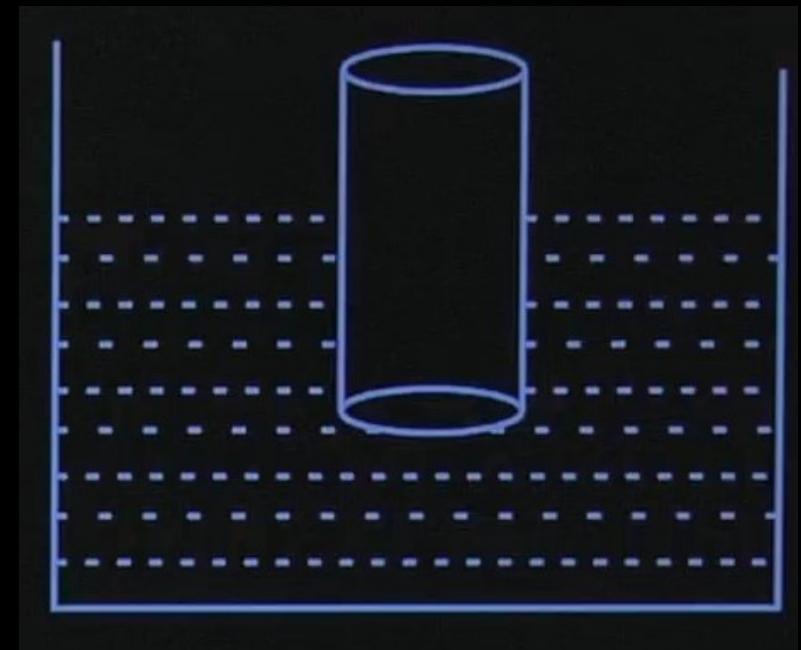
**Ans. (A)**



# JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**#Q. A cylinder of mass  $m$ , length  $l$  and area of cross section  $A$  is in equilibrium in liquid of density  $\rho$ . Find time period of small vertical oscillations.**

- A**  $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{mA}{\rho g}}$
- B**  $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{mg}{\rho A}}$
- C**  $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{\rho A^2 g}}$
- D**  $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{\rho Ag}}$



**Ans. (D)**



# JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. Match the two Lists given below:

	List-I		List-II
a.	Magnetic flux	1.	$M^1 L^2 T^{-2} A^{-2}$
b.	Magnetic permeability	2.	$M^1 L^2 T^{-2} A^{-1}$
c.	Magnetic induction	3.	$M^1 L^1 T^{-2} A^{-2}$
d.	Self induction	4.	$M^1 L^0 T^{-2} A^{-1}$

- A** a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1
- B** a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4
- C** a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2
- D** a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

**Ans. (A)**



# JEE MAIN 2026 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**#Q. A dipole is placed in uniform magnetic field  $B = 800$  gauss at an angle  $30^\circ$  then it experiences the torque of  $16 \times 10^{-3}$  N-m. Find the work done in slowly moving the dipole from stable equilibrium to unstable equilibrium.**

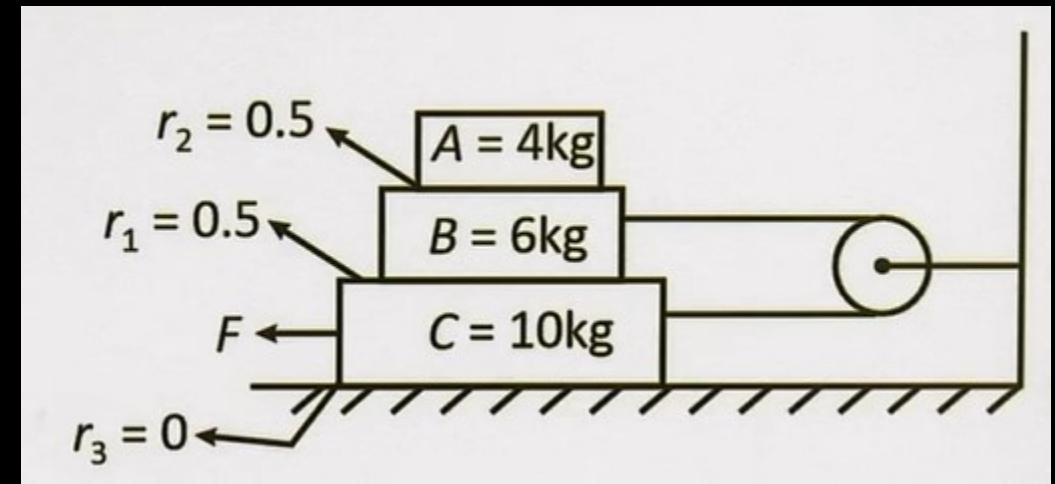
- A**  $64 \times 10^{-3}$ J
- B**  $24.5 \times 10^{-3}$ J
- C**  $5 \times 10^{-3}$ J
- D**  $7.6 \times 10^{-3}$ J

**Ans. (A)**



# JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**#Q. For the given arrangement find the value of  $F$ (in Newton) so that body C moves with constant velocity.**



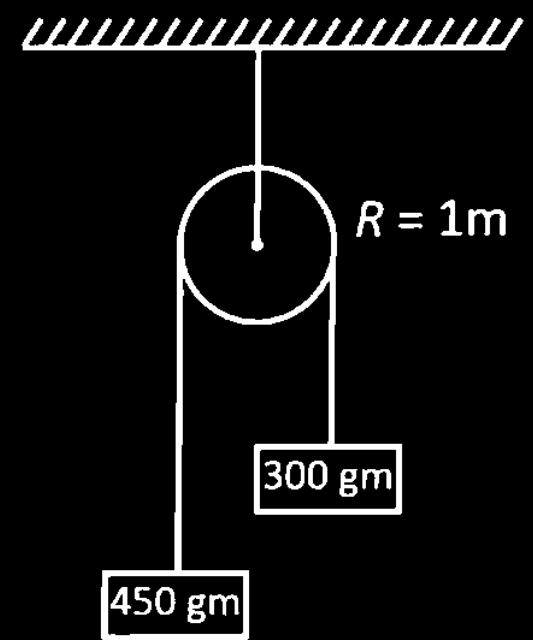
**Ans. (100)**



# JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**#Q. When system is released from rest the heavier mass goes 81 cm in 9 sec, find rotational inertia. ( $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ )**

- A**  $74.25 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$
- B**  $100.25 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$
- C**  $50.25 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$
- D**  $25.25 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$



**Ans. (A)**



# JEE MAIN 2026 PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. Given below are two statements

**Statement-I : Binding energy per nucleon always increase with mass number.**

**Statement-2 : Binding energy per nucleon for smaller mass number always performs nucleon fusion.**

- A** Statement I and statement II both are correct
- B** Statement I and statement II both are incorrect
- C** Statement I correct statement II incorrect
- D** Statement I incorrect statement II correct

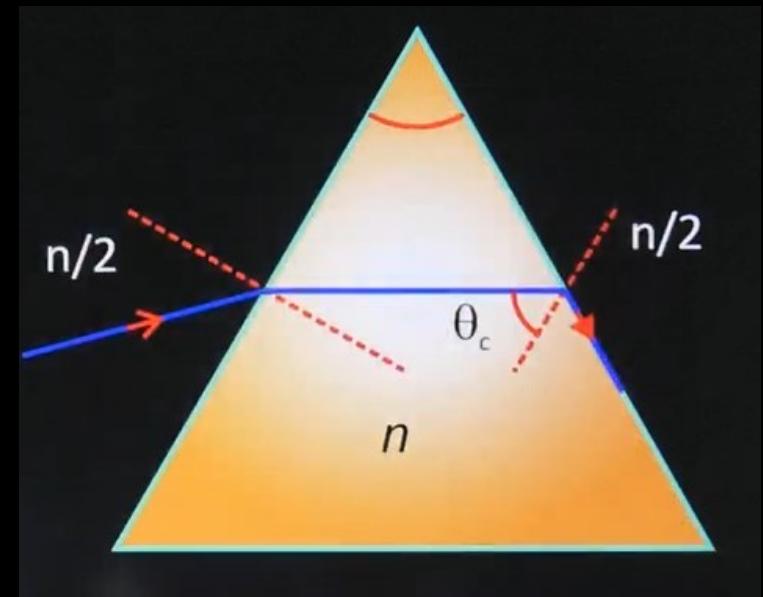
**Ans. (D)**



# JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**#Q. A light ray incident on the prism such that deviation is minimum and angle of incidence on 2<sup>nd</sup> surface is critical angle. Find prism angle.**

- A**  $60^\circ$
- B**  $74^\circ$
- C**  $90^\circ$
- D**  $105^\circ$



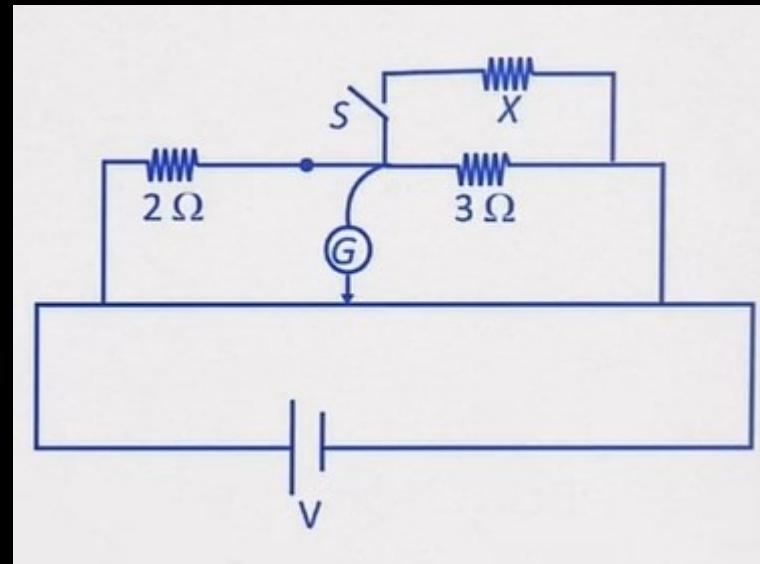
**Ans. (A)**



# JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. In meter bridge diagram given below, if S is closed, null point shifts by 25 cm. Find value of resistance X. (in cm)

- A** 4.1
- B** 1.68
- C** 6.28
- D** 5.4



**Ans. (B)**



# JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**#Q. Velocity of electron in  $n^{th}$  shell of a hydrogen like atom is  $3 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s}$  and velocity of electron in  $m^{th}$  shell of that atom is  $2.5 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s}$ . Find ratio of radius of  $m^{th}$  shell to  $n^{th}$  shell.**

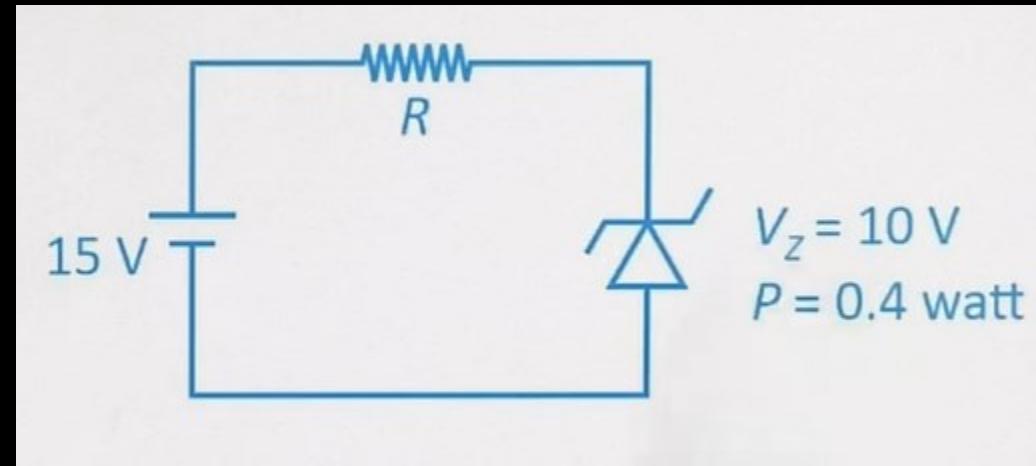
- A**  $25/40$
- B**  $25/36$
- C**  $36/25$
- D**  $36/35$

**Ans. (C)**



# JEE MAIN 2026 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**#Q. For the given the breakdown voltage of Zener diode is  $V_z = 10$  volts and it can with stand the power dissipation of 0.4 watt. Find the value of resistance  $R$  (in  $\Omega$ )**



**Ans. (125)**



# JEE MAIN 2026 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**#Q. If potential varies as distance  $r$  as  $v(r) = ar^3 + b$ . Total magnitude of charge  $Q$  in closed within a sphere of unit radius is  $Q = \alpha(\pi a \epsilon_0)$ . Find the value of  $\alpha$ .**

**Ans. (12)**