



# PAPER SOLUTION

From Meerut

# JEE MAIN

JAN

SHIFT

29

1<sup>st</sup>

# 2025

**Aryan Agarwal**

Founder and CEO

CVPS INTEGRATED STAR COURSE



# CITY VOCATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL

## INTEGRATED STAR COURSE



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**ADEEBA MUHIUDDIN**

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**Aryan Agarwal**  
Founder & CEO

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9389338683, 7906236652



Rank Predictor



Question Paper



# JEE MAIN 2025 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**#Q. A triangle is formed by three lines**

**$2x + 3y - 5 = 0, x + y - 1 = 0, 3x + 4y - 7 = 0$ . Let  $(h, k)$  be the image of the centroid of  $\triangle ABC$  in the line  $2x + 4y - 7 = 0$ , then  $h^2 + k^2 + hk$  is**

**A**  $\frac{903}{225}$

**B**  $\frac{223}{225}$

**C**  $\frac{100}{23}$

**D**  $\frac{10006}{225}$



# JEE MAIN 2025 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**Ans. (A)**



# JEE MAIN 2025 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**#Q. Two parabolas having common focus at  $(4, 3)$  intersect at points A and B. Find the value of  $(AB)^2$  give that directrices of these parabolas are along X-axis and Y-axis respectively.**



# **JEE MAIN 2025** **LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION**

**Ans. (192)**

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# JEE MAIN 2025 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

$$1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + 9^2 = \frac{9(10)(19)}{6} \checkmark$$

#Q. The minimum value of  $p \in \mathbb{N}$  such that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \left( \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] + \left[ \frac{2}{x} \right] + \dots + \left[ \frac{p}{x} \right] \right) - x^2 \left( \left[ \frac{1^2}{x^2} \right] + \left[ \frac{2^2}{x^2} \right] + \dots + \left[ \frac{9^2}{x^2} \right] \right) \geq 1, \text{ equal to}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - 1 < \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] \leq \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{2}{x} - 1 < \left[ \frac{2}{x} \right] \leq \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\frac{p}{x} - 1 < \left[ \frac{p}{x} \right] \leq \frac{p}{x}$$

$$\left( \frac{p(p+1)}{2x} - p \right) x < f(x) \leq \left( \frac{p(p+1)}{2x} \right) x$$

$x \rightarrow 0$

$\frac{p(p+1)}{2} - 0$

$\frac{p(p+1)}{2}$

$\frac{p(p+1)}{2}$



# JEE MAIN 2025 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

$$\frac{P(P+1)}{2} - \frac{{}^3P_2}{{}^6P_2} \geq 1$$

$$P^2 + P - 570 \geq 2$$

$$P^2 + P - 572 \geq 0$$

$$P(P+1) \geq 572$$

✓  $P=24$       $24 \times 25 = 600$

✗  $P=23$       $23 \times 24 < 572$

Ans. (24)





# JEE MAIN 2025 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. If 
$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin^2 x & 1 + \cos^2 x & \sin 4x \\ 1 + \sin^2 x & \cos^2 x & \sin 4x \\ \sin^2 x & \cos^2 x & 1 + \sin 4x \end{vmatrix} = L$$
 and  $L_{\min} = m$  and  $L_{\max} =$

$M$ , then  $|M^4 - m^4|$  is

$|1 - 81|$

$$L = \begin{vmatrix} \sin^2 x & 1 + \cos^2 x & \sin 4x \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \max &= -1 \\ \min &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

**A** 76

**B** 80

**C** 78

**D** 79

$$\sin^2 x(-1) - (1 + \cos^2 x)(1) + \sin 4x(-1)$$

$$-\sin^2 x - 1 - \cos^2 x - \sin 4x = -2 - \sin 4x$$



# JEE MAIN 2025 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**Ans. (B)**



# JEE MAIN 2025 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. If  $\alpha, \beta$  are real numbers such that  $\sec^2(\tan^{-1}\alpha) + \operatorname{cosec}^2(\cot^{-1}\beta) = 36$  and  $\alpha + \beta = 8$  where  $\alpha > \beta$ , then  $(\alpha^3 + \beta^3)$  is equal to

$$1 + \tan^2(\tan^{-1}\alpha) + 1 + \cot^2(\cot^{-1}\beta) = 36$$

$$1 + \alpha^2 + 1 + \beta^2 = 36$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 34 = 25 + 9$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 8$$

$$\alpha = 5, \beta = 3$$

$$\alpha^3 = 125$$
$$\beta^3 = 27$$

**A** 150

**B** 148

**C** 152

**D** 146



# JEE MAIN 2025 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**Ans. (C)**



# JEE MAIN 2025 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

MMAATH

#Q. How many 6 letter words can be formed using the word "MATHS" such that any letter can be used maximum two times?

2 same, 4 different

$${}^5C_1 \times \frac{6!}{2!} = 5 \times 360 = 1800.$$

**A** 9824

2 same, 2 same, 2 different

$${}^5C_2 \times {}^3C_2 \times \frac{6!}{2!2!}$$

**B** 10000

$$= 10 \times 3 \times 180 = 5400$$

**C** 8100

MMAATT

2 same 2 same 2 same

$${}^5C_3 \times \frac{6!}{2!2!2!} = 10 \times 90 = 900.$$

**D** 6400



# JEE MAIN 2025 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**Ans. (C)**



# JEE MAIN 2025 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. Number of 7-digit number made with the digits 1, 2, 3 such that sum of the digits is 11 is equal to

$$\begin{array}{l} 3 \ 3 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \rightarrow \frac{7!}{2! \cdot 5!} = 21 \\ 3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \rightarrow \frac{7!}{2! \cdot 4!} = 105 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \rightarrow \frac{7!}{3! \cdot 4!} = 35 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 3 \ 3 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \\ 3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \\ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \end{array}} \right\} 161$$



# **JEE MAIN 2025** **LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION**

**Ans. (161)**

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# JEE MAIN 2025 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. If R be a relation defined on  $(0, \pi/2)$  such that  $xRy \Rightarrow \boxed{\sec^2 x - \tan^2 y = 1}$ , then the relation R is

$$\sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 y$$
$$1 + \tan^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 y$$

$$\tan^2 x = \tan^2 y$$
$$\tan x = \tan y$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = y}} \quad \checkmark \checkmark$$

- A** Neither reflexive nor transitive
- B** Symmetric and transitive only
- C** Reflexive and transitive only
- D**  Equivalence relation



# JEE MAIN 2025 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**Ans. (D)**



# JEE MAIN 2025 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. If  $z_1$  lies on  $|z - 8 + 2i| = 1$  and  $z_2$  lies on  $|z - 2 - 6i| = 2$ , then  $|z_1 - z_2|_{\min}$  is (where  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ )

**A** 9

**B** 7

**C** 10

**D** 8

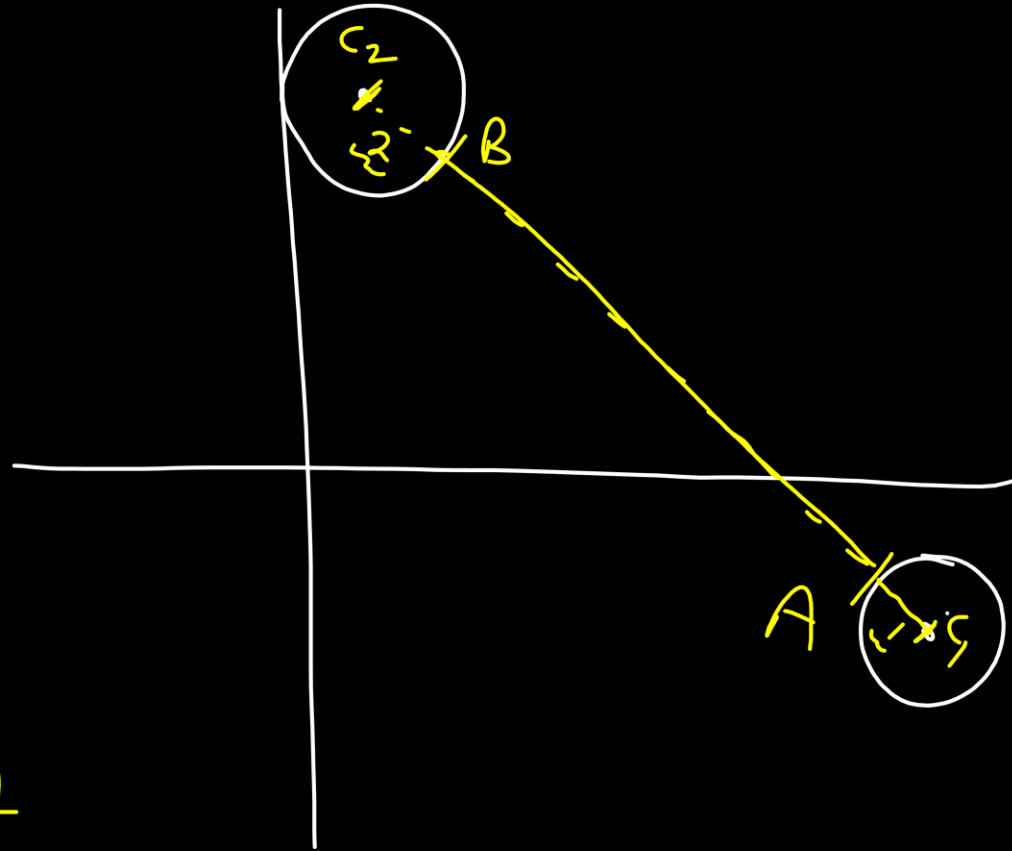
$$C_1(8, -2), r_1 = 1$$

$$C_2(2, 6), r_2 = 2$$

$$C_1C_2 = \sqrt{36 + 64}$$

$$= 10$$

$$AB = 10 - 3 = 7$$





# **JEE MAIN 2025** **LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION**

**Ans. (B)**



# JEE MAIN 2025 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. If  $\cos^{-1}x = \pi + \sin^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}(2x - 1)$ , then find the sum of all values of 'x'.

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1}x = \pi + \sin^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}(2x - 1)$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} = 2\sin^{-1}x + \sin^{-1}(2x - 1)$$

$\geq 0$   $\geq -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\geq -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$x = 0$$

$$-1 \leq 2x - 1 \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq 2x \leq 2$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$

**A**  $\frac{3}{2}$

**B**  $\frac{1}{2}$

**C** **0**

**D** 1



# JEE MAIN 2025 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**Ans. (C)**



# JEE MAIN 2025 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. Sum of first three terms of an AP with integral common difference is 54 and sum of first 20 terms lies between 1600 to 1800, find  $a_{11}$

$$a + a + d + a + 2d = 54$$

$$a + d = 18 \Rightarrow a = 18 - d$$

**A** 115

$$1600 < S_{20} < 1800$$

**B** 111

$$1600 < 10[2a + 19d] < 1800$$

**C** 90

$$160 < 36 - 2d + 19d < 180$$

**D** 108

$$124 < 17d < 144$$

$$d = 8$$

$$a = 10$$

$$a_{11} = a + 10d$$

$$= 10 + 10 \times 8$$

$$= 90$$



# **JEE MAIN 2025** **LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION**

**Ans. (C)**





# JEE MAIN 2025 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

$$x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6 = (x+1)(x+2)(x+3)$$

#Q.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^3 + 6k^2 + 11k + 5}{(k+3)!}$  is equal to

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{(k+3)(k+2)(k+1)k!} - \frac{1}{(k+3)!}$$

**A**  $\frac{7}{3}$

**B** 3

**C**  $\frac{8}{3}$

**D**  $\frac{5}{3}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{k!} - \frac{1}{(k+3)!} \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{1!} - \frac{1}{4!} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{5!} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3!} - \frac{1}{6!} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{4!} - \frac{1}{7!} \right) + \dots$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{6+3+1}{6} = \frac{10}{6}$$



# JEE MAIN 2025 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**Ans. (D)**



# JEE MAIN 2025 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

$$y = 3 - |x|$$

$$2y = x^2 + 3$$

#Q. Area enclosed by  $y \geq |x - 1|$ ,  $y + |x| \leq 3$ ,  $x^2 \leq 2y - 3$  is  $A$ , then  $6A$  is (in sq. units)

$$3 + x = 1 - x$$

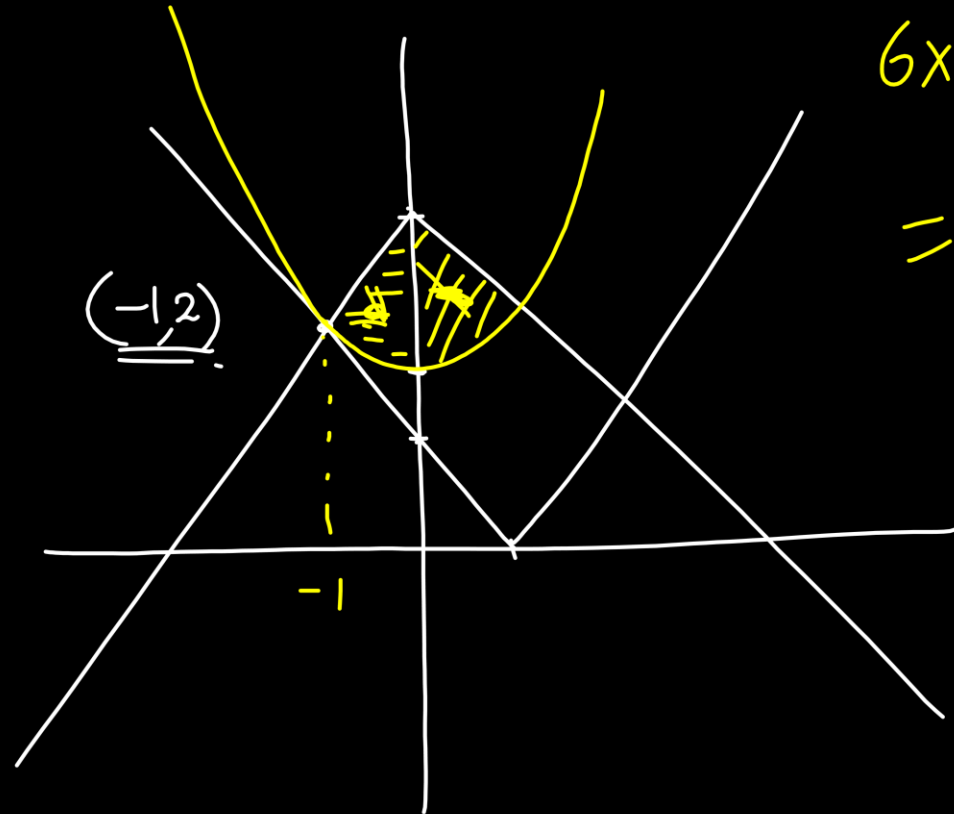
$$2x = -2$$

$$x = -1$$

$$2 \int_{-1}^0 (3+x) - \left(\frac{x^2+3}{2}\right) dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^0 (6 + 2x - x^2 - 3) dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^0 (3 + 2x - x^2) dx$$



$$6 \times \frac{5}{3} = 10$$



# JEE MAIN 2025 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-1}^0 (3 + 2x - x^2) dx \\ &= \left[ 3x + x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^0 \\ &= 0 - \left[ -3 + 1 + \frac{1}{3} \right] \\ &= 2 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Ans. (10)



# JEE MAIN 2025 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. 80  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{9 + 16 \sin 2x} dx$

~~$80 \times \frac{1}{20} \ln 9$~~

$4 \ln 9$

**A**  $8 \ln 9$

**B**  $8 \ln 3$

**C**  $8 \ln 4$

**D**  $8 \ln 8$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x - \cos x &= t \\ (\cos x + \sin x) dx &= dt \\ 1 - \sin 2x &= t^2 \\ \sin 2x &= 1 - t^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{9 + 16(1 - t^2)}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{(5)^2 - (4t)^2} = \frac{1}{2 \times 5 \times 4} \ln \left| \frac{5 + 4t}{5 - 4t} \right|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4 \times 5} [\ln 9 - \ln 1] = \frac{1}{20} \ln 9$$



# JEE MAIN 2025 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**Ans. (B)**



# JEE MAIN 2025 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

#Q. The minimum value of  $n$  for which the number of integral terms in the binomial expansion of  $(7^{1/3} + 11^{1/12})^n$  is **183**, is

$${}^n C_r \cdot 7^{\frac{n-r}{3}} \cdot (11)^{\frac{r}{12}}$$

$r \rightarrow$  multiple of 12

$n-r \rightarrow$  multiple of 3

$$r = 0, 12, 24, \dots$$

$$= 0 \times 12, 1 \times 12, 2 \times 24, \dots, 182 \times 12$$

$$\boxed{2184}$$

$$\left\lfloor \frac{n}{12} \right\rfloor + 1 = 183$$

**A** 2184 ✓✓

**B** 2183

**C** 2185

**D** 2182



# **JEE MAIN 2025** **LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION**

**Ans. (A)**





# JEE MAIN 2025 ▶ LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = 5\hat{i} - 6\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

$$25 + 36 + 16$$

#Q.  $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ ,  $\vec{b} = 3\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ , if  $\vec{a} \times \vec{c} = \vec{c} \times \vec{b}$  and  $(\vec{a} + \vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = 168$ .

Then  $|\vec{c}|^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{c} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{c}$$

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = 0$$

$$\vec{c} = \lambda(\vec{a} + \vec{b})$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda = 2$$

$$\lambda = 1, -2$$

$$|\vec{c}|^2 = \lambda^2 (77)$$

**A** 77

**B** 88

**C** 99

**D** 66

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{c} = 168$$

$$14 + (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \lambda(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + \lambda(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \lambda(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = 168$$

$$14 + 77\lambda + 77\lambda^2 = 168$$



# JEE MAIN 2025 LIVE PAPER DISCUSSION

**Ans. (A)**