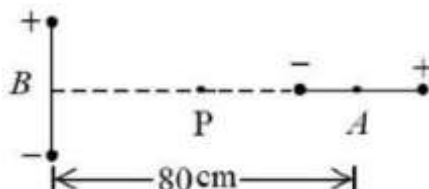


**JEE–MAIN EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2026**

(HELD ON FRIDAY 23<sup>rd</sup> JANUARY 2026)

TIME : 3:00 PM TO 6:00 PM

- Q.26** Two short dipoles (A,B), A having charges  $\pm 2\mu\text{C}$  and length 1 cm and B having charges  $\pm 4\mu\text{C}$  and length 1 cm are placed with their centres 80 cm apart as shown in the figure. The electric field at a point P, equidistant from the centres of both dipoles is \_\_\_\_ N/C.



- (1)  $\frac{9}{16}\sqrt{2} \times 10^5$       (2)  $\frac{9}{16}\sqrt{2} \times 10^4$       (3)  $9\sqrt{2} \times 10^4$       (4)  $4.5\sqrt{2} \times 10^4$

- Q.27** To compare EMF of two cells using potentiometer the balancing lengths obtained are 200 cm and 150 cm. The least count of scale is 1 cm. The percentage error in the ratio of EMFs is \_\_\_\_
- (1) 1.55      (2) 1.75      (3) 1.65      (4) 1.45

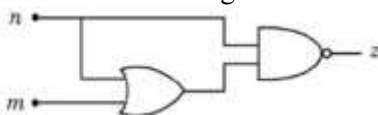
- Q.28** Which of the following pair of nuclei are isobars of the element?
- (1)  ${}^2_1\text{H}$  and  ${}^3_1\text{H}$       (2)  ${}^{236}_{92}\text{U}$  and  ${}^{238}_{92}\text{U}$       (3)  ${}^{198}_{80}\text{Hg}$  and  ${}^9_{79}\text{Au}$       (4)  ${}^3_1$  and  ${}^3_2\text{He}$

- Q.29** Suppose a long solenoid of 100 cm length, radius 2 cm having 500 turns per unit length, carries a current  $I = 10\sin(\omega t)\text{A}$ , where  $\omega = 1000\text{rad./s}$ . A circular conducting loop (B) of radius 1 cm coaxially slid through the solenoid at a speed  $v = 1\text{ cm/s}$ . The r.m.s. current through the loop when the coil B is inserted 10 cm inside the solenoid is  $\alpha/\sqrt{2}\mu\text{A}$ . The value of  $\alpha$  is \_\_\_\_.

[Resistance of the loop =  $10\Omega$  ]

- (1) 197      (2) 80      (3) 280      (4) 100

- Q.30** For the given logic gate circuit, which of the following is the correct truth table?



- | n | m | z |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
- (1)
- | n | m | z |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
- (2)
- | n | m | z |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
- (3)
- | n | m | z |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
- (4)

- Q.31** The ratio of speeds of electromagnetic waves in vacuum and a medium, having dielectric constant  $k = 3$  and permeability of  $\mu = 2\mu_0$ , is

( $\mu_0$  = permeability of vacuum)

- (1) 36:1      (2) 6 : 1      (3)  $\sqrt{6} : 1$       (4) 3 : 2

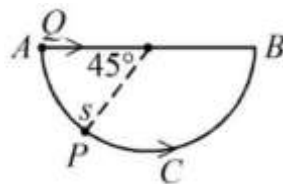
- Q.32** A small metallic sphere of diameter 2 mm and density  $10.5 \text{ g/cm}^3$  is dropped in glycerine having viscosity 10 Poise and density  $1.5 \text{ g/cm}^3$  respectively. The terminal velocity attained by the sphere is \_\_\_\_ cm/s .  
 $(\pi = \frac{22}{7} \text{ and } g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2)$   
 (1) 3.0 (2) 1.5 (3) 1.0 (4) 2.0

- Q.33** A prism of angle  $75^\circ$  and refractive index  $\sqrt{3}$  is coated with thin film of refractive index 1.5 only at the back exit surface. To have total internal reflection at the back exit surface the incident angle must be \_\_\_\_ .  
 $(\sin 15^\circ = 0.25 \text{ and } \sin 25^\circ = 0.43)$   
 (1)  $< 15^\circ$  (2) between  $15^\circ$  and  $20^\circ$   
 (3)  $> 25^\circ$  (4)  $15^\circ$

- Q.34** The internal energy of a monoatomic gas is  $3nRT$ . One mole of helium is kept in a cylinder having internal cross section area of  $17 \text{ cm}^2$  and fitted with a light movable frictionless piston. The gas is heated slowly by supplying 126 J heat. If the temperature rises by  $4^\circ\text{C}$ , then the piston will move \_\_\_\_ cm . (atmospheric pressure =  $10^5 \text{ Pa}$ )  
 (1) 1.55 (2) 1.45 (3) 15.5 (4) 14.5

- Q.35** A body of mass 14 kg initially at rest explodes and breaks into three fragments of masses in the ratio 2 : 2 : 3 . The two pieces of equal masses fly off perpendicular to each other with a speed of 18 m/s each. The velocity of the heavier fragment is \_\_\_\_ m/s  
 (1)  $24\sqrt{2}$  (2)  $10\sqrt{2}$  (3) 12 (4)  $12\sqrt{2}$

- Q.36** A bead P sliding on a frictionless semi-circular string (ACB) and it is at point S at  $t=0$  and at this instant the horizontal component of its velocity is  $v$  . Another bead Q of the same mass as P is ejected from point A at  $t=0$  along the horizontal string AB , with the speed  $v$  , friction between the beads and the respective strings may be neglected in both cases. Let  $t_p$  and  $t_q$  be the respective times taken by beads P and Q to reach the point B , then the relation between  $t_p$  and  $t_q$  is



- (1)  $t_p > t_q$  (2)  $t_p > 1.25t_q$  (3)  $t_p = t_q$  (4)  $t_p < t_q$

- Q.37** The current passing through a conducting loop in the form of equilateral triangle of side  $4\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$  is 2 A. The magnetic field at its centroid is  $\alpha \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$  . The value of  $\alpha$  is \_\_\_\_ .

(Given :  $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ SI units}$ )

- (1)  $2\sqrt{3}$  (2)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (3)  $3\sqrt{3}$  (4)  $\sqrt{3}$

- Q.38** Two charges  $7\mu\text{C}$  and  $-2\mu\text{C}$  are placed at  $(-9,0,0)\text{cm}$  and  $(9,0,0)\text{cm}$  respectively in an external field  $E = \frac{A}{r^2} \vec{r}$  , where  $A = 9 \times 10^5 \text{ N/C.m}^2$  .

Considering the potential at infinity is 0 , the electrostatic energy of the configuration is \_\_\_\_ J.

- (1) 1.4 (2) 24.3 (3) -90.7 (4) 49.3

- Q.39** When an unpolarized light falls at a particular angle on a glass plate (placed in air), it is observed that the reflected beam is linearly polarized. The angle of refracted beam with respect to the normal is \_\_\_\_ .  
 ( $\tan^{-1}(1.52) = 57.7^\circ$ , refractive indices of air and glass are 1.00 and 1.52, respectively.)  
 (1)  $32.3^\circ$                       (2)  $42.6^\circ$                       (3)  $36.3^\circ$                       (4)  $39.6^\circ$
- Q.40** One mole of an ideal diatomic gas expands from volume  $V$  to  $2V$  isothermally at a temperature  $27^\circ\text{C}$  and does  $W$  joule of work. If the gas undergoes same magnitude of expansion adiabatically from  $27^\circ\text{C}$  doing the same amount of work  $W$ , then its final temperature will be (close to) \_\_\_\_  $^\circ\text{C}$ .  
 ( $\log_e 2 = 0.693$ )  
 (1) -30                      (2) -117                      (3) -189                      (4) -56
- Q.41** A circular loop of radius 7 cm is placed in uniform magnetic field of 0.2 T directed perpendicular to plane of loop. The loop is converted into a square loop in 0.5 s. The EMF induced in the loop is \_\_\_\_ mV.  
 (1) 6.6                      (2) 13.2                      (3) 8.25                      (4) 1.32
- Q.42** An air bubble of volume  $2.9\text{ cm}^3$  rises from the bottom of a swimming pool of 5 m deep. At the bottom of the pool water temperature is  $17^\circ\text{C}$ . The volume of the bubble when it reaches the surface, where the water temperature is  $27^\circ\text{C}$ , is \_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^3$ .  
 ( $g = 10\text{ m/s}^2$ , density of water =  $10^3\text{ kg/m}^3$ , and 1 atm pressure is  $10^5\text{ Pa}$ )  
 (1) 3.0                      (2) 4.2                      (3) 2.0                      (4) 4.5
- Q.43** A paratrooper jumps from an aeroplane and opens a parachute after 2 s of free fall and starts deaccelerating with  $3\text{ m/s}^2$ . At 10 m height from ground, while descending with the help of parachute, the speed of paratrooper is  $5\text{ m/s}$ . The initial height of the airplane is \_\_\_\_ m. ( $g = 10\text{ m/s}^2$ )  
 (1) 92.5                      (2) 62.5                      (3) 82.5                      (4) 20
- Q.44** A parallel plate capacitor with plate separation 5 mm is charged by a battery. On introducing a mica sheet of 2 mm and maintaining the connections of the plates with the terminals of the battery, it is found that it draws 25% more charge from the battery. The dielectric constant of mica is \_\_\_\_ .  
 (1) 1.0                      (2) 2.0                      (3) 1.5                      (4) 2.5
- Q.45** A block is sliding down on an inclined plane of slope  $\theta$  and at an instant  $t = 0$  this block is given an upward momentum so that it starts moving up on the inclined surface with velocity  $u$ . The distance (S) travelled by the block before its velocity become zero, is \_\_\_\_ .  
 ( $g =$  gravitational acceleration)  
 (1)  $\frac{u^2}{4g\sin\theta}$                       (2)  $\frac{2u^2}{g\cos\theta}$                       (3)  $\frac{u^2}{2g\cos\theta}$                       (4)  $\frac{u^2}{\sqrt{2}g\cos\theta}$

**SECTION – B**

**Q.46** The velocity of sound in air is doubled when the temperature is raised from  $0^\circ\text{C}$  to  $\alpha^\circ\text{C}$ .

The value of  $\alpha$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q.47** The average energy released per fission for the nucleus of  ${}_{92}^{235}\text{U}$  is 190 MeV. When all the atoms of 47 g pure  ${}_{92}^{235}\text{U}$  undergo fission process, the energy released is  $\alpha \times 10^{23}$  MeV. The value of  $\alpha$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

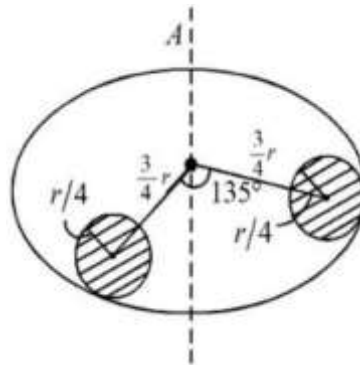
(Avogadro Number =  $6 \times 10^{23}$  per mole)

**Q.48** The size of the images of an object, formed by a thin lens are equal when the object is placed at two different positions 8 cm and 24 cm from the lens. The focal length of the lens is \_\_\_\_\_ cm.

$\alpha$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.49** Suppose there is a uniform circular disc of mass  $M$  kg and radius  $r$  m shown in figure. The shaded regions are cut out from the disc. The moment of inertia of the remainder about the axis  $A$  of the disc is given by

$\frac{x}{256} Mr^2$ . The value of  $x$  is \_\_\_\_\_.



**Q.50** A ball of radius  $r$  and density  $\rho$  dropped through a viscous liquid of density  $\sigma$  and viscosity  $\eta$  attains its terminal velocity at time  $t$ , given by  $t = A\rho^a r^b \eta^c \sigma^d$ , where  $A$  is a constant and  $a, b, c$  and  $d$  are integers.

The value of  $\frac{b+c}{a+d}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.