

1 JEE Main 2021 (Online) 1st September Evening Shift

MCQ (Single Correct Answer)

Let $J_{n,m} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^n}{2^{m-1}} dx$, $\forall n > m$ and $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$. Consider a matrix $A = [a_{ij}]_{3 \times 3}$ where

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} J_{6+i,3} - J_{i+3,3}, & i \leq j \\ 0, & i > j \end{cases}. \text{ Then } |\text{adj} A^{-1}| \text{ is :}$$

A $(15)^2 \times 2^{42}$

B $(15)^2 \times 2^{54}$

C $(105)^2 \times 2^{58}$

D $(105)^2 \times 2^{56}$

Explanation

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_{6+i,3} - J_{i+3,3}; i \leq j$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^{6+i}}{2^{3-1}} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^{i+3}}{2^{3-1}}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^{i+3}(x^3-1)}{x^3-1}$$

$$= \frac{x^{i+3}}{i+3} - \left(\frac{x^{i+3}}{i+3} \right)_0^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore a_{ij} = J_{6+i,3} - J_{i+3,3} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{i+3}}{i+3}$$

$$a_{11} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^9}{9} = \frac{1}{5.2^9}$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{1}{5.2^8}$$

$$a_{13} = \frac{1}{5.2^7}$$

$$a_{22} = \frac{1}{6.2^6}$$

$$a_{23} = \frac{1}{6.2^5}$$

$$a_{33} = \frac{1}{7.2^4}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5.2^9} & \frac{1}{5.2^8} & \frac{1}{5.2^7} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{6.2^6} & \frac{1}{6.2^5} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{7.2^4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \frac{1}{5.2^9} \left[\frac{1}{6.2^6} \times \frac{1}{7.2^4} \right]$$

$$|A| = \frac{1}{210.2^{18}}$$

$$|\text{adj} A^{-1}| = |A^{-1}|^{n-1} = |A^{-1}|^2 = \frac{1}{(140)^2}$$

$$= (210.2^{18})^2$$

$$= (105)^2 \times 2^{38}$$