JEE Main (Phase-II) 2020

Memory Based Questions & Solutions

SUBJECT

MATHEMATICS

Date: 03 September, 2020 (Shift-2)

Time: 3 PM to 6 PM

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1. If $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^2}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}}dx = \frac{k}{6}$, then k =

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

Ans. (2)

Sol. $\frac{k}{6} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^2}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}}dx$ $\quad x = \sin\theta;\ dx = \cos\theta\, d\theta$

$\Rightarrow \frac{k}{6} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sin^2\theta}{(1-\sin^2\theta)^{3/2}}.\cos\theta\, d\theta$ $\quad \Rightarrow \frac{k}{6} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\cos^3\theta}.\cos\theta\, d\theta$

$\Rightarrow \frac{k}{6} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \tan^2\theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (\sec^2\theta - 1)d\theta$

$\Rightarrow \frac{k}{6} = (\tan\theta - \theta)_0^{\pi/6} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}-\pi}{6}$

$\Rightarrow k = 2\sqrt{3}-\pi$

2. Let $\frac{x^2}{25}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ and $\frac{x^2}{16}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ are ellipse and hyperbola respectively such that e_1 e_2 = 1 where e_1 & e_2 are eccentricities. If distance between foci of ellipse is α and that of hyperbola is β then (α, β)=

(1) (4, 5) (2) (8, 10) (3) (10, 7) (4) (4, 10)

Ans. (2)

Sol. $e_1 = \sqrt{1-\frac{b^2}{25}}$; $\quad e_2 = \sqrt{1+\frac{b^2}{16}}$;

$e_1e_2 = 1$

$\Rightarrow \quad (e_1e_2)^2 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(1-\frac{b^2}{25}\right)\left(1+\frac{b^2}{16}\right)=1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 1+\frac{b^2}{16}-\frac{b^2}{25}-\frac{b^4}{25 \text{ x } 16}=1$

$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{9}{16.25}b^2 - \frac{b^4}{15.16} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad b^2 = 9$

$e_1 = \sqrt{1-\frac{9}{25}} = \frac{4}{5}$

$e_2 = \sqrt{1+\frac{9}{16}} = \frac{5}{4}$

$\alpha = 2(5)(e_1) = 8$

$\beta = 2(4)(e_2) = 10$

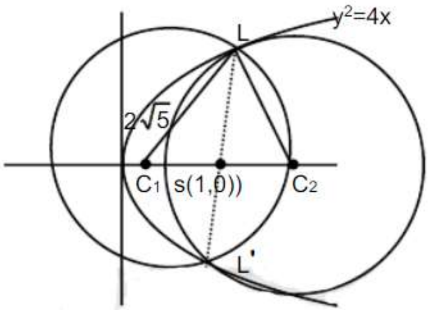
$(\alpha, \beta) = (8, 10)$

3. Two equal circles of radius $2\sqrt{5}$ passes through the extrimities of latus restum of $y^2 = 4x$ then find the dist. Between centres of circles

(1) 4 (2) 8 (3) 2 (4) 6

Ans. (2)

Sol.



$C_1C_2 = 2C_1S = 2\sqrt{20-4} = 8$

4. If $\int \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1+x}}\right)dx = A(x)\tan^{-1}\sqrt{x} + B(x) + C$ then A(x) and B(x) will be

(1) $1+x, \sqrt{x}$ (2) $1-x, -\sqrt{x}$ (3) $1+x, -\sqrt{x}$ (4) $1-x, \sqrt{x}$

Ans. (3)

Sol. $I = \int \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1+x}}\right)dx$

$\int \underset{I}{\tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}\underset{II}{dx} = x\tan^{-1}\sqrt{x} - \int \frac{1}{1+x}.\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}.xdx + C = x\tan^{-1}\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{t.2t.dt}{1+t^2} + C\left(x = t^2\right)$

$= x\tan^{-1}\sqrt{x} - \int \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}dt + C = x\tan^{-1}\sqrt{x} - t + \tan^{-1}t + C = x\tan^{-1}\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + \tan^{-1}\sqrt{x} + C$

$(x+1)\tan^{-1}\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + C \quad \Rightarrow \quad (Ax) = x+1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad B(x) = -\sqrt{x}$

5. The coefficient of term independent of x in the expansion of $\left(\frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3x}\right)^9$ is λ then 18 λ is

(1) 9 (2) 7 (3) 6 (4) 4

Ans. (2)

Sol. $T_{r+1} = {}^9C_r\left(\frac{3x^2}{2}\right)^{9-r}\left(-\frac{1}{3x}\right)^r$

$= {}^9C_r\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{9-r}\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^r x^{18-3r}$

For the term independent of x put r = 6

$\Rightarrow \quad T_7 = {}^9C_6\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^6 = {}^9C_3\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 = \frac{9x8x7}{3x2x1}\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{7}{18}\right)$

6. If $|z_1 - 1| = Re(z_1)$, $|z_2 - 1| = Re(z_2)$ and arg $(z_1 - z_2)$ $\frac{\pi}{3}$, then, $Im(z_1 + z_2) =$

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

Ans. (2)

Sol. $|z_1 - 1| = Re(z_1)$ Let $z_1 x_1 + iy_1$ and $z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$

$(x_1 - 1)^2 + +y_1^2 = x_1^2$

$y_1^2 - 2x_1 + 1 = 0$ ....(1)

$|z_2 - 1| = \text{Re}(z_2) \Rightarrow (x_2 - 1)^2 + y_2^2 = x_2^2$

$y_2^2 - 2x_2 + 1 = 0$ .... (2)

$y_1^2 - y_2^2 - 2(x_1 - x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow (y_1 - y_2)(y_1 + y_2) = 2(x_1 - x_2)$

$y_1 + y_2 = 2\left(\frac{x_1 - x_2}{y_1 - y_2}\right)$ .... (3)

$\arg(z_1 - z_2) = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$\frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} = \sqrt{3}$ .... (4)

$\therefore \quad y_1 + y_2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \text{Im}(z_1 + z_2) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

7. The probability of 5 digit numbers that are made up of exactly two distinct digit is

(1) $\frac{135}{10^4}$ (2) $\frac{125}{10^4}$ (3) $\frac{144}{10^4}$ (4) $\frac{127}{10^4}$

Ans. (1)

Sol. Total = $9(10^4)$

fav. way = ${}^9C_2(2^5 - 2) + {}^9C_1(2^4 - 1) = 36(30) + 9(15) = 1080 + 135$

$\text{Prob.} = \frac{36 \text{ x } 30 + 9 \text{ x } 15}{9 \text{ x } 10^4} = \frac{4 \text{ x } 30 + 15}{10^4} = \frac{135}{10^4}$

8. Let $(\lambda^2 + 1)x^2 - 4\lambda x + 2 = 0$ be a quadratic equation then set of values of λ if exactly one root of quadratic equation lies (0, 1) is

(1) (2, 3) (2) (1,3) (3) [1, 2) (4) (1, 3)

Ans. (4)

Sol. $f(0)\,f(1) \le 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2(\lambda^2 + 1 - 4\lambda + 2) \le 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3) \le 0$

$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3) \le 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad \lambda \in [1, 3]$

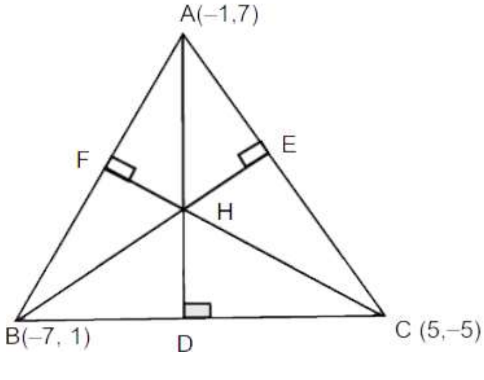
But $\lambda = 1$, both roots are 1 so $\lambda \ne 1$.

9. The orthocentre of ΔABC where vertices are A(–1, 7), B(–7, 1), C(5, –5) is

(1) (–3, 3) (2) (3, –3) (3) (3, –3) (4) (–3, –3)

Ans. (1)

Sol.



$m_{BC} = \frac{6}{-12} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore$ Equation of AD is y - 7 = 2 (x + 1)

y = 2x + 9 ....(1)

$m_{AC} = \frac{12}{-6} = -2$

$\therefore$ Equation of BE is

$y - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(x + 7)$

$y = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{9}{2}$ .... (2)

by (1) and (2)

$2x + 9 = \frac{x + 9}{2}$

$\Rightarrow$ 4x + 18 = x + 9

$\Rightarrow$ 3x = 9 $\Rightarrow$ x = -3

$\therefore$ y = 3

10. m A.M. and 3 GM are inserted between 3 and 243 such that 2^{nd} GM = 4^{th} AM then m =

(1) 39 (2) 40 (3) 41 (4) 42

Ans. 39

Sol. 3, A_1, A_2, A_3,...........A_m, 243

$d = \frac{243 - 3}{m + 1} = \frac{240}{m + 1}$

3, G_1, G_2, G_3, 243

$r = \left(\frac{243}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3+1}} = (81)^{1/4} = 3$

$G_2 = A_4$

$\Rightarrow 3(3)^2 = 3 + 4\left(\frac{340}{m + 1}\right) \Rightarrow 27 = 3 + \frac{960}{m + 1} \Rightarrow$ m + 1 = 40 $\Rightarrow$ m = 39

11. A normal is drawn to parabola $y^2 = 4x$ at (1,2) and tangent is drawn to $y = e^x$ at (c, e^c). If tangent and normal intersect at x – axis then find C.

(1) 04 (2) 05 (3) 06 (4) 07

Ans. 04.00

Sol. For (1, 2) of $y^2 = 4x \Rightarrow$ t = 1, a = 1

Normal $\Rightarrow$ $tx + y = 2at + at^3$

$\Rightarrow$ x + y = 3 intersect x-axis at (3, 0)

$y = e^x \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = e^x$

tangent $\Rightarrow$ $y - e^c = e^c (x - c)$

at (3, 0) $\Rightarrow$ $0 - e^c = e^c (3 - c)$ $\Rightarrow$ c = 4

12. If relation $R_1 = \{(a, b) : a, b \in R, a^2 + b^2 \in Q\}$ and $R_1 = \{(a, b) : a, b \in R, a^2 + b^2 \notin Q\}$

(1) R_1 is transitive, R_2 is not transitive

(2) R_1 is not transitive, R_2 is not transitive

(3) R_1 is transitive R_2 is transitive

(4) R_1 is not transitive, R_2 is transitive

Ans. (2)

Sol. For R_1 let $a = 1+\sqrt{2}, b = 1-\sqrt{2}, c = 8^{1/4}$

$aR_1b \Rightarrow a^2+b^2 = (1+\sqrt{2})^2+(1-\sqrt{2})^2 = 6 \in Q$

$aR_1c \Rightarrow b^2+c^2 = (1-\sqrt{2})^2+(8^{1/4})^2 = 3 \in Q$

$aR_1c \Rightarrow a^2+c^2 = (1+\sqrt{2})^2+(8^{1/4})^2 = 3+4\sqrt{2} \notin Q$

$\therefore$ R_1 is not transitive

For R_2 let $a = 1+\sqrt{2}, b = \sqrt{2}, c = 1-\sqrt{2}$

$aR_2b \Rightarrow a^2+b^2 = (1+\sqrt{2})^2+(\sqrt{2})^2 = 5+2\sqrt{2} \notin Q$

$bR_2b \Rightarrow b^2+c^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2+(1-\sqrt{2})^2 = 5-2\sqrt{2} \notin Q$

$aR_2C \Rightarrow a^2+c^2 = (1+\sqrt{2})^2+(1-\sqrt{2})^2 = 6 \in Q$

$\therefore$ R_2 is not transitive

13. If the sum of first n terms of series $20+19\frac{3}{5}+19\frac{1}{5}+18\frac{4}{5}+....$ is 488 and nth term is negative then find n

(1) –4 (2) 4 (3) 1 (4) 6

Ans. (1)

Sol. $488 = \frac{n}{2}\left[2\left(\frac{100}{5}\right)+(n-1)\left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)\right]$

$488 = \frac{n}{2}(101-n) \Rightarrow n^2 - 101n + 2440 = 0$

$\Rightarrow n = 61$ or 40

For $n = 40 \Rightarrow T_n > 0$

For $n = 61 \Rightarrow T_n > 0$

$T_n = \frac{100}{5}+(61-1)\left(-\frac{2}{5}\right) = -4$

14. Surface area of cube is increasing at rate of 3.6 cm^2/s. Find the rate at which its volume increases when lengths of side a is 10 cm.

(1) 9 (2) 10 (3) 18 (4) 20

Ans. (1)

Sol. $S = 6a^2 \Rightarrow \frac{ds}{dt} = 12a.\frac{da}{dt} = 3.6 \Rightarrow 12(10)\frac{da}{dt} = 3.6$

$\Rightarrow \frac{da}{dt} = 0.03$

$V = a^3 \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = 3a^2.\frac{da}{dt} = 3(10)^2.\left(\frac{3}{100}\right) = 9$

15. Which of the following point lies on plane containig lines $\vec{r} = \hat{i}+\lambda(\hat{i}+\hat{j}+\hat{k})$ and $\vec{r} = -\hat{j}+\mu(-\hat{i}-2\hat{j}+\hat{k})$

(1) (1, 3, 6) (2) (1,–3, 6) (3)(–2,1, 2) (4)(1, 3, 1)

Ans (2)

Sol. Normal of plane = $\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$\bar{n} = 3\hat{i}-2\hat{j}-\hat{k}$

D.R.'s = 3, -2, -1

Plane $\Rightarrow 3(x - 1)-2(y - 0) - 1)(z - 0) = 0$

$\Rightarrow 3x - 2y - z - 3 = 0$

16. $\lim\limits_{x\to a}\dfrac{\left(a^2+2x^2\right)^{1/3}-(3x^2)^{1/3}}{\left(3a^2+x^2\right)^{1/3}-(4x^2)^{1/3}}=$

(1) $\left(\dfrac{4}{3}\right)^{2/3}$ (2) $\dfrac{1}{3}\left(\dfrac{3}{4}\right)^{2/3}$ (3) $\dfrac{1}{3}\left(\dfrac{2}{3}\right)^{2/3}$ (4) $\dfrac{1}{3}\left(\dfrac{4}{3}\right)^{2/3}$

Ans. (4)

Sol. $\dfrac{\frac{1}{3}(a^2+2x^2)^{-2/3}.4x-\frac{1}{3}.(3x^2)^{-2/3}.6x}{\frac{1}{3}(3a^2+x^2)^{-2/3}.2x-\frac{1}{3}.(4x^2)^{-2/3}.6x}$

$\dfrac{(3a^2)^{-2/3}}{(4a^2)^{-2/3}}x\dfrac{2}{6}$

$\dfrac{1}{3}.\dfrac{4^{2/3}}{3^{2/3}}$

17. If $x^3dy + xydx = 2ydx + x^2dy$ and y (2) = e then y (4) = ?

(1) $\dfrac{1}{2}+\sqrt{e}$ (2) $\dfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{e}$ (3) $\sqrt{e}$ (4) $\dfrac{3}{2}\sqrt{e}$

Ans. (4)

Sol. $x^3dy + xydx = 2ydx + x^2dy$

$\Rightarrow$ $((x^3 - x^2)dy = (2 - x)ydx$

$\Rightarrow$ $\dfrac{dy}{y}=\dfrac{2-x}{x^2(x-1)}dx$

$\Rightarrow$ $\displaystyle\int\frac{dy}{y}=\int\frac{2-x}{x^2(x-1)}dx$ .... (1)

Let $\dfrac{2-x}{x^2(x-1)}=\dfrac{A}{x}+\dfrac{B}{x^2}+\dfrac{C}{x-1}$

$\Rightarrow$ $2 - x = A(x - 1) + B(x - 1) + Cx^2$

$\Rightarrow$ C = 1, B = - 2 and A = - 1

$\Rightarrow$ $\displaystyle\int\frac{dy}{y}=\int\left\{\frac{-1}{x}-\frac{2}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x-1}\right\}dx$

$\Rightarrow$ $\ell ny=-\ell nx+\dfrac{2}{x}+\ell n\,|\,x-1\,|+C$

$\therefore$ y(2) = 0

$\Rightarrow$ $1=-\ell n\,2+1+0+C$

$\Rightarrow$ $C=\ell n\,2$

$\Rightarrow$ $\ell ny=-\ell nx+\dfrac{2}{x}+\ell n\,|\,x-1\,|+\ell n\,2$

at x = 4

$\Rightarrow$ $\ell ny(4)=-\ell n\,4+\dfrac{1}{2}+\ell n\,3+\ell n\,2$

$\Rightarrow$ $\ell ny(4)=\ell n\left(\dfrac{3}{2}\right)+\dfrac{1}{2}=\ell n\left(\dfrac{3}{2}e^{1/2}\right)$

$\Rightarrow$ $y(4)=\dfrac{3}{2}e^{1/2}$

18. Find the number of 3 digit numbers if sum of their digits is 10

Ans . 55. 00

Sol. Let xyz be the three digit number

$x + y + z = 10, x \leq 1, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$

$x - 1 = t \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 1 + t \qquad x - 1 \geq 0$

$t \geq 0$

$t + y + z = 10 - 1$

$t + y + z = 9, \quad 0 \leq t, z, z \leq 9$

coefficient of x^9 is $(1 + x + x^2 + ... + x^9)$

$= \left(\frac{1-x^{10}}{1-x}\right) = (1-x)^{-3}$ $\quad \therefore \quad$ coefficient of x^9 is $3 + 9 - 1 = {}^{11}C_9 = {}^{11}C_2 = \frac{11.10}{2} = 55$

19. If $a\cos\theta = b\cos\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = c\cos\left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$ then find angle between vectors $a\hat{i} + b\hat{j} + c\hat{k}$ and $b\hat{i} + c\hat{j} + a\hat{k}$ if $\theta = \frac{\pi}{9}$ and $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$, is

(1) $\frac{\pi}{3}$ (2) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (3) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ (4) $\frac{5\pi}{6}$

Ans (3)

Sol. $\frac{a}{\cos\theta} = \frac{b}{\cos\left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)} = \frac{a+b+c}{\cos\theta + \cos\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(\theta + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right)} = \frac{a+b+c}{0}$

$\Rightarrow \quad a + b + c = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + bc + ca) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad ab + bc + ca = -\frac{1}{2}$

Now let angle between given vectors is f

$\therefore \quad \cos\phi = \frac{(a\hat{i} + b\hat{j} + c\hat{k})(b\hat{i} + c\hat{j} + a\hat{k})}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$

$\cos\phi = \frac{ab + bc + ca}{1} = \frac{-1}{2}$

$\phi = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

20. If $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow (\sim q \vee r)$ has truth value false then the truth values of p, q, r respectively are

(1) T, T, F (2) T, F, T (3) F, ,F T (4)T, T, T

Ans. **(1)**

Sol. $(p \wedge q)$ should be TRUE and $(\sim p \vee r)$ shoule be FALSE.

gravity
Orienting Intelligence

JEE MAIN 2020
PHASE 1

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65 Students Above 99 Percentile

145 Students Above 98 Percentile

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Abdullah (99.92)	Umayr (99.92)	Shivang Pandey (99.91)	Vinod Meena (99.89)	Jnaneswar Rao (99.89)	Pranav Rastogi (99.88)	Shiva Kumar (99.87)	Akshay Verma (99.86)
Neeraj Gartia (99.86)	Ayush Kumar (99.85)	Krishna Bhardwaj (99.85)	Ganesh (99.78)	Prashant Singh (99.74)	Adarsh Goyal (99.71)	Naman Dhingra (99.69)	Faraz Siddiqui (99.68)
Abhishek Kumar (99.66)	Avinesh Pratap (99.66)	Ajit Kumar (99.59)	Gitartha Bharadwaj (99.58)	Sameed (99.58)	Sameer (99.56)	Abhishek Kumar (99.54)	Ayush Jaiswal (99.52)
Sanjay Pratap (99.52)	Suryanshu Kumar (99.52)	Mihir Agarwal (99.50)	Mohil (99.49)	Brijesh Kumar (99.48)	Harshit Mishra (99.47)	Harsh Ghandwani (99.46)	Abdul Nasir (99.43)
Vinay Kumar (99.42)	Rustam Naryaan (99.42)	Tejeswar Reddy (99.39)	Pruthvi Raj (99.39)	Debdut Saini (99.38)	G Sai Kiran (99.37)	Sahil Kumar (99.32)	Pankaj (99.31)
Satyam Agarwal (99.31)	Divyanshu Yadav (99.28)	Piyush Tiwari (99.26)	Alisha Verma (99.23)	Avinash Kumar (99.19)	Amisha Verma (99.15)	Chetan Singh (99.13)	Ritik umar (99.13)
Shubham Kumar (99.10)	Randheer (99.08)	Aryansh Tripathi (99.06)	Saurabh Maurya (99.03)	Mohammad Affan (99.03)	Pradumna Awasthi (99.02)	Harsh (99.02)	Abhay (99.01)

SCHOOL INTEGRATED PROGRAM (SIP)

Tradition of Gravity Continues, Once Again Historical Result, 100% Students Cracked JEE Main (Based on Last Yr Cut off)

2020
80 Out of 80 Cracked JEE Main

We had three Batches of 55, 15 and 10.

Many Top Ranks are from these Batches

2019
79 Out of 80 in JEE Main | 50 Out of 79 in JEE Adv.

2018
83 Out of 85 in JEE Main | 62 Out of 83 in JEE Adv.

2017
80 Out of 85 in JEE Main | 63 Out of 80 in JEE Adv.

2016
39 Out of 40 in JEE Main | 31 Out of 39 in JEE Adv.

Selections Engineering 2019

gravity
Orienting Intelligence

Tarun

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Aniket Agarwal

337 AIR (General)

Shubh Sahu

494 AIR (General)

Shlok Nemani

497 AIR (General)

50 out of 79 Cracked JEE Advanced from SIP (School Integrated Program)

4 Ranks under 500 (General Category) | 2 Ranks under 10 (Reserved Category)

126 Selections in JEE Advanced | 61 Students above 99 Percentile in JEE Main 2019

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Akash

AIR - 4*

Priyanka

AIR - 68*

Bibek Lakra

AIR - 150*

Neha Raj

AIR - 177*

Arindam

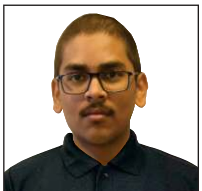
AIR - 809 (General EWS)

Priyam

AIR - 1378 (General)

Mihir Chawla

AIR - 2237 (General)



Madhur Kumar

AIR - 2382 (General)

Manish Kumar

AIR - 2388 (General)

Saumya Raj

AIR - 2656 (General)

Raghav

AIR - 2659 (General)

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Aryan Rastogi

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