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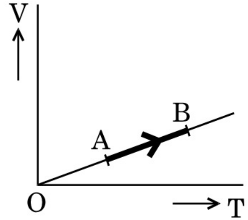
NEET PHYSICS PAPER SOLUTION 2018

IN THIS PAPER FOCUS ON

SCREW GAUGE,PSEUDO FORCE,TRANSISTOR,HEAT ENGINE, ORGAN PIPE,CURRENT,MAGNETIC FORCE

1. The volume (V) of a monatomic gas varies with its temperature (T), as shown in the graph. The ratio of work done by the gas, to the heat absorbed by it, when it undergoes a change from state A to state B, is



(1) $\frac{1}{3}$

(2) $\frac{2}{3}$

(3) $\frac{2}{5}$

(4) $\frac{2}{7}$

ANS-1

$dQ = n C_p \Delta T$

$dQ = n\left(\frac{5}{2}R\right)\Delta T$

$dW = P\,dV = nR\,\Delta T$

Required ratio $= \frac{dW}{dQ} = \frac{nR\,dT}{n\left(\frac{5}{2}R\right)dT}$

$= 2/5$

$PV = RT$

$P = \frac{RT}{V}$

↓

Isothermal process because T/V constant

R – constant

2. The fundamental frequency in an open organ pipe is equal to the third harmonic of a closed organ pipe. If the length of the closed organ pipe is 20 cm, the length of the open organ pipe is

(1) 12·5 cm

(2) 8 cm

(3) 13·2 cm ✓

(4) 16 cm

3. At what temperature will the rms speed of oxygen molecules become just sufficient for escaping from the Earth's atmosphere ?

(Given :

Mass of oxygen molecule (m) = $2{\cdot}76 \times 10^{-26}$ kg

Boltzmann's constant $k_B = 1{\cdot}38 \times 10^{-23}$ J K^{-1})

(1) $5{\cdot}016 \times 10^4$ K

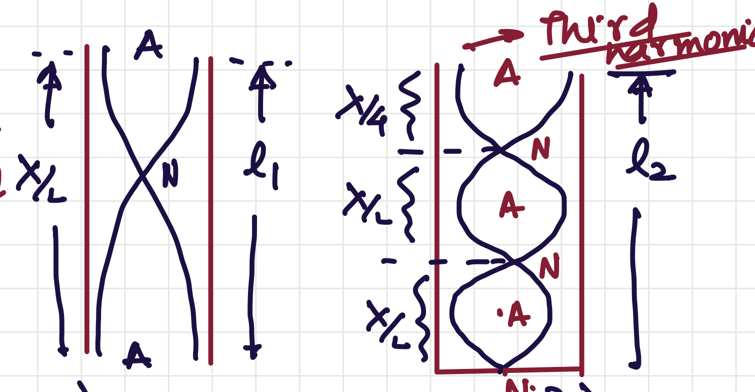
(2) $8{\cdot}360 \times 10^4$ K

(3) $2{\cdot}508 \times 10^4$ K

(4) $1{\cdot}254 \times 10^4$ K

OPEN ORGAN

fundamental frequency



$l_1 = \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2l$

$f_1 = \frac{v}{\lambda_1} = \frac{v}{2l_1}$ — (1)

$l_2 = \frac{3\lambda_2}{4}$

$\lambda_2 = \frac{4l_2}{3}$

$f_2 = \frac{v}{\lambda_2}$

$= \frac{3v}{4l_3}$ — (2)

equation (1) = equation (2)

$\frac{v}{2l_1} = \frac{3v}{4l_3}$

$\frac{1}{2l_1} = \frac{3}{4 \times 20} \Rightarrow l_2 = \frac{40}{3} = 13.33$ cm

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(4) $1{\cdot}254 \times 10^4$ K

ANS-3

$v_{escape} = 11{\cdot}2$ km/sec

$= 11200$ mt/sec

$$11200 = v = \sqrt{\frac{3k_BT}{m_{O_2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 1{\cdot}38 \times 10^{-23}}{2{\cdot}76 \times 10^{-26}}}$$

$T = 8{\cdot}360 \times 10^4$ K

4. The efficiency of an ideal heat engine working between the freezing point and boiling point of water, is

(1) 6·25%

(2) 20%

(3) 26·8% ✓

(4) 12·5%

ANS-4

$$\eta = \left(1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}\right) \times 100$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{273}{373}\right) \times 100$$

$$= \left(\frac{100}{373}\right) \times 100$$

$= 26{\cdot}8\%$

5. A carbon resistor of (47 ± 4·7) kΩ is to be marked with rings of different colours for its identification. The colour code sequence will be

(1) Yellow – Green – Violet – Gold

(2) Yellow – Violet – Orange – Silver

(3) Violet – Yellow – Orange – Silver

(4) Green – Orange – Violet – Gold

ANS- 5

(47 ± 4·7) k-ohm

$47 \times 10^3 \pm 10\%$

Yellow → Violet → ORANGE → silver

Remember this TABLE

COLOR CODE OF CARBON RESISTOR

		NUMBER	MULTIPLIER
BLACK	B	0	10^0
BROWN	B	1	10^1
RED	R	2	10^2
ORANGE	O	3	10^3
YELLOW	Y	4	10^4
GREEN	G	5	10^5
BLUE	B	6	10^6
VIOLET	V	7	10^7
GREY	G	8	10^8
WHITE	W	9	10^9
GOLD	G		10^{-1}
SILVER	S		10^{-2}

COLOR	
GOLD	5%
SILVER	10%
NO COLOR	20%

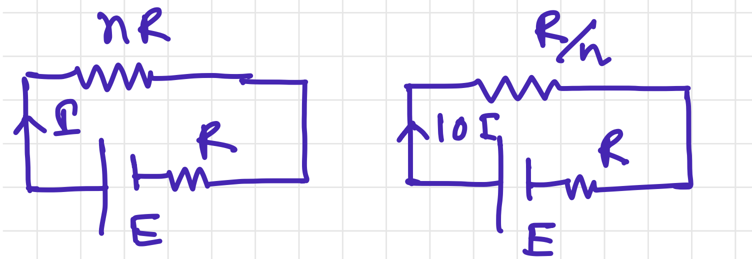
6. A set of 'n' equal resistors, of value 'R' each, are connected in series to a battery of emf 'E' and internal resistance 'R'. The current drawn is I. Now, the 'n' resistors are connected in parallel to the same battery. Then the current drawn from battery becomes 10 I. The value of 'n' is

(1) 20

(2) 11

(3) 10 ✓

(4) 9



CASE-1

$$I = \frac{E}{nR+R} \quad \text{— (1)}$$

CASE-2

$$10I = \frac{E}{R/n+R} \quad \text{— (2)}$$

$$10\left(\frac{E}{nR+R}\right) = \frac{E}{R/n+R} \Rightarrow 10\left(\frac{R}{n}+R\right) = nR + R$$

$$\frac{10}{n} + 10 = n + 1 \Rightarrow n - \frac{10}{n} = 10 - 1$$

$$n^2 - 10 = 9n \Rightarrow n^2 - 9n - 10 = 0$$

$$n^2 - 10n + n - 10 = 0$$

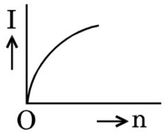
$$n(n-10) + 1(n-10) = 0$$

$$(n-10)(n+1) = 0$$

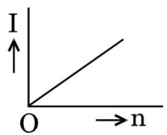
$$n \neq -1, \quad n = 10$$

7. A battery consists of a variable number 'n' of identical cells (having internal resistance 'r' each) which are connected in series. The terminals of the battery are short-circuited and the current I is measured. Which of the graphs shows the correct relationship between I and n ?

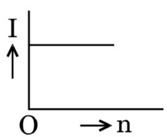
(1)



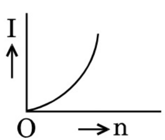
(2)

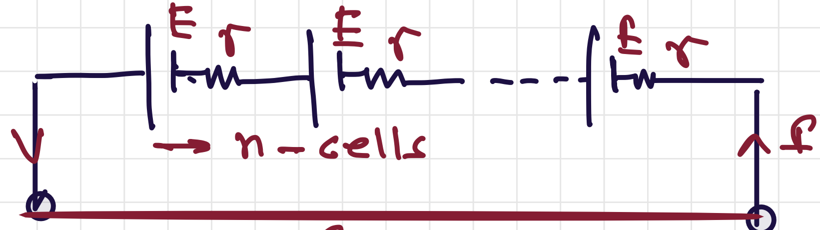


(3)



(4)



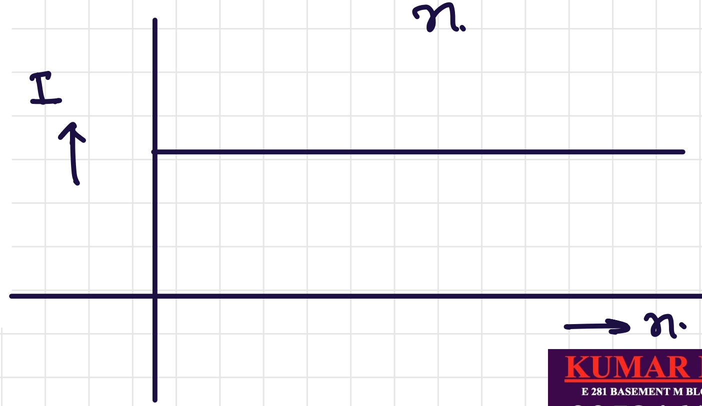


$I \times 0 + nIr - nE = 0$

$nIr = nE$

$I = E/r$

↳ I is independent of n.



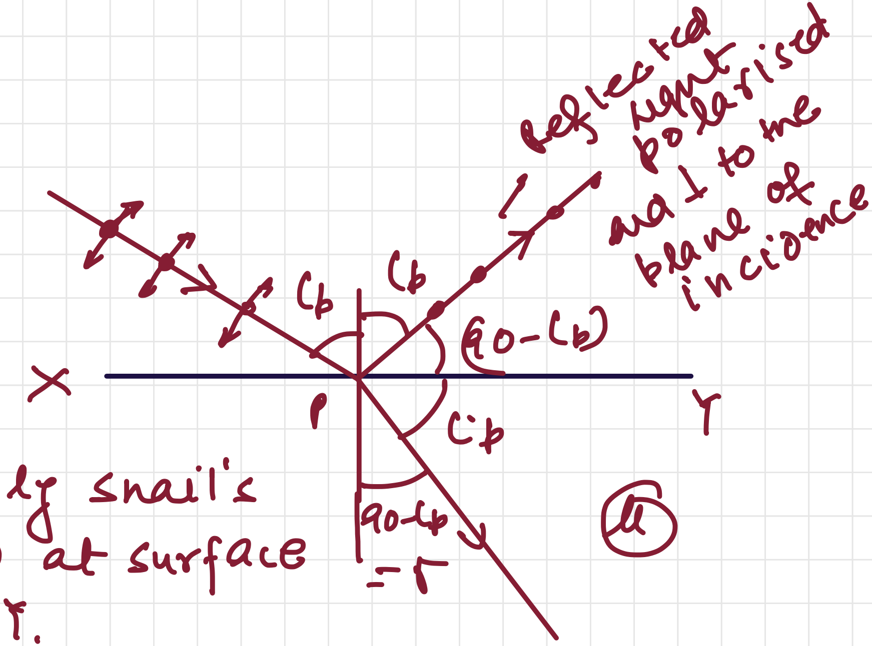
8. Unpolarised light is incident from air on a plane surface of a material of refractive index ‘μ’. At a particular angle of incidence ‘i’, it is found that the reflected and refracted rays are perpendicular to each other. Which of the following options is correct for this situation ?

(1) $i = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\mu}\right)$

(2) Reflected light is polarised with its electric vector perpendicular to the plane of incidence ✓

(3) Reflected light is polarised with its electric vector parallel to the plane of incidence

(4) $i = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\mu}\right)$



Apply snail's law at surface XPY.

$1 \sin i_b = \mu \sin(90 - i_b)$

$\sin i_b = \mu \cos i_b$

$\mu = \tan i_b$

$i_b = \tan^{-1}(\mu)$

9. In Young's double slit experiment the separation d between the slits is 2 mm, the wavelength λ of the light used is 5896 Å and distance D between the screen and slits is 100 cm. It is found that the angular width of the fringes is 0·20°. To increase the fringe angular width to 0·21° (with same λ and D) the separation between the slits needs to be changed to

(1) 2·1 mm

(2) 1·9 mm

(3) 1·8 mm

(4) 1·7 mm

ANS-9

Angular width $\theta = \beta / D$

$$\theta = \frac{D\lambda}{d D} = \frac{\lambda}{d}$$

$$0.20 = \frac{\lambda}{2\,mm}, \quad 0.21^\circ = \frac{\lambda}{d}$$

$$\frac{0.20}{0.21} = \frac{\lambda d}{2 \lambda} \Rightarrow d = \frac{2 \times 0.20}{0.21}$$

$= 1.9\,mm$

10. An astronomical refracting telescope will have large angular magnification and high angular resolution, when it has an objective lens of

(1) large focal length and large diameter ✓

(2) large focal length and small diameter

(3) small focal length and large diameter

(4) small focal length and small diameter

ANS-10 → for telescope

Angular magnification $= \frac{f_o}{f_e}$ (f_o → should be large)

Angular resolution $= \frac{D}{1.22\lambda}$ (D → should be large)

11. The ratio of kinetic energy to the total energy of an electron in a Bohr orbit of the hydrogen atom, is

(1) 2 : – 1

(2) 1 : – 1 ✓

(3) 1 : 1

(4) 1 : – 2

ANS-11 In Bohr orbit

KE : TE :: 1 : –1

KE = – TE

12. An electron of mass m with an initial velocity $\vec{V} = V_0\hat{i}$ $(V_0 > 0)$ enters an electric field $\vec{E} = -E_0\hat{i}$ $(E_0 = \text{constant} > 0)$ at t = 0. If λ_0 is its de-Broglie wavelength initially, then its de-Broglie wavelength at time t is

(1) $\lambda_0 t$

(2) $\lambda_0\left(1+\frac{eE_0}{mV_0}t\right)$

(3) $\frac{\lambda_0}{\left(1+\frac{eE_0}{mV_0}t\right)}$

(4) λ_0

ANS-12

Initial debroglie wavelength:

$\lambda_0 = \frac{h}{mv_0}$, $ma = eE_0$

$a = \frac{eE_0}{m}$

velocity after time t

$v = u + at = v_0 + \left(\frac{eE_0}{m}\right)t$

$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{h}{m\left[v_0 + \left(\frac{eE_0}{m}\right)t\right]}$

$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv_0\left[1+\left(\frac{eE_0}{mv_0}\right)t\right]}$

$\lambda = \frac{\lambda_0}{\left[1+\left(\frac{eE_0}{mv_0}\right)t\right]}$

13. For a radioactive material, half-life is 10 minutes. If initially there are 600 number of nuclei, the time taken (in minutes) for the disintegration of 450 nuclei is

(1) 30

(2) 10

(3) 20 ✓

(4) 15

14. When the light of frequency $2\nu_0$ (where ν_0 is threshold frequency), is incident on a metal plate, the maximum velocity of electrons emitted is v_1. When the frequency of the incident radiation is increased to $5\nu_0$, the maximum velocity of electrons emitted from the same plate is v_2. The ratio of v_1 to v_2 is

(1) 4 : 1

(2) 1 : 4

(3) 1 : 2 ✓

(4) 2 : 1

ANS-13

No of nuclei left $= 600 - 450 = 150$

$N = N_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

$150 = 600 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

$n = 2$

total time $= n \times T_{1/2} = 2 \times 10 = 20$ min

ANS-14 → $h\nu = h\nu_0 + KE$

$h(2\nu_0) = h\nu_0 + \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2$ — (1)

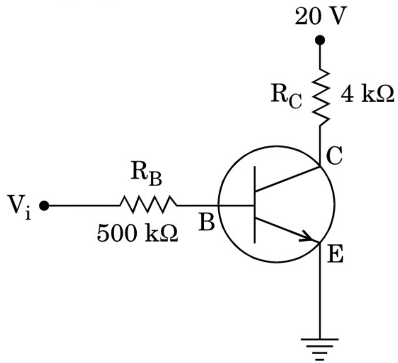
$h(5\nu_0) = h\nu_0 + \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2$ — (2)

$h\nu_0 = \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2$

$h(4\nu_0) = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2$

$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{v_1^2}{v_2^2} \Rightarrow \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{1}{2}$

15. In the circuit shown in the figure, the input voltage V_i is 20 V, $V_{BE} = 0$ and $V_{CE} = 0$. The values of I_B, I_C and β are given by



(1) $I_B = 20\ \mu A,\ I_C = 5\ mA,\ \beta = 250$

(2) $I_B = 25\ \mu A,\ I_C = 5\ mA,\ \beta = 200$

(3) $I_B = 40\ \mu A,\ I_C = 10\ mA,\ \beta = 250$

(4) $I_B = 40\ \mu A,\ I_C = 5\ mA,\ \beta = 125$

16. In a p-n junction diode, change in temperature due to heating

(1) does not affect resistance of p-n junction

(2) affects only forward resistance

(3) affects only reverse resistance

(4) affects the overall V – I characteristics of p-n junction

ANS 15

Input circuit

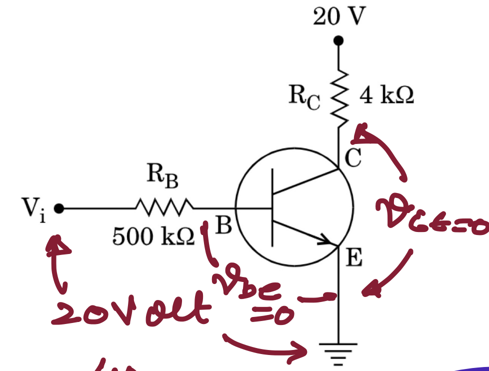
$20 = I_c R_B + v_{be}$

$20 = I_b \times 500 \times 10^3 + 0$

$I_b = \frac{20}{500 \times 10^3}$ Amp

$= \frac{2}{50} \times 10^{-3}$

$= \frac{2 \times 1000}{50 \times 10^3} \times 10^{-3} = \frac{2000}{50} \times 10^{-6} = 40 \times 10^{-6}$ Amp



output circuit

$20 = I_c R_c + V_{CE}$ (0)

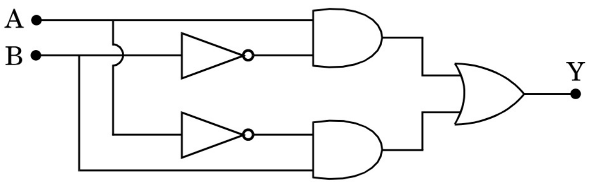
$I_c = \frac{20}{4 \times 10^3} = 5 \times 10^{-3}$ Amp = 5 mA

$\beta = \frac{I_c}{I_b} = \frac{5 \times 10^{-3}}{40 \times 10^{-6}} = \frac{5000}{40} = 125$

ANS-16

Due to ↑ in temp total no of electron hole pair ↑, Resistance of the diode change, hence VI-char changes.

17. In the combination of the following gates the output Y can be written in terms of inputs A and B as

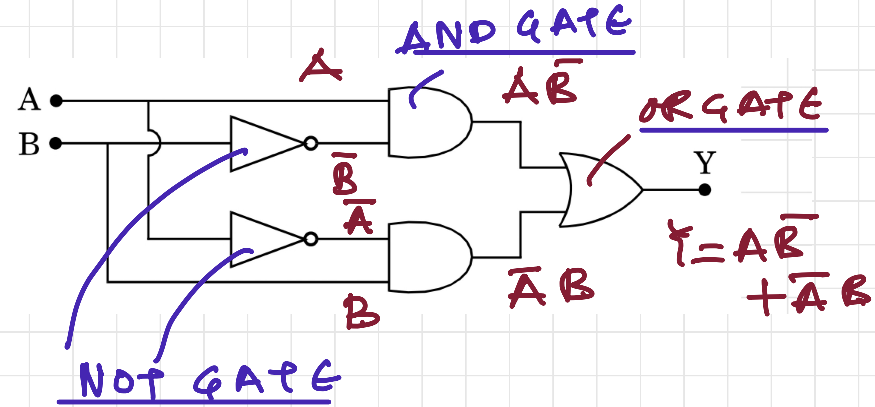


(1) $\overline{A \cdot B} + A \cdot B$

(2) $A \cdot \bar{B} + \bar{A} \cdot B$

(3) $\overline{A \cdot B}$

(4) $\overline{A + B}$



18. An em wave is propagating in a medium with a velocity $\vec{V} = V\hat{i}$. The instantaneous oscillating electric field of this em wave is along +y axis. Then the direction of oscillating magnetic field of the em wave will be along

(1) – y direction

(2) + z direction

(3) – z direction

(4) – x direction

ANS-18

$\vec{V} = \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$

$V\hat{i} = (E\hat{j}) \times (\vec{B})$

then B should be in $\hat{k}$ direction

19. The refractive index of the material of a prism is $\sqrt{2}$ and the angle of the prism is 30°. One of the two refracting surfaces of the prism is made a mirror inwards, by silver coating. A beam of monochromatic light entering the prism from the other face will retrace its path (after reflection from the silvered surface) if its angle of incidence on the prism is

(1) 30°

(2) 45° ✓

(3) 60°

(4) zero

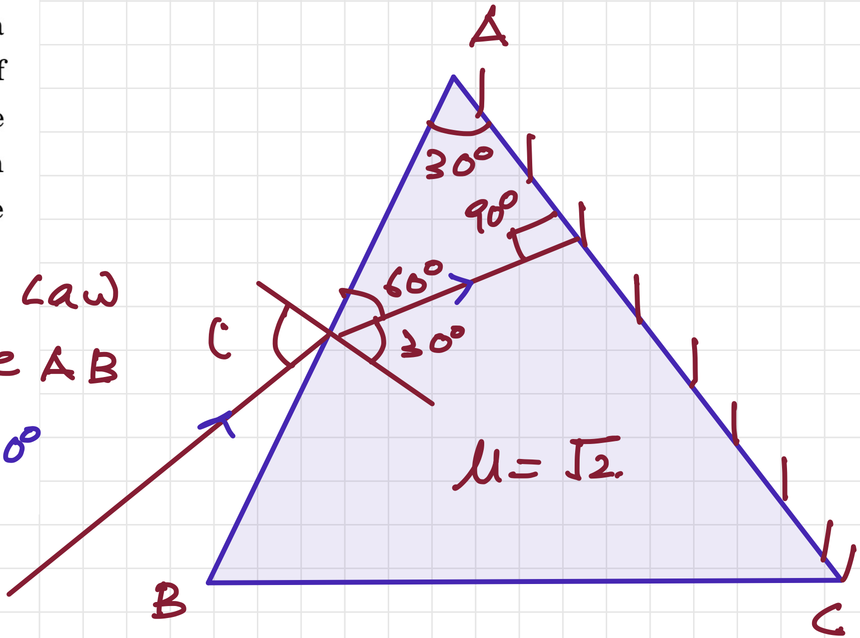
Apply Snell's Law at the surface AB

$1 \sin i = \sqrt{2} \sin 30°$

$\sin i = \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$i = 45°$



20. An object is placed at a distance of 40 cm from a concave mirror of focal length 15 cm. If the object is displaced through a distance of 20 cm towards the mirror, the displacement of the image will be

(1) 30 cm towards the mirror

(2) 36 cm away from the mirror

(3) 30 cm away from the mirror

(4) 36 cm towards the mirror

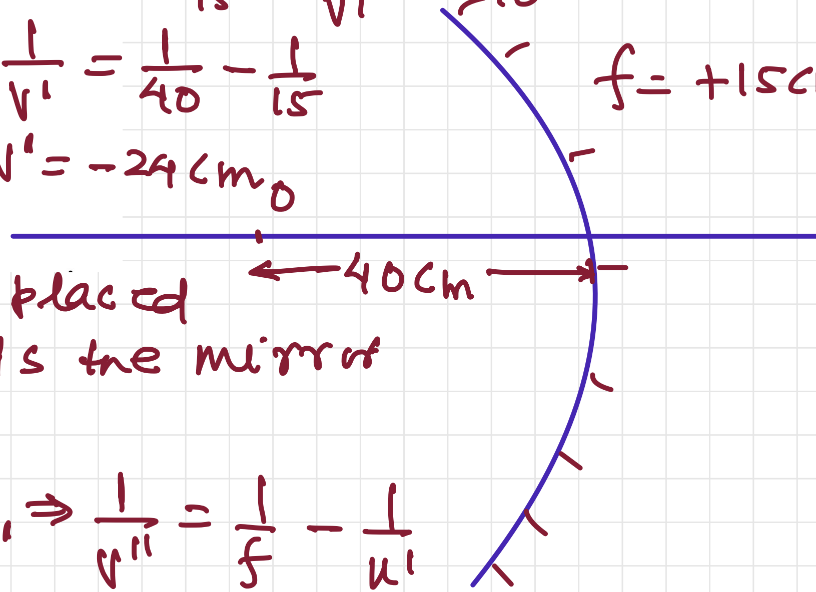
$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v'} + \frac{1}{u}$ → mirror formula.

$-\frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{v'} - \frac{1}{40}$

$\frac{1}{v'} = \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{15}$

$v' = -24$ cm

$f = +15$ cm.



Now object displaced 20 cm towards the mirror

$u' = -20$ cm

$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v''} + \frac{1}{u'} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v''} = \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{u'}$

$\frac{1}{v''} = \frac{1}{-15} + \frac{1}{20}$

$v'' = -60$ cm.

Image shifts away from the mirror by $= 60 - 24 = 36$ cm

21. The magnetic potential energy stored in a certain inductor is 25 mJ, when the current in the inductor is 60 mA. This inductor is of inductance

(1) 1·389 H

(2) 138·88 H

(3) 0·138 H

(4) 13·89 H ✓

ANS- 21

$U = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$

$25 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{1}{2} (L) (60 \times 10^{-3})^2$

$L = \frac{2 \times 25 \times 10^{-3}}{60 \times 60 \times 10^{-6}} = \frac{500}{36} = 13.89\,H$

22. An electron falls from rest through a vertical distance h in a uniform and vertically upward directed electric field E. The direction of electric field is now reversed, keeping its magnitude the same. A proton is allowed to fall from rest in it through the same vertical distance h. The time of fall of the electron, in comparison to the time of fall of the proton is

(1) 10 times greater

(2) 5 times greater

(3) smaller ✓

(4) equal

ANS- 22

$ma = eE$

$a = \frac{eE}{m}$

$h = \frac{1}{2} a t^2$

$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{eE}{m}\right) t^2$

$t = \sqrt{\frac{2hm}{eE}}$, $t \propto \sqrt{m}$

e^- has smaller mass will take smaller time

24. A tuning fork is used to produce resonance in a glass tube. The length of the air column in this tube can be adjusted by a variable piston. At room temperature of 27°C two successive resonances are produced at 20 cm and 73 cm of column length. If the frequency of the tuning fork is 320 Hz, the velocity of sound in air at 27°C is

(1) 350 m/s

(2) 339 m/s ✓

(3) 330 m/s

(4) 300 m/s

ANS-24

$$v = 2f(L_2 - L_1)$$

$$= 2 \times 320\,(73 - 20) \times 10^{-2}$$

$$= 339.2\ m s^{-1}$$

25. A pendulum is hung from the roof of a sufficiently high building and is moving freely to and fro like a simple harmonic oscillator. The acceleration of the bob of the pendulum is 20 m/s^2 at a distance of 5 m from the mean position. The time period of oscillation is

(1) 2 s

(2) π s ✓

(3) 2π s

(4) 1 s

ANS-25

$$|A| = \omega^2 y$$

$$20 = \omega^2 (5)$$

$$\omega^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \omega = 2\ rad/sec$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi\ sec$$

26. A metallic rod of mass per unit length $0{\cdot}5$ kg m^{-1} is lying horizontally on a smooth inclined plane which makes an angle of 30° with the horizontal. The rod is not allowed to slide down by flowing a current through it when a magnetic field of induction $0{\cdot}25$ T is acting on it in the vertical direction. The current flowing in the rod to keep it stationary is

(1) 14·76 A

(2) 5·98 A

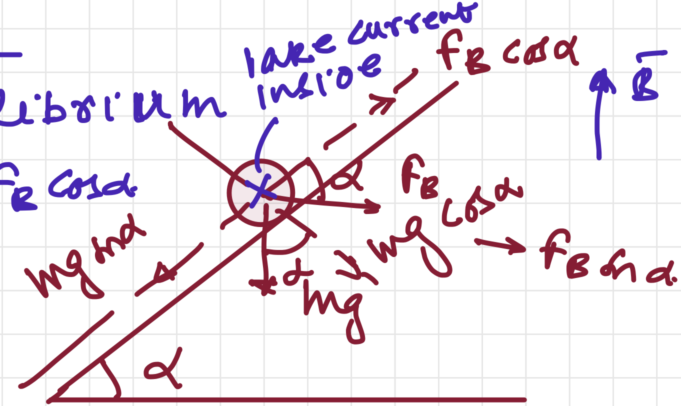
(3) 7·14 A

(4) 11·32 A

ANS-26

At equilibrium

$mg \sin\alpha = F_B \cos\alpha$



$mg \sin\alpha = BIl \cos\alpha$

$I = \frac{mg}{Bl} \tan\alpha$

$= \left(\frac{m}{l}\right) \frac{g}{B} \tan\alpha = (0{\cdot}5) \times \frac{10}{0{\cdot}25} \tan 30^\circ$

$= 11{\cdot}32$ Amp

27. A thin diamagnetic rod is placed vertically between the poles of an electromagnet. When the current in the electromagnet is switched on, then the diamagnetic rod is pushed up, out of the horizontal magnetic field. Hence the rod gains gravitational potential energy. The work required to do this comes from

(1) the lattice structure of the material of the rod

(2) the magnetic field

(3) ✓ the current source

(4) the induced electric field due to the changing magnetic field

ANS-27

current source energy

⇓

potential energy to the rod

28. An inductor 20 mH, a capacitor 100 μF and a resistor 50 Ω are connected in series across a source of emf, V = 10 sin 314 t. The power loss in the circuit is

(1) 2·74 W

(2) 0·43 W

(3) 0·79 W ✓

(4) 1·13 W

$X_c = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{314 \times 100 \times 10^{-6}}$ ohm

ANS-28

$P_{avg} = V_{rms} I_{rms} \cos\phi$

$= V_{rms} \left(\frac{V_{rms}}{Z}\right)\left(\frac{R}{Z}\right)$

$= \frac{(V_{rms})^2}{Z^2} \times R = \frac{(10/\sqrt{2})^2}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2}} (R)$

$= 0.79$ watt

29. Current sensitivity of a moving coil galvanometer is 5 div/mA and its voltage sensitivity (angular deflection per unit voltage applied) is 20 div/V. The resistance of the galvanometer is

(1) 250 Ω ✓

(2) 25 Ω

(3) 40 Ω

(4) 500 Ω

$R_s = \frac{V_s}{I_s} = \frac{5 \times 1}{20 \times 10^{-3}}$

$= 250$ ohm

ANS-29

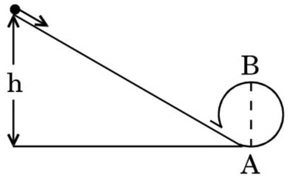
For moving coil galvanometer

$NBIA = K(\theta)$

$I_s = \frac{\theta}{I} = \frac{NBA}{K}$ = current sensitivity

$V_s = \frac{\theta}{IR} = \frac{NBA}{R}$ = voltage sensitivity

30. A body initially at rest and sliding along a frictionless track from a height h (as shown in the figure) just completes a vertical circle of diameter AB = D. The height h is equal to



(1) $\frac{7}{5}D$

(2) D

(3) $\frac{3}{2}D$

(4) $\frac{5}{4}D$

31. Three objects, A : (a solid sphere), B : (a thin circular disk) and C : (a circular ring), each have the same mass M and radius R. They all spin with the same angular speed ω about their own symmetry axes. The amounts of work (W) required to bring them to rest, would satisfy the relation

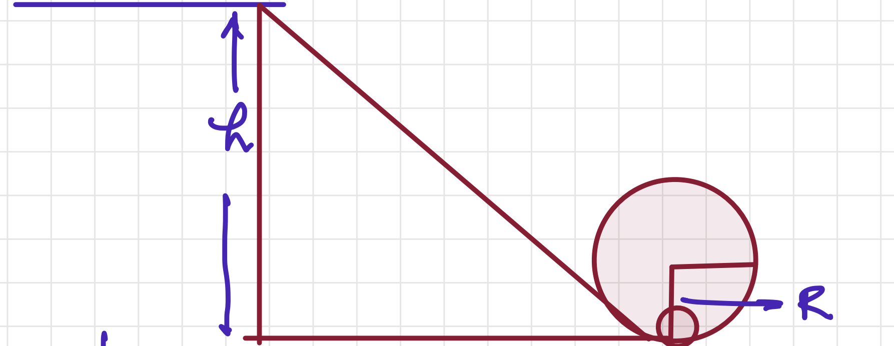
(1) $W_B > W_A > W_C$

(2) $W_A > W_B > W_C$

(3) $W_C > W_B > W_A$

(4) $W_A > W_C > W_B$

ANS-30



$mgh = \frac{1}{2} m v_L^2$

$mgh = \frac{1}{2} m (\sqrt{5gR})^2$

$gh = \frac{5gR}{2} \Rightarrow h = \frac{5R}{2} = \frac{5}{2}\cdot\frac{D}{2} = \frac{5}{4}D$

WORK-DONE = change in KE

$W = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$

$W \propto I$

ω — constant for each body.

$W_A : W_B : W_C :: \frac{2}{5}MR^2 : \frac{1}{2}MR^2 : MR^2$

$:: \frac{2}{5} : \frac{1}{2} : 1$

$:: 4 : 5 : 10$

32. A moving block having mass m, collides with another stationary block having mass 4m. The lighter block comes to rest after collision. When the initial velocity of the lighter block is v, then the value of coefficient of restitution (e) will be

(1) 0·8

(2) 0·25 ✓

(3) 0·5

(4) 0·4

33. Which one of the following statements is ***incorrect*** ?

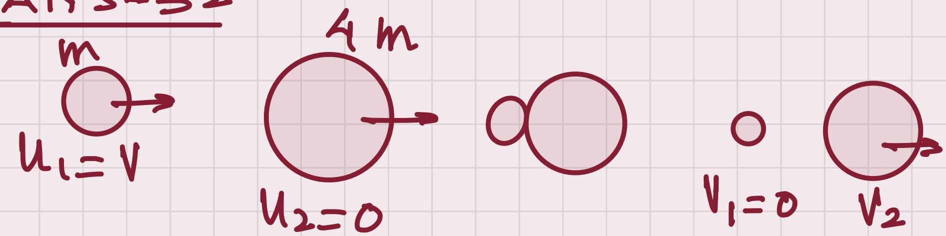
(1) Frictional force opposes the relative motion.

(2) Limiting value of static friction is directly proportional to normal reaction.

(3) Rolling friction is smaller than sliding friction.

(4) ✓ Coefficient of sliding friction has dimensions of length.

ANS-32



$$m_1 u_1 + m_2 u_2 = m_1 V_1 + m_2 V_2$$

$$m(V) + 0 = m(0) + 4m V_2$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = V/4$$

$$e = \frac{V_2 - V_1}{u_1 - u_2} = \frac{V/4 - 0}{V - 0} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$

ANS-33

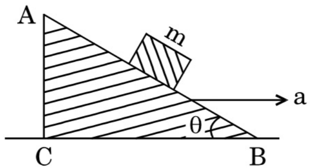
$$f = \mu R \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{f}{R} = \frac{\text{Newton}}{\text{Newton}}$$

No Dimension

34. A toy car with charge q moves on a frictionless horizontal plane surface under the influence of a uniform electric field $\vec{E}$. Due to the force $q\vec{E}$, its velocity increases from 0 to 6 m/s in one second duration. At that instant the direction of the field is reversed. The car continues to move for two more seconds under the influence of this field. The average velocity and the average speed of the toy car between 0 to 3 seconds are respectively

(1) 1 m/s, 3·5 m/s
(2) 1 m/s, 3 m/s ✓
(3) 2 m/s, 4 m/s
(4) 1·5 m/s, 3 m/s

35. A block of mass m is placed on a smooth inclined wedge ABC of inclination θ as shown in the figure. The wedge is given an acceleration 'a' towards the right. The relation between a and θ for the block to remain stationary on the wedge is

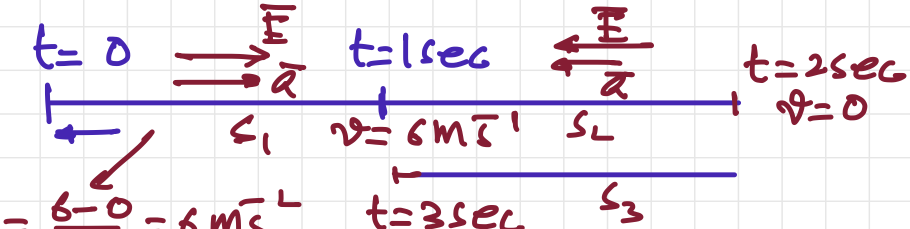


(1) $a = g\cos\theta$

(2) $a = \dfrac{g}{\sin\theta}$

(3) $a = \dfrac{g}{\operatorname{cosec}\theta}$

(4) $a = g\tan\theta$



$a_1 = \frac{6-0}{1} = 6\ ms^{-2}$

t = 0 to t = 1

$S_1 = \frac{1}{2}(6)(1)^2 = 3$ mt

t = 1 to t = 2 sec

$S_2 = 6(1) - \frac{1}{2}(6)(1)^2 = 6 - 3 = 3$ mt

$S_3 = 0 - \frac{1}{2}(6)(1)^2 = -3$ mt

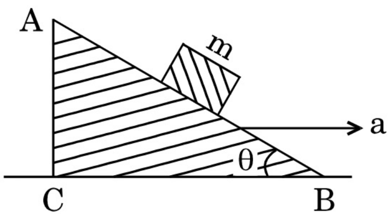
Total distance travelled = 3+3+3 = 9 mt

Total displacement = 3 mt

Avg velocity $= \frac{3}{3} = $ 1 mt/sec

Avg speed $= \frac{9}{3} = $ 3 mt/sec

35. A block of mass m is placed on a smooth inclined wedge ABC of inclination θ as shown in the figure. The wedge is given an acceleration 'a' towards the right. The relation between a and θ for the block to remain stationary on the wedge is



(1) $a = g\cos\theta$

(2) $a = \dfrac{g}{\sin\theta}$

(3) $a = \dfrac{g}{\operatorname{cosec}\theta}$

(4) $a = g\tan\theta$

Along x axis

$N\sin\theta = ma$ — (1)

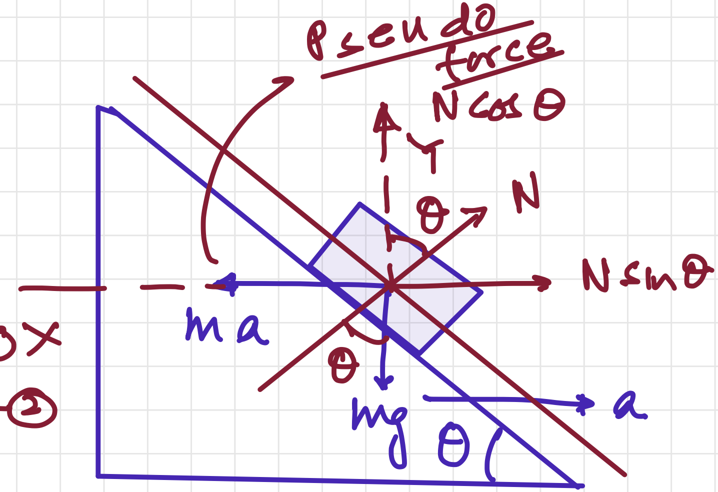
$N\cos\theta = mg$ — (2)

Equation (1) / Equation (2)

$$\frac{N\sin\theta}{N\cos\theta} = \frac{ma}{mg}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{a}{g}$$

$$a = g\tan\theta$$



36. The moment of the force, $\vec{F} = 4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}$ at (2, 0, – 3), about the point (2, – 2, – 2), is given by

(1) $-7\hat{i} - 8\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$

(2) $-4\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$

(3) $-8\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 7\hat{k}$

(4) $-7\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$

ANS-36

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{f}$$

$$= (r_f - r_i) \times f$$

$$= [(2\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}) - (2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 2\hat{k})] \times f$$

$$= [2\hat{i} - 3\hat{k} - 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}] \times (4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} - 6\hat{k})$$

$$= [2\hat{j} - \hat{k}] \times [4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}]$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 5 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \hat{i}[2(-6) - 5(-1)] + \hat{j}(-4 - 0) + \hat{k}(0 - 8)]$$

$$= \hat{i}[-12 + 5] + \hat{j}(-4) + \hat{k}(-8)$$

$$\vec{\tau} = \hat{i}(-7) + \hat{j}(-4) - 8\hat{k}$$

37. A student measured the diameter of a small steel ball using a screw gauge of least count 0·001 cm. The main scale reading is 5 mm and zero of circular scale division coincides with 25 divisions above the reference level. If screw gauge has a zero error of – 0·004 cm, the correct diameter of the ball is

(1) 0·053 cm
(2) 0·525 cm
(3) 0·521 cm
(4) 0·529 cm

ANS–37

DIAMETER of THE BALL

= MSR + CSR × (Least count) – ZERO error

= 0·5 cm + 25 × (·001) – (–·004)

= 0·5 + ·025 + ·004

= 0·529 cm.

38. A solid sphere is rotating freely about its symmetry axis in free space. The radius of the sphere is increased keeping its mass same. Which of the following physical quantities would remain constant for the sphere ?

(1) Rotational kinetic energy
(2) Moment of inertia
(3) Angular velocity
(4) Angular momentum

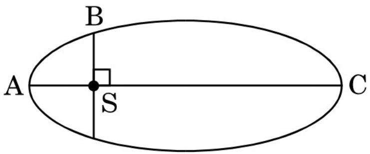
ANS–38

since external torque = 0

$\tau_{ext} = \frac{dL}{dt} = 0$

↓ possible only when angular momentum will remain constant.

39. The kinetic energies of a planet in an elliptical orbit about the Sun, at positions A, B and C are K_A, K_B and K_C, respectively. AC is the major axis and SB is perpendicular to AC at the position of the Sun S as shown in the figure. Then

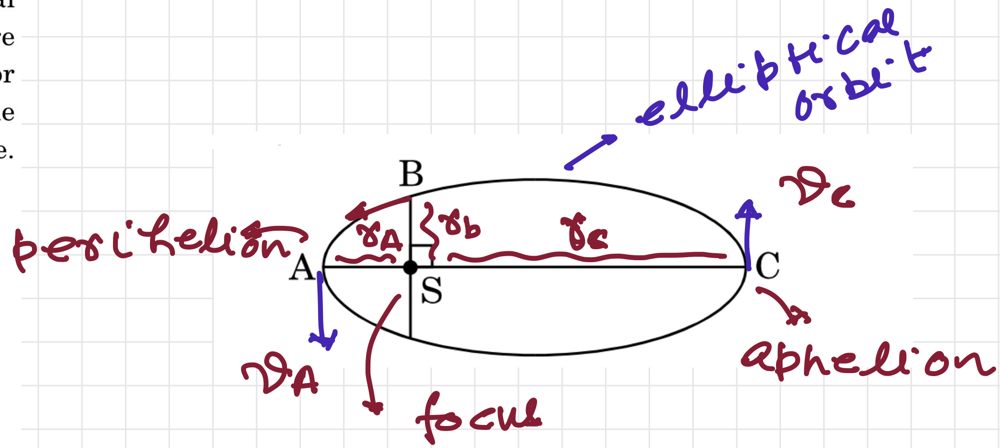


(1) $K_B < K_A < K_C$

(2) $K_A > K_B > K_C$ ✓

(3) $K_A < K_B < K_C$

(4) $K_B > K_A > K_C$



Since angular momentum will remain constant

$m v_A r_A = m v_c r_c = m r_b v_b$

$r_A < r_b < r_c$

$v_A > v_b > v_c$

$KE \propto (v)^2$

$(KE)_A > (KE)_B > (KE)_C$

40. If the mass of the Sun were ten times smaller and the universal gravitational constant were ten times larger in magnitude, which of the following is ***not*** correct ?

(1) Time period of a simple pendulum on the Earth would decrease.

(2) Walking on the ground would become more difficult.

(3) Raindrops will fall faster.

(4) 'g' on the Earth will not change. ✓

ANS-40

If G increases and becomes 10 times then g increases

$$g = \frac{GM}{R^2}$$

41. A solid sphere is in rolling motion. In rolling motion a body possesses translational kinetic energy (K_t) as well as rotational kinetic energy (K_r) simultaneously. The ratio $K_t : (K_t + K_r)$ for the sphere is

(1) 10 : 7

(2) 5 : 7 ✓

(3) 7 : 10

(4) 2 : 5

ANS-41

$$\frac{K_T}{K_T + K_R} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m v^2}{\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} m v^2}{\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2}{5} m R^2\right)\left(\frac{v^2}{R^2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + 2/5}$$

$$= 5/7$$

42. A small sphere of radius 'r' falls from rest in a viscous liquid. As a result, heat is produced due to viscous force. The rate of production of heat when the sphere attains its terminal velocity, is proportional to

(1) r^5

(2) r^2

(3) r^3

(4) r^4

43. The power radiated by a black body is P and it radiates maximum energy at wavelength, λ_0. If the temperature of the black body is now changed so that it radiates maximum energy at wavelength $\frac{3}{4}\lambda_0$, the power radiated by it becomes nP. The value of n is

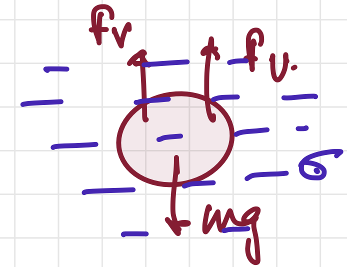
(1) $\frac{256}{81}$

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

(3) $\frac{3}{4}$

(4) $\frac{81}{256}$

Que-42 $P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$



$P = 6\pi\eta r v \cdot v$

$mg - f_v - f_v = 0$

$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 (\rho) g - 6\pi\eta r v - \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \sigma g = 0$

$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 g (\rho - \sigma) = 6\pi\eta r v$

$v \propto r^2$

$P = 6\pi\eta r v^2$

$= 6\pi\eta r (r)^4 = 6\pi\eta r^5$

$P \propto r^5$

43. The power radiated by a black body is P and it radiates maximum energy at wavelength, λ_0. If the temperature of the black body is now changed so that it radiates maximum energy at wavelength $\frac{3}{4}\lambda_0$, the power radiated by it becomes nP. The value of n is

(1) ✓ $\frac{256}{81}$

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

(3) $\frac{3}{4}$

(4) $\frac{81}{256}$

ANS-43

$\lambda_{max} T = \text{constant}$

$\lambda_{max_1} T_1 = \lambda_{max_2} T_2$

$\lambda_0 (T) = \frac{3\lambda_0}{4} T_2 \Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{4T}{3}$

$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{(T_2)^4}{(T_1)^4}$

$= \frac{(4T/3)^4}{(T)^4} = \frac{4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4}{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3}$

$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{256}{81}$

44. Two wires are made of the same material and have the same volume. The first wire has cross-sectional area A and the second wire has cross-sectional area 3A. If the length of the first wire is increased by Δl on applying a force F, how much force is needed to stretch the second wire by the same amount ?

(1) 4 F

(2) 6 F

(3) 9 F ✓

(4) F

$$Y = \frac{F/A}{\Delta l / l}$$

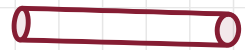
$$\frac{\Delta l}{l} = \frac{F}{AY}$$

FORMULA

$$\Delta l = \frac{F(l)}{AY}$$

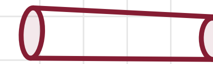
ANS-44

FIRST WIRE



A, 3l

SECOND WIRE



3A, l

Since volume is constant

Hence $A_1 l_1 = A_2 l_2$

$$A(3l) = 3A(l)$$

$$\Delta l_1 = \Delta l_2$$

$$\frac{F_1(l_1)}{A_1 Y} = \frac{F_2(l_2)}{A_2 Y}$$

$$\frac{(F)(3l)}{A} = \frac{F_2(l)}{3A}$$

$$F_2 = 9F$$

45. A sample of 0·1 g of water at 100°C and normal pressure ($1{\cdot}013 \times 10^5$ Nm^{-2}) requires 54 cal of heat energy to convert to steam at 100°C. If the volume of the steam produced is 167·1 cc, the change in internal energy of the sample, is

(1) 42·2 J

(2) 208·7 J ✓

(3) 104·3 J

(4) 84·5 J

ANS-45

$\Delta Q = \Delta U + \Delta W$

(FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS)

$mL = \Delta U + P(\Delta V)$

$54(4{\cdot}18) = \Delta U + 1{\cdot}013\times10^5(167{\cdot}1\times10^{-6}-0)$

$\Delta U = 208{\cdot}7$ Joule

Rough Work

Th

Rough work

Rough work

Rough Work

Rough
Work