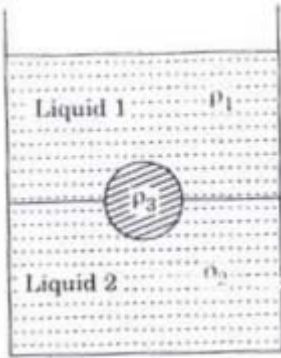


AIEEE 2008 Physics Solutions

71. A jar is filled with two non-mixing liquids 1 and 2 having densities ρ_1 and ρ_2 , respectively. A solid ball, made of a material of density ρ_3 is dropped in the jar. It comes to equilibrium in the position shown in the figure:



Which of the following is true for ρ_1 , ρ_2 and ρ_3 ?

- (1) $\rho_1 < \rho_3 < \rho_2$
- (2) $\rho_3 < \rho_1 < \rho_2$
- (3) $\rho_1 > \rho_3 > \rho_2$
- (4) $\rho_1 < \rho_2 < \rho_3$

Ans

As Liquid 1 is above liquid 2, hence $\rho_1 < \rho_2$ ----- (1)

As the ball gets completely immersed in ρ_1 hence $\rho_3 > \rho_1$

Also weight of the ball = Net up thrust

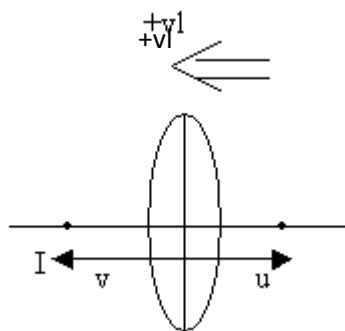
$$\Rightarrow \rho_3 V_g = \rho_1 \frac{V}{2} g + \rho_2 \frac{V}{2} g$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_3 = \frac{\rho_1 + \rho_2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_3 \leq \frac{\rho_2 + \rho_2}{2} \text{ ----- From (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_3 < \rho_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ans.} \quad \rho_1 < \rho_3 < \rho_2 \quad \text{Ans. (1)}$$



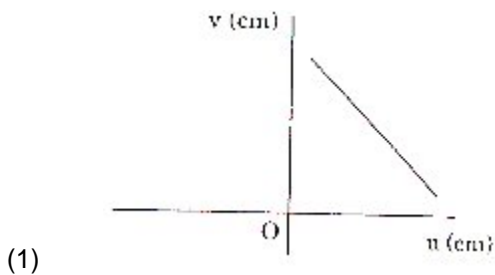
72. A working transistor with its three legs marked P, Q and R is tested using a multimeter. No conduction is found between P and Q. By connecting the common (negative) terminal of the multimeter to R and the other (positive) terminal to P or Q, some resistance is seen on the multimeter. Which of the following is true for the transistor?

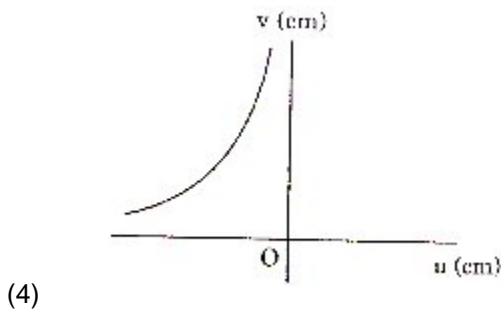
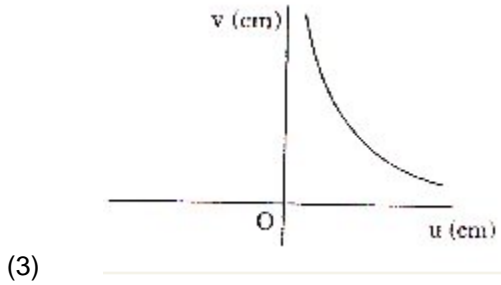
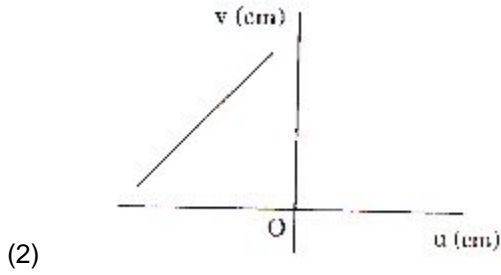
- (1) It is an npn transistor with R as collector
- (2) It is an npn transistor with R as base
- (3) It is a pnp transistor with R as collector
- (4) It is a pnp transistor with R as emitter

Ans

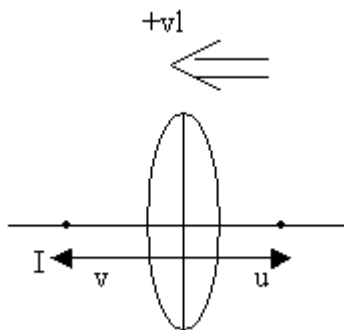
It can only be an npn transistor with R as collector, As in this case R lying the collector It connected to base comes in forward bias.

73. A student measures the focal length of a conver lens by putting an object pin at a distance 'u' from the lens and measuring the distance 'v' of the image pin. The graph between 'u' and 'v' plotted by the student should look like





Ans



$$-\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{F}$$

$\Rightarrow v$ is positive

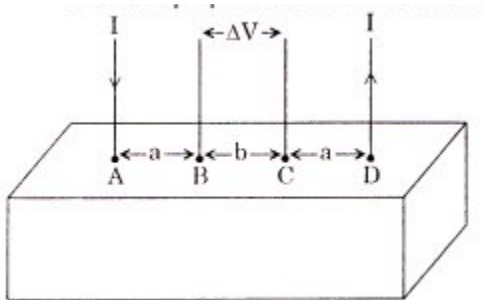
$\Rightarrow u$ is negative

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{uF}{u + F} \text{ ans. (4)}$$

Directions : Questions No. 74 and 75 are based on the following paragraph.

Consider a block of conducting material of resistivity ' ρ ' shown in the figure. Current ' I ' enters at 'A' and leaves from 'D'. We apply superposition principle to find voltage ' ΔV ' developed between 'B' and 'C'. The calculation is done in the following steps:

- (i) Take current ' I ' entering from 'A' and assume it to spread over a hemispherical surface in the block.
- (ii) Calculate field $E(r)$ at distance ' r ' from A by using Ohm's law $E = \rho j$. Where j is the current per unit area at ' r '.
- (iii) From the ' r ' dependence of $E(r)$, obtain the potential $V(r)$ at r .
- (iv) Repeat (i), (ii) and (iii) for current ' I ' leaving 'D' and superpose results for 'A' and 'D'.



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74. ΔV measured between B and C is

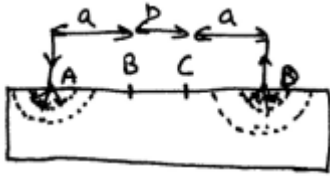
(1) $\frac{\rho I}{2\pi(a-b)}$

(2) $\frac{\rho I}{\pi a} - \frac{\rho I}{\pi(a+b)}$

(3) $\frac{\rho I}{a} - \frac{\rho I}{(a+b)}$

(4) $\frac{\rho I}{2\pi a} - \frac{\rho I}{2\pi(a+b)}$

Ans



$$\epsilon = \rho J = \frac{\rho I}{2\pi r^2}$$

$$\Delta V_A = (V_B - V_A) = \int_{r_B}^{r_C} \epsilon \cdot dr = \frac{\rho I}{2\pi a} - \frac{\rho I}{2\pi(a+b)}$$

similarly

$$\Delta V_D = (V_B - V_C) = \frac{\rho I}{2\pi a} - \frac{\rho I}{2\pi(a+b)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta V_{BC} = \Delta V_A + \Delta V_D = \frac{\rho I}{\pi a} - \frac{\rho I}{2\pi(a+b)}$$

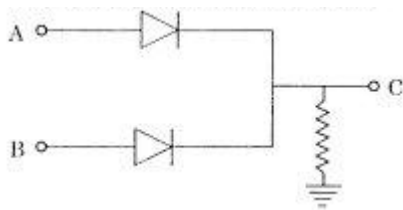
75. For current entering at A, the electric field at a distance 'r' from A is

- (1) $\frac{\rho I}{4\pi r^2}$ (2) $\frac{\rho I}{8\pi r^2}$ (3) $\frac{\rho I}{r^2}$ (4) $\frac{\rho I}{2\pi r^2}$

Ans

$$J = \frac{I}{2\pi r^2} \Rightarrow \epsilon = \rho J = \frac{\rho I}{2\pi r^2} \Rightarrow \text{Ans. (4)}$$

76. In the circuit below, A and B represent two inputs and C represents the out put.



The circuit represents

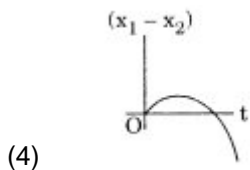
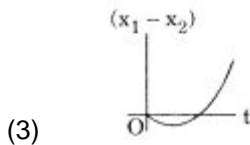
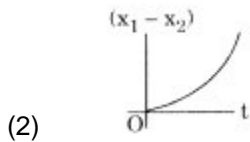
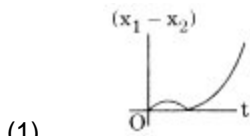
- (1) OR gate
(2) NOR gate

- (3) AND gate
- (4) NAND gate

Ans

we can see that if any of the switch A or B is on than the circuit is in forward bias for that terminal, hence C also go to an ON state

77. A body is at rest at $x = 0$. At $t = 0$, it starts moving in the positive x -direction with a another body passes through $x = 0$ moving in the positive x -direction with a constant speed. The position of the first body is given by $x_1(t)$ after time 't' and that of the second body by $x_2(t)$ after the same time interval. Which of the following graphs correctly describe $(x_1 - x_2)$ as a function of time 't'



Ans

$$x_1 - x_2 = \frac{1}{2} a_o t^2 - V_o t$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} a_o \left[\left(t - \frac{V_o}{a} \right)^2 - \frac{V_o^2}{a^2} \right]$$

$$x - x_2 = \frac{1}{2} a_o \left(t - \frac{V_o}{a} \right)^2 - \frac{V_o^2}{2a}$$

Hence => Ans. (3)

78. This question contains Statement-1 and Statement-2, Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two statements.

Statement-1:

Energy is released when heavy nuclei undergo fission or light nuclei undergo fusion.

And

Statement-2

For heavy nuclei, binding energy per nucleon increases with increasing Z while for light nuclei it decreases with increasing Z.

- (1) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false
- (2) Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true
- (3) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is correct explanation for Statement-1
- (4) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is not correct explanation for Statement-1

79. This question contains Statement-1 and Statement-2. Of the four choices given after the statements, choose the one that best describes the two statements.

Statement-1:

For a mass M kept at the centre of a cube of side 'a', the flux of gravitational field passing through its sides is $4\pi GM$.

and

Statement-2:

If the direction of a field due to a point source is radial and its dependence on the distance 'r' from the source is given as $\frac{1}{r^2}$, its flux through a closed surface depends only on the strength of the source enclosed by the surface and not on the size or shape of the surface.

- (1) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false
- (2) Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true
- (3) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is correct explanation for Statement-1
- (4) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is not correct explanation for Statement-1

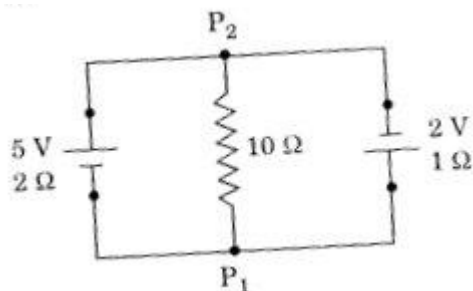
Ans

As in electrostatics, $\phi = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{4\pi Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0}$ In gravitation, $G \equiv \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0}$ $Q \equiv M$

hence $\phi = 4\pi GM \Rightarrow$ Statement-1 is 'true'.

As gauss law can be prone using coulomb's law, hence Statement-2 is the correct explanation of statement-1.

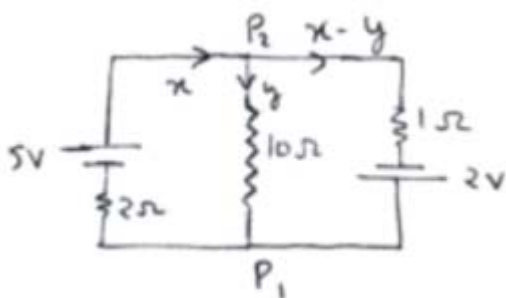
80. A 5 V battery with internal resistance $2\ \Omega$ and a 2 V battery with internal resistance $1\ \Omega$ are connected to a $10\ \Omega$ resistor as shown in the figure:



The current in the $10\ \Omega$ resistor is

- (1) 0.27 A P_1 to P_2
- (2) 0.27 A P_2 to P_1
- (3) 0.03 A P_1 to P_2
- (4) 0.03 A P_2 to P_1

Ans



$$5 = 2x + 10y$$

$$2 = -10y + 1(x-y)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{32} = 0.03\text{A} \quad \Rightarrow \text{Ans. (4)}$$

81. An experiment is performed to find the refractive index of glass using a travelling microscope. In this experiment distances are measured by

- (1) a screw gauge provided on the microscope
- (2) a vernier scale provided on the microscope
- (3) a standard laboratory scale
- (4) a meter scale provided on the microscope

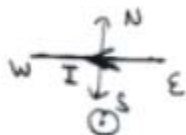
Ans

A screw gauge provided on the microscope is used to measure is used to measure distances on a travelling microscope. Ans. (1)

82. A horizontal overhead powerline is at a height of 4 m from the ground and carries a current of 100 A from east to west. The magnetic field directly below it on the ground is ($\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} T m A^{-1}$)

- (1) $2.5 \times 10^{-7} T$ northward
- (2) $2.5 \times 10^{-7} T$ southward
- (3) $5 \times 10^{-6} T$ northward
- (4) $5 \times 10^{-6} T$ southward

Ans



$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} = 5 \times 10^{-6} T \text{ southward} \Rightarrow \text{Ans(4)}$$

83. The speed of sound in oxygen (O_2) at a certain temperature is 460 ms^{-1} . The speed of sound in helium (He) at the same temperature will be (assume both gases to be ideal)

- (1) 330 ms^{-1}
- (2) 460 ms^{-1}
- (3) 500 ms^{-1}
- (4) 650 ms^{-1}

Ans

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \sqrt{\frac{r_1 M_2}{M_1 r_2}} = 460 \times \sqrt{\frac{5 \times 32 \times 5}{3 \times 2 \times 7}} = \text{answer is not in the list}$$

84. Consider a uniform square plate of side 'a' and mass 'm'. The moment of inertia of this plate about an axis perpendicular to its plane and passing through one of its corners is

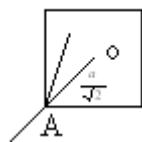
(1) $\frac{2}{3} ma^2$

(2) $\frac{5}{6} ma^2$

(3) $\frac{1}{12} ma^2$

(4) $\frac{7}{12} ma^2$

Ans



$$I_A = I_o + m \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 \quad (\text{II aris thrum})$$

$$\Rightarrow I_A = \frac{ma^2}{6} + \frac{ma^2}{2} = \frac{2ma^2}{3} \quad \Rightarrow \text{Ans. (1)}$$

85. A body of mass $m = 3.513 \text{ kg}$ is moving along the x-axis with a speed of 5.00 ms^{-1} . The magnitude of its momentum is recorded as

(1) 17.57 kg ms^{-1}

(2) 17.6 kg ms^{-1}

(3) $17.565 \text{ kg ms}^{-1}$

(4) 17.56 kg ms^{-1}

Ans

Momentum = mass X velocity = $3.513 \times 5.00 = 17.565$

But significant figures allows only two digits after decimal point

=> momentum = 17.57

86. The dimension of magnetic field in M, L, T and C (Coulomb) is given as

- (1) $M T^{-2} C^{-1}$
- (2) $M L T^{-1} C^{-1}$
- (3) $M T^2 C^{-2}$
- (4) $M T^{-1} C^{-1}$

Ans

$$F = Q(\vec{V} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\Rightarrow [B] = m T^{-1} C^{-1} \quad \Rightarrow \text{Ans. (4)}$$

87. A parallel plate capacitor with air between the plates has a capacitance of 9 pF. The

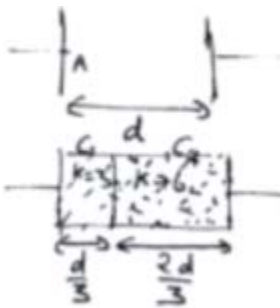
separation between its plates is 'd'. The space between the plates is now filled with two dielectrics.

One of the dielectrics has dielectric constant $k_1 = 3$ and thickness $\frac{d}{3}$ while the other one has

dielectric constant $k_2 = 6$ and thickness $\frac{2d}{3}$. Capacitance of the capacitor is now

- (1) 20.25 pF
- (2) 1.8 pF
- (3) 45 pF
- (4) 40.5 pF

Ans



$$C = \frac{\epsilon_o A}{d} = 9pF$$

Now,

$$C_1 = \frac{K_1 \epsilon_o A}{d_1} = \frac{3 \epsilon_o A}{\frac{d}{3}} = 9C$$

$$C_2 = \frac{K_2 \epsilon_o A}{d_2} = \frac{6 \epsilon_o A}{\frac{2d}{3}} = 9C$$

$$C_{eq} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{9}{2} C = \frac{9}{2} \times 9 = 40.5 pF \quad \Rightarrow \text{Ans. (1)}$$

88. An athlete in the Olympic games covers a distance of 100 m in 10 s. His kinetic energy can be estimated to be in the range

- (1) 2,000 J – 5,000 J
- (2) 200 J – 500 J
- (3) 2×10^5 J – 3×10^5 J
- (4) 20,000 J – 50,000 J

Ans

Average speed = 10 m/s

$$K.E. = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = 50m$$

Mass of the athlete will be around 40.100 kg

Hence, K. E. [2000 J, 5000 J]

89. Relative permittivity and permeability of a material are ϵ_r and μ_r , respectively. Which of the following values of these quantities are allowed for diamagnetic material?

- (1) $\epsilon_r = 1.5$, $\mu_r = 1.5$
- (2) $\epsilon_r = 0.5$, $\mu_r = 1.5$

(3) $\epsilon_r = 1.5, \mu_r = 0.5$

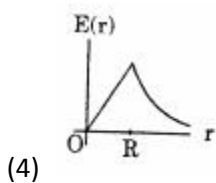
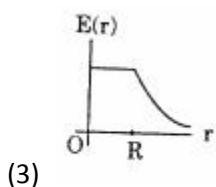
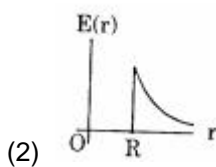
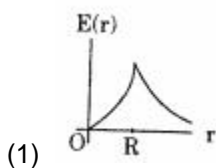
(4) $\epsilon_r = 0.5, \mu_r = 0.5$

Ans

for a diamagnetic material

$$\mu_r < 1, \epsilon_r > 1$$

90. A thin spherical shell of radius R has charge Q spread uniformly over its surface. Which of the following graphs most closely represents the electric field $E(r)$ produced by the shell in the range $0 \leq r < \infty$, where r is the distance from the centre of the shell?



Ans

$$E(r) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; r < R \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} & ; r \geq R \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Ans. (2)}$$

91. A spherical solid ball of volume V is made of a material of density ρ_1 . It is falling through a liquid of density ρ_2 ($\rho_2 > \rho_1$). Assume that the liquid applies a viscous force on the ball that is proportional to the square of its speed v , i.e., $F_{\text{viscous}} = -kv^2$ ($k > 0$). The terminal speed of the ball is

(1) $\frac{Vg(\rho_1 - \rho_2)}{k}$ (2) $\sqrt{\frac{Vg(\rho_1 - \rho_2)}{k}}$ (3) $\frac{Vg\rho_1}{k}$ (4) $\sqrt{\frac{Vg\rho_1}{k}}$

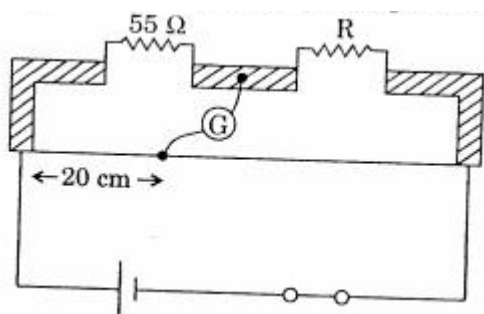
Ans

M $a_{\text{downward}} = V\rho_1g - V\rho_2g - kv^2$

=> terminal velocity is achieved when a becomes zero.

$$\Rightarrow V = \sqrt{\frac{V(\rho_1 - \rho_2)g}{k}}$$

92. Shown in the figure below is a meter-bridge set up with null deflection in the galvanometer.



The value of the unknown resistor R is

- (1) 55Ω
- (2) 13.75Ω
- (3) 220Ω
- (4) 110Ω

Ans

$$\frac{55}{20} = \frac{R}{100 - 20}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 220\Omega \quad \Rightarrow \text{Ans. (3)}$$

93. While measuring the speed of sound by performing a resonance column experiment

a student gets the first resonance condition at a column length of 18 cm during winter. Repeating the same experiment during summer, the measures the column length to be x cm for the second resonance. Then

(1) $36 > x > 18$

(2) $18 > x$

(3) $x > 54$

(4) $54 > x > 36$

Ans

For first resonance condition $l = \frac{\lambda}{4} = \frac{C}{4\nu_o}$ $C = \sqrt{\frac{\nu RT}{m}}$

For second resonance condition $x = \frac{3\lambda}{4} = \frac{3C'}{4\nu_o}$ $C' = \sqrt{\frac{\nu RT'}{m}}$

$\Rightarrow C' > C$

$\Rightarrow x > \frac{3C}{4\nu_o}$

$\Rightarrow x > 54$ \Rightarrow Ans. (3)

94. A wave travelling along the x-axis is described by the equation $y(x, t) = 0.005 \cos (\alpha x - \beta t)$. If the wavelength and the time period of the wave are 0.08 m and 2.0 s, respectively, then α and β in appropriate units are

(1) $\alpha = 12.50\pi, \beta = \frac{\pi}{2.0}$

(2) $\alpha = 25.00\pi, \beta = \pi$

(3) $\alpha = \frac{0.08}{\pi}, \beta = \frac{2.0}{\pi}$

(4) $\alpha = \frac{0.04}{\pi}, \beta = \frac{1.0}{\pi}$

Ans

$$y(x,t) = 0.05 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}t - \frac{2\pi}{T}x\right)$$

$$= 0.05 \cos(\alpha t - \beta x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = 25\pi, \quad \beta = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \pi \text{ s}^{-1} \quad \text{Ans. (2)}$$

95. A block of mass 0.05 kg is moving with a speed of 2.00 ms^{-1} on a smooth surface. It strikes another mass of 1.00 kg and then they move together as a single body. The energy loss during the collision is

- (1) 0.34 J
(2) 0.16 J
(3) 1.00 J
(4) 0.67 J

Ans

$$V = \frac{.5 u_o}{1 + .5} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Delta k.E. = \frac{1}{2}(1.5) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times (2)^2 = \frac{2}{3} \quad \Rightarrow \text{Ans. (4)}$$

96. Suppose an electron is attracted towards the origin by a force $\frac{k}{r}$ where 'k' is a constant and 'r' is the distance of the electron from the origin. By applying Bohr model to this system, the radius of the n^{th} orbital of the electron is found to be ' r_n ' and the kinetic energy of the electron to be ' T_n '. Then which of the following is true?

- (1) $T_n \propto \frac{1}{n}, r_n \propto n^2$
(2) $T_n \propto \frac{1}{n^2}, r_n \propto n^2$
(3) T_n independent of $n, r_n \propto n$
(4) $T_n \propto \frac{1}{n}, r_n \propto n$

Ans

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{k}{r} \quad (\because \text{centripetal force})$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$mvr = \frac{nh}{2\pi} \quad (\text{Quantumization of Angular momentum})$$

$$\Rightarrow r \propto n \quad \Rightarrow \text{Ans. (3)}$$

97. Two full turns of the circular scale of a screw gauge cover a distance of 1 mm on its main scale. The total number of divisions on the circular scale is 50. Further, it is found that the screw gauge has a zero error of -0.03 mm. While measuring the diameter of a thin wire, a student notes the main scale reading of 3 mm and the number of circular scale divisions in line with the main scale as 35. The diameter of the wire is

- (1) 3.38 mm
- (2) 3.32 mm
- (3) 3.73 mm
- (4) 3.67 mm

Ans

Observed Reading = M. S. R. + C. S. R.

$$= 3 + \frac{1}{2 \times 50} \times 35 = 3.35 \text{ mm}$$

True Reading = Observed reading – Zero error

$$= 3.35 - (0.03)$$

$$= 3.38 \text{ mm}$$

98. An insulated container of gas has two chambers separated by an insulating partition. One of the chambers has volume V_1 and contains ideal gas at pressure P_1 and temperature T_1 . The other chamber has volume V_2 and contains ideal gas at pressure P_2 and temperature T_2 . If the partition is removed without doing any work on the gas, the final equilibrium temperature of the gas in the container will be

$$(1) \quad \frac{T_1 T_2 (P_1 V_1 + P_2 V_2)}{P_1 V_1 T_1 + P_2 V_2 T_2}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{T_1 T_2 (P_1 V_1 + P_2 V_2)}{P_1 V_1 T_2 + P_2 V_2 T_1}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{P_1 V_1 T_1 + P_2 V_2 T_2}{P_1 V_1 + P_2 V_2}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{P_1 V_1 T_2 + P_2 V_2 T_1}{P_1 V_1 + P_2 V_2}$$

Ans

From Conservation of energy- $\frac{\gamma}{2} n_1 R T_1 + \frac{r}{2} n_2 R T_2 = \frac{\gamma}{2} (n_1 + n_2) R T$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{n_1 T_1 + n_2 T_2}{n_1 + n_2} = \frac{T_1 T_2 (p_1 v_1 + p_2 v_2)}{p_1 v_1 T_2 + p_2 v_2 T_1} \quad \Rightarrow \text{Ans. (2)}$$

99. Two coaxial solenoids are made by winding thin insulated wire over a pipe of cross-sectional area $A = 10 \text{ cm}^2$ and length = 20 cm. If one of the solenoids has 300 turns and the other 400 turns, their mutual inductance is ($\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ TmA}^{-1}$)

$$(1) \quad 2.4\pi \times 10^{-4} \text{ H}$$

$$(2) \quad 2.4\pi \times 10^{-5} \text{ H}$$

$$(3) \quad 4.8\pi \times 10^{-4} \text{ H}$$

$$(4) \quad 4.8\pi \times 10^{-5} \text{ H}$$

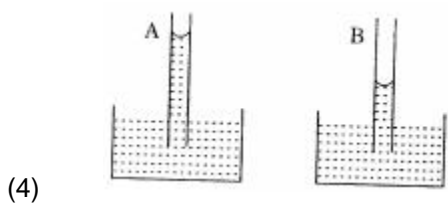
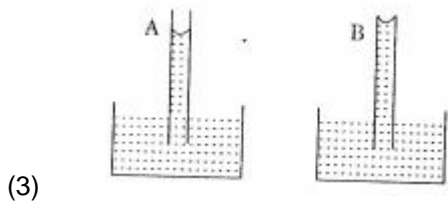
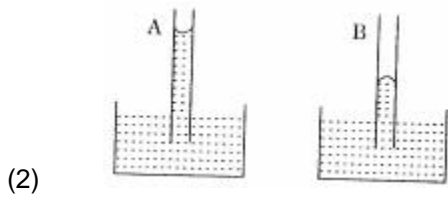
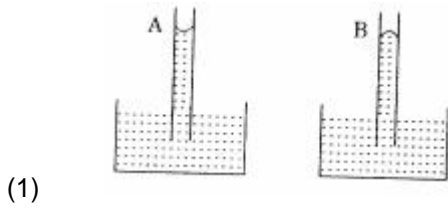
Ans

$$\phi_{\text{one turn}} = B.A = \mu_0 n i . A = \mu_0 \frac{N_1}{\ell} i . A$$

$$\phi_{N_2 \text{ turn}} = \mu_0 \frac{N_2 N_1 A}{\ell} i = m i$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \frac{\mu_0 N_1 N_2 A}{\ell} = 2.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ H} \quad \Rightarrow \text{Ans. (1)}$$

100. A capillary tube (A) is dipped in water. Another identical tube (B) is dipped in a soap-water solution. Which of the following shows the relative nature of the liquid columns in the two tubes?



Ans

$$h = \frac{2\sigma}{\rho g r}$$

In a soap solution, surface tension decreases hence σ_{soap} is smaller than for σ_{water} .

$$\Rightarrow h_{\text{soap}} < h_{\text{water}} \quad =. \text{ Ans. (4)}$$

101. Electrons accelerated by potential V are diffracted from a crystal. If $d = 1 \text{ \AA}$ and $i = 30^\circ$, V should be about ($h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$, $m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$, $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$)

(1) 1000 V

(2) 2000 V

(3) 50 V

(4) 500 V

Ans

For contrive time interferences

$$\text{Path difference} = n\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow 2d \cos i = n\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2 \times 1 \times \sqrt{3}}{1 \times 2} \sqrt{3}$$

$$V = \left(\frac{12.26}{\lambda} \right)^2 \approx 50V \quad \Rightarrow \text{Ans. (3)}$$

102. If a strong diffraction peak is observed when electrons are incident at an angle 'i' from the normal to the crystal planes with distance 'd' between them (see figure), de Broglie wavelength λ_{dB} of electrons can be calculated by the relationship (n is an integer)

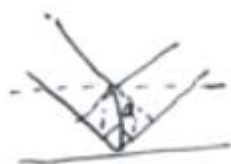
(1) $d \cos i = n \lambda_{dB}$

(2) $d \sin i = n \lambda_{dB}$

(3) $2d \cos i = n \lambda_{dB}$

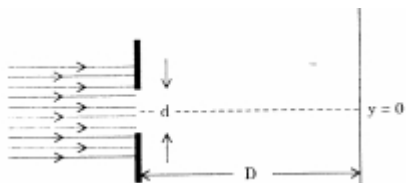
(4) $2d \sin i = n \lambda_{dB}$

Ans

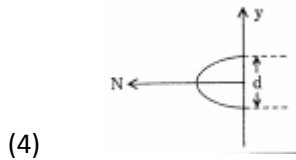
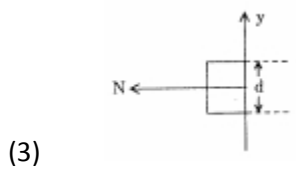
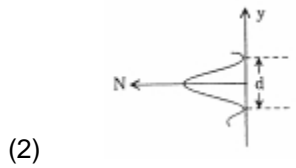
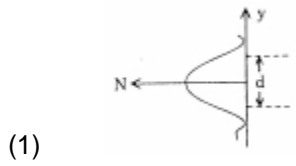


$$P = 2d \cos i = n \lambda_{dB} \quad \Rightarrow \text{Ans. (3)}$$

103 In an experiment electrons are made to pass through a narrow slit of width 'd' comparable to their de Broglie wavelength. They are detected on a screen at a distance 'D' from the slit (see figure)



Which of the following graphs can be expected to represent the number of electrons 'N' detected as a function of the detector position 'y' (y = 0 corresponds to the middle of the slit)?



104. A planet in a distant solar system is 10 times more massive than the earth and its radius is 10 times smaller. Given that the escape velocity from the earth is 11 km s^{-1} , the escape velocity from the surface of the planet would be

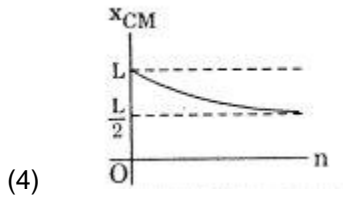
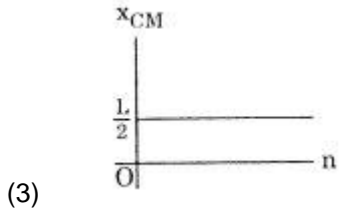
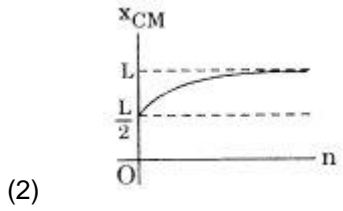
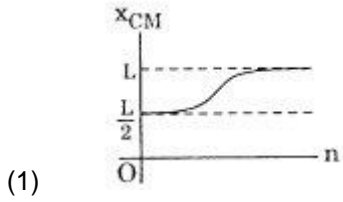
- (1) 0.11 km s^{-1}
- (2) 1.1 km s^{-1}
- (3) 11 km s^{-1}
- (4) 110 km s^{-1}

Ans

$$V_{\text{escape}} = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}} = 11 \text{ R m/s}$$

$$V_{\text{escape}} = \sqrt{\frac{GM \times 10}{R/10}} = 10 \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}} = 110 \text{ R m/s} \quad \Rightarrow \text{Ans. (4)}$$

105. A thin rod of length 'L' is lying along the x-axis with its ends at $x = 0$ and $x = L$. Its linear density (mass/length) varies with x as $k \left(\frac{x}{L}\right)^n$, where n can be zero or any positive number. If the position x_{CM} of the centre of mass of the rod is plotted against 'n', which of the following graphs best approximates the dependence of x_{CM} on n?



Ans

$$n_{CM} = \frac{\int x dm}{\int dm} = \frac{\int_0^L \rho(x) dx}{\int_0^L \rho(x) dx} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n+2} \right) L$$

$$\frac{dx_{CM}}{dn} = \frac{L}{(n+2)^2} \Rightarrow \text{Ans. (2)}$$