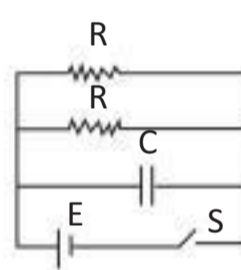
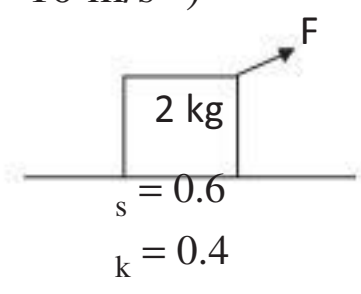


The ratio of rate of radiation energy emitted ..

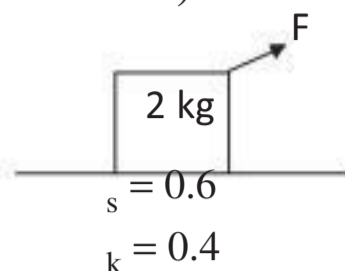


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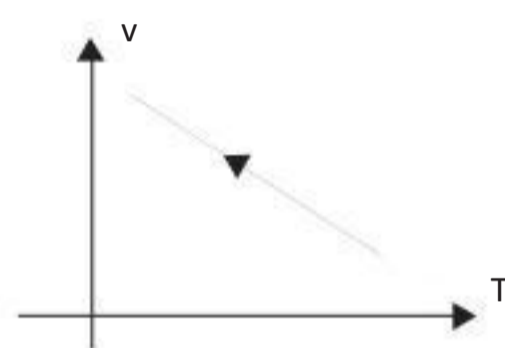
MODEL QUESTIONS

- Potential energy between two point charges is $U = K/r$, where r is the distance between them. If both the charges are left free
 - r will increase if K is positive
 - r will increase if K is negative
 - r may decrease or increase
 - from given information we can not conclude whether r will increase or decrease
- Dimensionally wavelength is equivalent to
 - $\frac{E\sqrt{LC}}{B}$
 - $\frac{E}{B\sqrt{LC}}$
 - $\frac{B\sqrt{LC}}{E}$
 - $\frac{B}{E\sqrt{LC}}$
- Time constant of charging of the capacitor shown in the adjoining figure is
 
 - $2RC$
 - $CR/2$
 - zero
 - infinite
- The positive time graph of a particle of mass 0.1 kg is shown. The impulse at $t = 2 \text{ s}$ is
 - 0.2 kg ms^{-1}
 - -0.2 kg ms^{-1}
 - 0.1 kg ms^{-1}
 - -0.4 kg ms^{-1}
- A force F is applied on a block of mass 2 kg as shown in figure
 

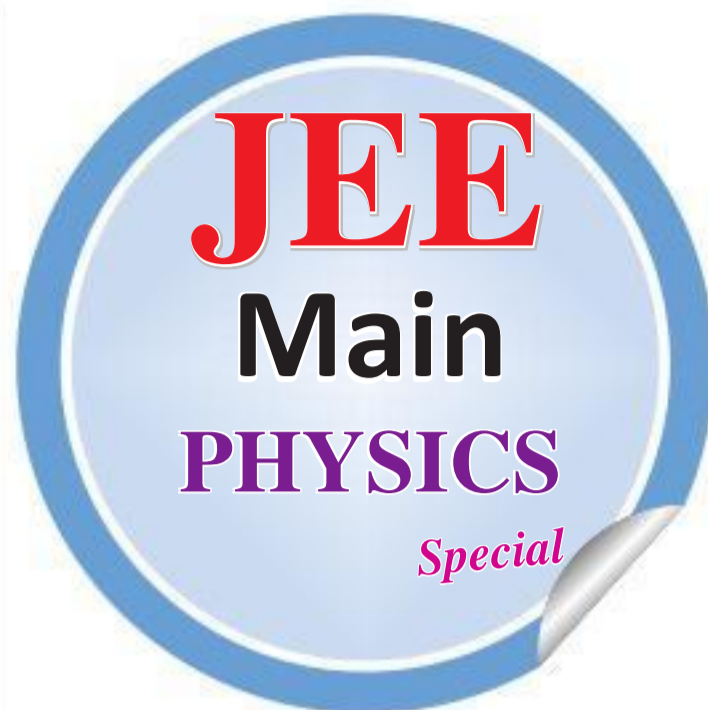
($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)



- The force of friction when the block is moving is 8 N
 - the force of friction when the block is stationary is less than 15 N
 - block will not leave contact with ground for any value of F .
 - the force of friction when the block is moving is less than 8 N
6. In the V-T graph shown in figure

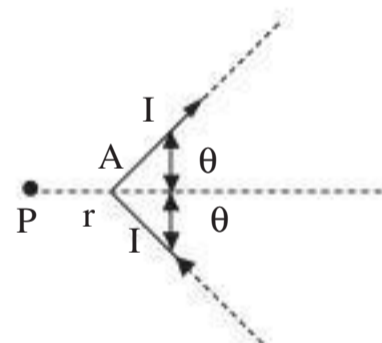


- work done by the gas is positive
 - internal energy of the gas is increasing
 - heat is supplied to the gas
 - heat is rejected from the gas
7. Maximum kinetic energy of a particle of mass 1 kg in SHM is 8 J . Time period of SHM is 4 second . Maximum potential energy during the motion is 10 J . Then,
- amplitude of oscillations is approximately 2.53 m
 - minimum potential energy of the particle is 2 J
 - maximum acceleration of the particle is approximately 6.3 m/s^2



d) minimum kinetic energy of the particle is 2 J

- a and b only correct
 - c and d only correct
 - a, b and c only correct
 - b, c and d only correct
8. Two spherical black bodies A and B are emitting radiations at same rate. The radius of B is doubled keeping radius of A fixed. The wavelength corresponding to maximum intensity becomes half for A while it remains same for B. Then, the ratio of rate of radiation energy emitted by A and B is
- 2
 - $\frac{1}{2}$
 - 4
 - $\frac{1}{4}$
9. An infinite V-shaped wire carrying current I in the adjacent figure. Find the magnitude of magnetic field at point P due to the wire, if $AP = r$



1) $\frac{0I}{2\pi r} \tan \theta$ 2) $\frac{0I}{2\pi r} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$

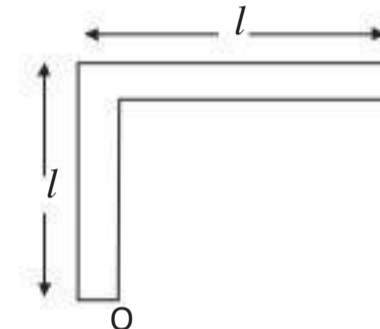
3) $\frac{0I}{2\pi r} \cot\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$ 4) zero

10. Charge is uniformly distributed in a space. The net flux passing through the surface of an imaginary cube of side 'a' in a space is ϕ . The net flux passing the surface of an imaginary sphere of radius 'a' in the space will be

1) ϕ 2) $\frac{3}{4\pi} \phi$

3) $\frac{2\pi}{3} \phi$ 4) $\frac{4\pi}{3} \phi$

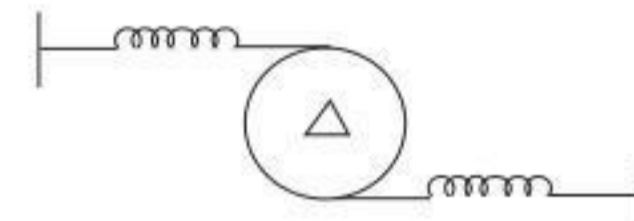
11. Two thin rods of mass m and length l each are joined to form L shape as shown. The moment of inertia of rods about an axis passing through free end (O) of a rod and perpendicular to both the rods is



1) $\frac{2}{7} ml^2$ 2) $\frac{ml^2}{6}$

3) ml^2 4) $\frac{5}{3} ml^2$

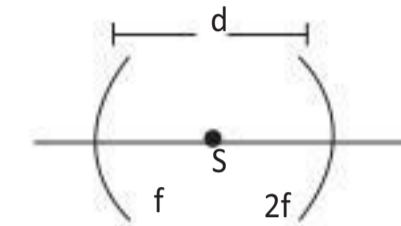
12. The disc of radius 0.1 m has a mass of 4 kg . It is connected to two springs of spring constant 400 N/m each as shown in figure. The springs are originally unstretched. The natural frequency of small vibrations is



1) 1.59 Hz 2) 3.18 Hz

3) 4.78 Hz 4) 6.36 Hz

13. A point source S is placed in-between two converging mirrors having focal lengths f and $2f$, respectively. The value of d for which only single image may be formed is/are



1) $3f$ 2) $5f$

3) $6f$ 4) $8f$

14. The potential energy of a particle of mass 0.1 kg moving along the x-axis is given by $U = 5x(x - 4) \text{ J}$ where x is in metres. It can be concluded that.

- the particle is acted upon by a constant force
 - the speed of the particle is maximum at $x = 2 \text{ m}$
 - the particle executes simple harmonic motion
 - the period of oscillation of the particle is $5/5 \text{ s}$
- a and b are correct
 - c and d only correct
 - a, b and c only correct
 - b, c and d only correct

15. A radioactive nuclide can decay simultaneously by two different processes which have individual decay constants λ_1 and λ_2 respectively. The effective decay constant of the nuclide is λ given by

1) $\lambda = \sqrt{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}$ 2) $\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}$

3) $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$ 4) $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$

Key & Hints

- 1;** Under conservative force field (for which potential energy is defined) a system tends to move in a direction where potential energy decreases.
- 1;** $\frac{E}{B} = \text{velocity} = \text{m/s}$
and $\sqrt{LC} \equiv \text{time period} = s$
 $\therefore \frac{E\sqrt{LC}}{B} = m \equiv \text{wavelength}$
- 3;** Capacitor is directly connected to the battery. Hence, it gets immediately charged or its time constant is zero.
- 2;** Just before 2 s ,
 $v_i = \text{slope of } x - t \text{ graph} = 2 \text{ m/s}$
Just after 2 s ,
 $v_f = \text{slope of } x - t \text{ graph} = 0$
 $\therefore \text{Impulse at } 2 \text{ s} = \Delta p$
 $= p_f - p_i = m(v_f - v_i)$
 $= -0.2 \text{ kg m/s}$
- 4;** Normal reaction and hence the

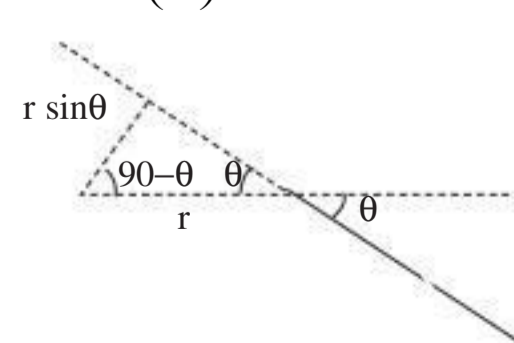
limiting static friction and kinetic friction in this case will be less than the values if F were horizontal.

6. **1;** Volume of the gas is increasing, therefore work done will be positive. Temperature of the gas is decreasing, therefore internal energy of the gas is decreasing. From the given information we can not conclude whether Q is positive or negative. Because W is positive and Δu is negative.
7. **3;** Maximum kinetic energy = energy of oscillation is SHM
 $\therefore 8 = \frac{1}{2} KA^2$
 $\therefore KA^2 = 16 \dots \dots (i)$
Further, $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} = 4$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{K} = \frac{4}{\pi^2}$ or $K = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \dots \dots (ii)$
From Eqs. (i) and (ii), we get
 $K \approx 2.5 \text{ N/m}$
and $A \approx 2.53 \text{ m}$
Maximum acceleration of the particle will be

$a_{\text{max}} = \omega^2 A$
 $= \frac{K}{m} A = \frac{2.5}{1} \cdot 2.53 = 6.3 \text{ m/s}^2$

8. **3;** λ_{min} for A becomes half. Therefore, temperature of A becomes two times. Radius of B is doubled. Therefore area becomes four times. Now $E \propto T^4 A$ or E_A becomes 16 times while E_B becomes 4 times
 $\therefore \frac{E_A}{E_B}$ becomes 4 times

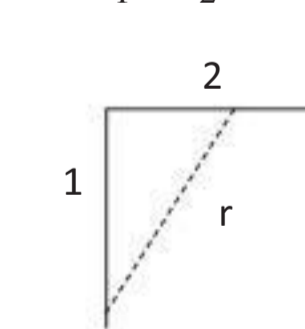
9. **2;** $B = 2 \left[\frac{0}{4\pi r \sin \theta} \{ \sin 90^\circ - \sin(90^\circ - \theta) \} \right]$
 $= \frac{0I}{2\pi r} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$



10. **3;** $\frac{\phi_2}{\phi_1} = \frac{q_2}{q_1} = \frac{\sigma S_2}{\sigma S_1} = \frac{4\pi a^2}{6a^2} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$\therefore \phi_2 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \phi$

11. **4;** $I = I_1 + I_2$



$r = \sqrt{l^2 + \frac{l^2}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} l$
 $= \frac{ml^2}{3} + \left[\frac{ml^2}{12} + mr^2 \right] = \frac{5ml^2}{3}$

12. **2;** When disc is rotated by small angle θ , elongation/compression $x = R\theta$
Spring force $F = kx = kR\theta$
Torque $= \tau = 2(F \cdot R) = 2kR^2\theta$

$\alpha = \frac{\tau}{I} = \frac{2kR^2\theta}{\frac{1}{2}mR^2} = \frac{4k\theta}{m}$

- Since this torque is restoring in nature.
 $\alpha = -\left(\frac{4k}{m}\right)\theta$

Now, $f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

Substituting the values we get,
 $f = 3.18 \text{ Hz}$.

13. **1;** Object should lie at focus or centre of curvature of both the mirrors.

14. **4;** $U = 5x^2 - 20x$
 $\therefore F = -\frac{dU}{dx} = -(10x - 20)$

$F = 0$ at $x = 2 \text{ m}$
Hence mean position is at $x = 2 \text{ m}$. or at this point kinetic energy will be maximum. Further $K = 10 \text{ N/m}$

or $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{K}} = \frac{\pi}{5} \text{ s}$

15. **4;** $\frac{dN}{dt} = \left(-\frac{dN_1}{dt}\right) + \left(-\frac{dN_2}{dt}\right)$

$\lambda N = \lambda_1 N + \lambda_2 N$
 $\therefore \lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$