

# **KUMAR PHYSICS CLASSES**

E 281 BASEMENT M BLOCK MAIN ROAD GREATER KAILASH 2 NEW DELHI

**9958461445,01141032244**

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**IIT JEE PHYSICS PAPER  
SOLUTION**

**26 JUNE 2022**

**EVENING SHIFT**

**QUESTIONS BASED ON  
CONSTRAINT**

**MOTION, MUTUAL INDUCTANCE  
COUPLING, EFFECTIVE HALF LIFE  
& AMPLITUDE MODULATION  
ARE TRICKY**

Q1: The dimension of mutual inductance is:

(A)  $[ML^2T^{-2}A^{-1}]$

(B)  $[ML^2T^{-3}A^{-1}]$

✓ (C)  $[ML^2T^{-2}A^{-2}]$

(D)  $[ML^2T^{-3}A^{-2}]$

ANS-1

$$\phi = \mu i = BA$$

$$\mu = \frac{BA}{I}$$

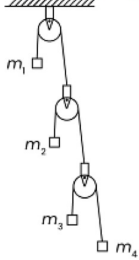
$$F = qvB \Rightarrow B = \frac{F}{qv}$$

$$\mu = \frac{F}{qv} \frac{A}{I}$$

$$= \frac{MLT^{-2}L^2}{A^2L}$$

$$= \frac{ML^3T^{-2}}{A^2L} = ML^2T^{-2}A^{-2}$$

Q2: In the arrangement shown in figure  $a_1, a_2, a_3$  and  $a_4$  are the acceleration of masses  $m_1, m_2, m_3$  and  $m_4$  respectively. Which of the following relation is true for this arrangement?



(A)  $4a_1 + 2a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 0$

(B)  $a_1 + 4a_2 + 3a_3 + a_4 = 0$

(C)  $a_1 + 4a_2 + 3a_3 + 2a_4 = 0$

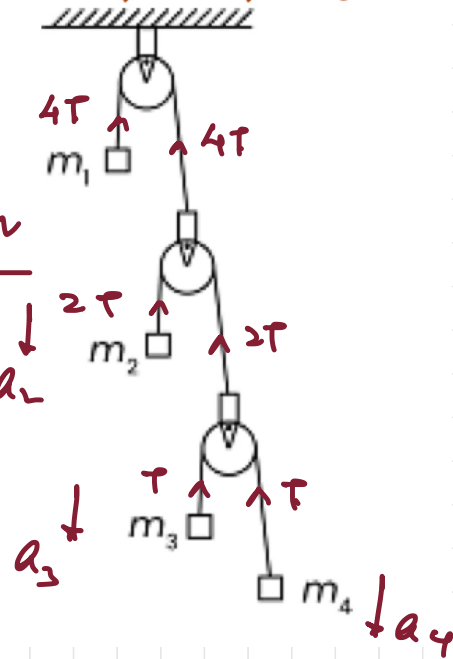
(D)  $2a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + a_4 = 0$

Using

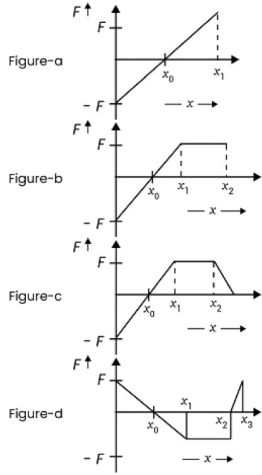
constraints motion

$-4Ta_1 - 2Ta_2 - Ta_3 - Ta_4 = 0$

$4a_1 + 2a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 0$



Q3: Arrange the four graphs in descending order of total work done; where  $W_1, W_2, W_3$  and  $W_4$  are the work done corresponding to figure a, b, c and d respectively.



$W = \text{AREA OF POSITIVE SIDE OF THE GRAPH} - \text{AREA OF NEGATIVE SIDE OF THE GRAPH}$

figure-c

$$A_1 > A_2$$

figure-b

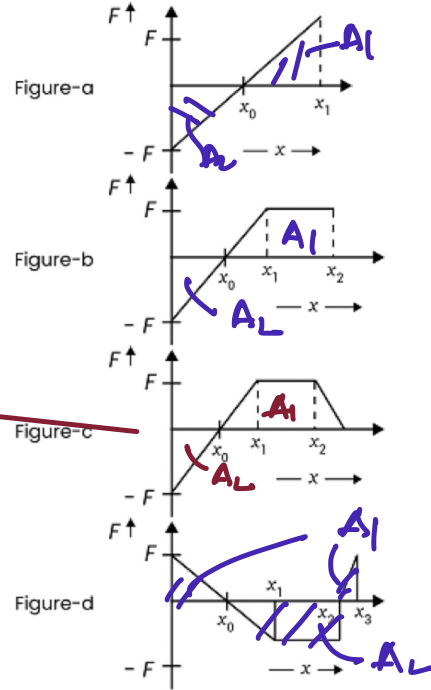
$$A_1 > A_2$$

figure-a

$$A_1 > A_2$$

figure-d

$$A_2 > A_1$$



Hence  
 $W_3 > W_2 > W_1 > W_4$

- (A)  $W_3 > W_2 > W_1 > W_4$   
(B)  $W_3 > W_2 > W_4 > W_1$   
(C)  $W_2 > W_3 > W_4 > W_1$   
(D)  $W_2 > W_3 > W_1 > W_4$

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Q4: A solid spherical ball is rolling on a frictionless horizontal plane surface about its axis of symmetry. The ratio of rotational kinetic energy of the ball to its total kinetic energy is -

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

✓ (B)  $\frac{2}{7}$

(C)  $\frac{1}{5}$

(D)  $\frac{7}{10}$

ANS-4

$$\frac{(KE)_R}{(KE)_T} = \frac{\cancel{\frac{1}{2}} I \omega^2}{\cancel{\frac{1}{2}} m v^2 + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} I \omega^2}$$
$$= \frac{\left(\frac{2}{5} MR^2\right) \omega^2}{m v^2 + \frac{2}{5} MR^2 \omega^2}$$
$$= \frac{\cancel{\frac{2}{5}} MR^2 \cancel{\omega^2}}{\cancel{m R^2 \omega^2} + \frac{2}{5} \cancel{m R^2 \omega^2}}$$
$$= \frac{\frac{2}{5}}{\frac{7}{5}} = \frac{2}{7}$$

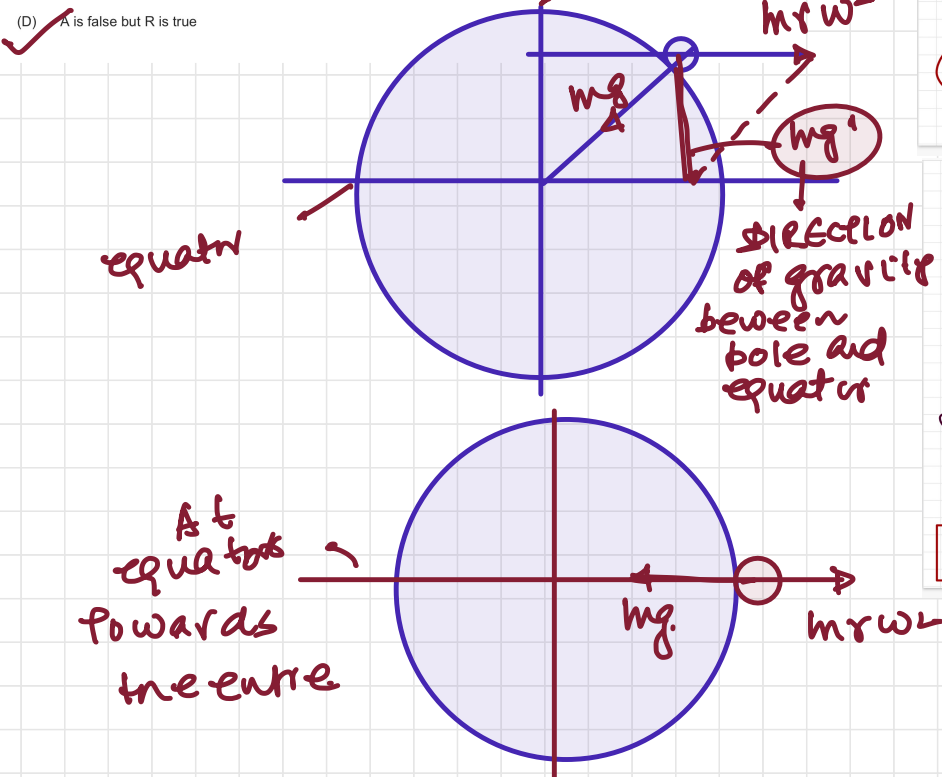
Q5: Given below are two statements: One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion A: If we move from poles to equator, the direction of acceleration due to gravity of earth always points towards the center of earth without any variation in its magnitude.

Reason R: At equator, the direction of acceleration due to the gravity is towards the center of earth.

In the light of above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 (B) Both A and R are true and R is NOT the correct explanation of A.  
 (C) A is true but R is false  
 (D) A is false but R is true



**DERIVATION**

$mg \rightarrow$  force acting over the centre  
 $\rightarrow mrw^2 \rightarrow$  centrifugal force  
 $\rightarrow mg' \rightarrow$  Apparent weight due to acceleration due to gravity  
 $\rightarrow \lambda \rightarrow$  Angle of latitude

$R^2 = F_1^2 + F_2^2 + 2F_1F_2\cos\theta$   
 $(mg')^2 = (mg)^2 + (mrw^2)^2 + 2(mg)(mrw^2)\cos(180-\lambda)$   
 $(g')^2 = g^2 + (rw^2)^2 + 2g \cdot rw^2(-\cos\lambda)$

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$(g')^2 = g^2 + (rw^2)^2 + 2g \cdot rw^2(-\cos\lambda)$   
 $(g')^2 = g^2 + [R\cos\lambda w^2]^2 + 2gR\cos\lambda w^2(-\cos\lambda)$   
 $(g')^2 = g^2 + R^2 w^4 \cos^2\lambda - 2gRw^2 \cos^2\lambda$   
 $(g')^2 = g^2 \left[ 1 + \frac{R^2 w^4 \cos^2\lambda}{g^2} - 2 \frac{Rw^2 \cos^2\lambda}{g} \right]$   
 $g' = g \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{Rw^4}{g^2} \right) \cos^2\lambda - 2 \left( \frac{Rw^2}{g} \right) \cos^2\lambda \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
 $g' = g \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \left( \frac{Rw^2}{g} \right) \cos^2\lambda \right]$   
 $g' = g - R\omega^2 \cos^2\lambda$

$R = 6400 \text{ km}$   
 $\frac{R\omega^2}{g} = \frac{6400 \times 10^3 \times 4\pi^2}{9.8 \times (24 \times 60)^2}$   
 $= \frac{1}{289}$

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Q6: If  $\rho$  is the density and  $\eta$  is coefficient of viscosity of fluid which flows with a speed  $v$  in the pipe of diameter  $d$ , the correct formula for Reynolds number  $R_e$  is:

(A)  $R_e = \frac{\eta d}{\rho v}$

(B)  $R_e = \frac{\rho v}{\eta d}$

(C)  $R_e = \frac{\rho v d}{\eta}$

(D)  $R_e = \frac{\eta}{\rho v d}$

## Reynolds number

$$= \frac{\text{Inertial force per unit area}}{\text{Viscous force per unit area}}$$

$$= \frac{\rho v^2}{\eta \frac{v}{d}} = \frac{\rho v d}{\eta}$$

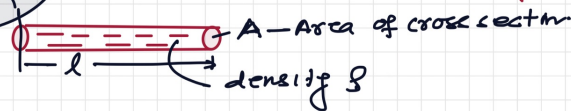
## NOTES

### PHYSICAL - SIGNIFICANCE REYNOLD NO

$$N_R = \frac{\rho v^2}{\eta \frac{v}{d}} = \frac{\rho v d}{\eta}$$

$$N_R = \frac{\rho v d}{\eta}$$

DESCRIBES  
Ratio of the inertial force per unit area to viscous force per unit area for a flowing fluid.



$$F \cdot \Delta t = m \cdot \Delta v$$

$$F = \frac{m \cdot \Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{A(\rho) \rho (v - 0)}{(t - 0)} = A \left( \frac{\rho}{t} \right) \rho v = A \rho^2 v^2 = A \rho^2 v^2$$

INERTIAL FORCE

Inertial force per unit area  $\Rightarrow \frac{F}{A} = \rho^2 v^2$

viscous force per unit area  $\rightarrow$

$$f = \eta A \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$\frac{f}{A} = \frac{\eta dv}{dx} = \frac{\eta (v - 0)}{(r - 0)} = \frac{\eta v}{r}$$

$$N_R = \frac{\text{Inertial force per unit area}}{\text{viscous force per unit area}}$$

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Explanation

Q7: A flask contains argon and oxygen in the ratio of 3 : 2 in mass and the mixture is kept at  $27^\circ\text{C}$ . The ratio of their average kinetic energy per molecule respectively.

- (A) 3 : 5  
(B) 9 : 4  
(C) 2 : 3  
(D) 1 : 1

ANS-7

$$\frac{M_A}{m_O} = \frac{3}{2}$$

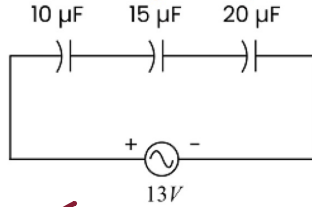
$27^\circ\text{C}$

$$(KE)_{\text{Avg}} = \frac{f}{2} kT$$

$$\frac{(KE)_1}{(KE)_2} = \frac{f_1/2 kT}{f_2/2 kT}$$

$$\therefore \frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Q8: The charge on capacitor of capacitance  $15\mu F$  in the figure given below is:



- ✓ (A)  $60\mu C$   
(B)  $130\mu C$   
(C)  $260\mu C$   
(D)  $585\mu C$

Ans-18

$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{6+4+3}{60}$$

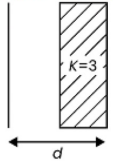
$$C_{eq} = \frac{60}{13}$$

$$Q = (C_{eq})V$$

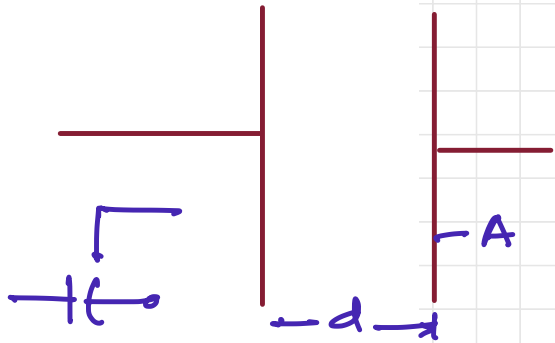
$$= \left(\frac{60}{13}\right) (13)$$

$$= 60\mu C$$

Q9: A parallel plate capacitor with plate area A and plate separation d = 2 m has a capacitance of  $4\mu F$ . The new capacitance of the system if half of the space between them is filled with a dielectric material of dielectric constant K = 3 (as shown in figure) will be:



- (A)  $2\mu F$
- (B)  $32\mu F$
- (C)  $6\mu F$
- (D)  $8\mu F$



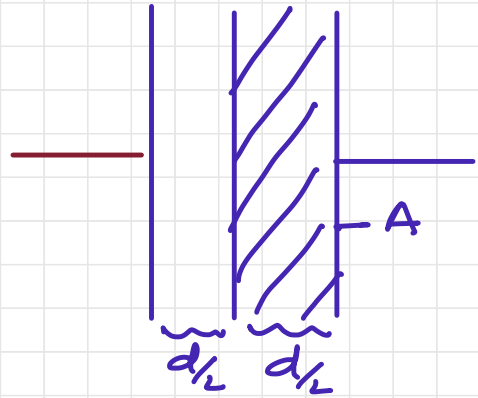
$$C = \frac{60 A}{d} = 4\mu F$$

$$\frac{60 A}{d} = 4\mu F$$

$$C = \frac{60 A \cdot 3}{2d}$$

$$C = \frac{60 A}{d} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$C = 4 \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 6\mu F$$



$$C = \frac{60 A}{d - t (1 - \frac{1}{K})}$$

$$t = d/2, K = 3$$

$$C = \frac{60 A}{d - d/2 (1 - \frac{1}{3})}$$

$$= \frac{60 A}{d - \frac{d}{2} (\frac{2}{3})}$$

Q10: Sixty four conducting drops each of radius 0.02 m and each carrying a charge of  $5\mu\text{C}$  are combined to form a bigger drop. The ratio of surface density of bigger drop to the smaller drop will be:

(A) 1 : 4

✓ (B) 4 : 1

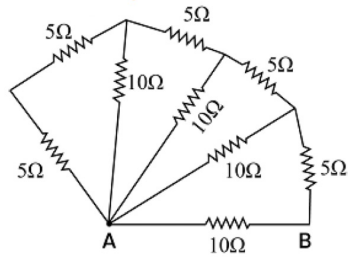
(C) 1 : 8

(D) 8 : 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_1 &= 5\mu\text{C} \\
 q_2 &= (64)(5)\mu\text{C} \\
 64 \left( \frac{4}{3} \pi r_s^3 \right) &= \frac{4}{3} \pi r_b^3 \\
 4 r_s &= r_b \\
 \frac{r_s}{r_b} &= \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ANS} \quad \frac{\sigma_b}{\sigma_s} &= \frac{q_2 / 4\pi r_b^2}{q_1 / 4\pi r_s^2} = \frac{q_1}{q_2} \times \frac{4\pi r_s^2}{4\pi r_b^2} \\
 &= \left( \frac{q_2}{q_1} \right) \left( \frac{r_s^2}{r_b^2} \right) \\
 &= \left( \frac{64 \times 5}{5} \right) \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{64}{16} = \frac{4}{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Q11: The equivalent resistance between points A and B in the given network is:



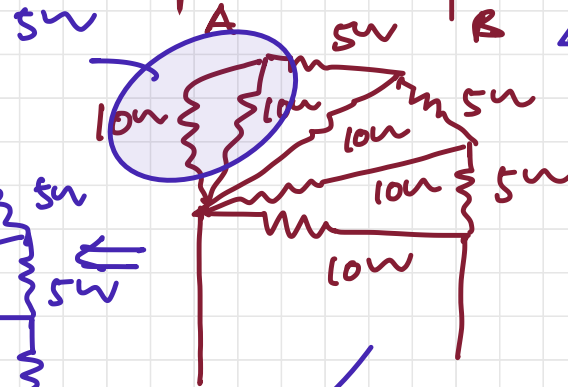
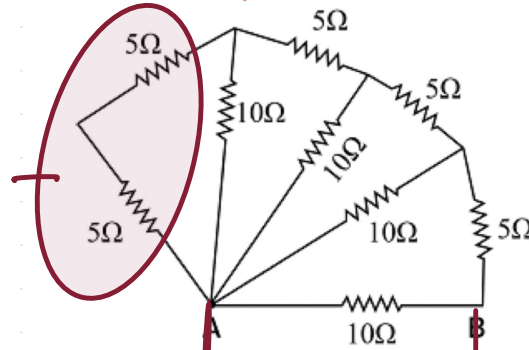
- (A)  $65\Omega$   
 (B)  $20\Omega$   
 (C)  $5\Omega$  ✓  
 (D)  $2\Omega$

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}$$

$$R_{eq} = 5\Omega$$

Series

10-ohm



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Q12: A bar magnet having a magnetic moment of  $2.0 \times 10^5 \text{ JT}^{-1}$ , is placed along the direction of uniform magnetic field of magnitude  $B = 14 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$ . The work done in rotating the magnet slowly through  $60^\circ$  from the direction of field is:

- (A) ✓ 14 J  
(B) 8.4 J  
(C) 4 J  
(D) 1.4 J

$$M = 2.0 \times 10^5 \text{ J/T}$$

$$B = 14 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$$

$$\theta_1 = 0^\circ, \quad \theta_2 = 60^\circ$$

$$W_1 = -MB \cos 0^\circ, \quad W_2 = -MB \cos 60^\circ$$

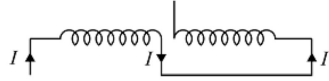
$$W_1 = -MB, \quad W_2 = -MB/2$$

$$U = W_2 - W_1$$

$$= -\frac{MB}{2} - (-MB) = MB - \frac{MB}{2} = \frac{MB}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(2.0 \times 10^5)(14 \times 10^{-5})}{2} = 14 \text{ J}$$

Q13: Two coils of self inductance  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are connected in series combination having mutual inductance of the coils as  $M$ . The equivalent self inductance of the combination will be:



(A)  $\frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} + \frac{1}{M}$

(B)  $L_1 + L_2 + M$

(C)  $L_1 + L_2 + 2M$

✓ (D)  $L_1 + L_2 - 2M$

AN 5-13

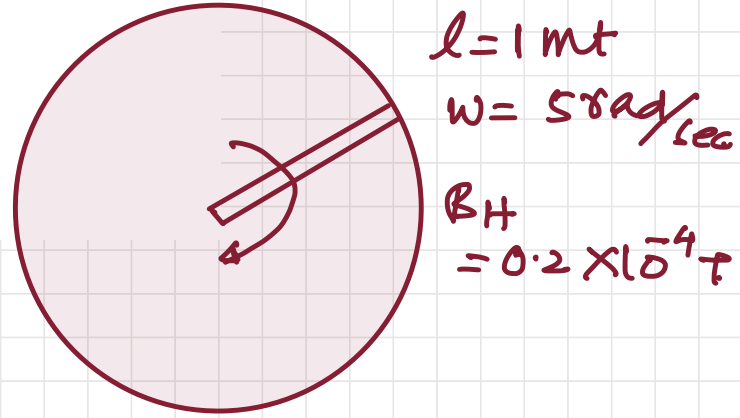
$$L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2 \pm 2M$$

if current is the same direction

$$L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$$

Q14: A metallic conductor of length 1m rotates in a vertical plane parallel to east-west direction about one of its end with angular velocity  $5\text{ rad s}^{-1}$ . If the horizontal component of earth's magnetic field is  $0.2 \times 10^{-4}\text{ T}$ , then emf induced between the two ends of the conductor is:

- (A)  $5\mu\text{V}$
- ✓ (B)  $50\mu\text{V}$
- (C)  $5\text{mV}$
- (D)  $50\text{mV}$



$$\begin{aligned} l &= 1\text{ m} \\ \omega &= 5\text{ rad/sec} \\ B_H &= 0.2 \times 10^{-4}\text{ T} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e &= \frac{1}{2} B \omega l^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (0.2 \times 10^{-4}) (5) (1)^2 \\ &= 50 \times 10^{-6}\text{ volt} \\ &= 50\mu\text{V} \end{aligned}$$

Q15: Which is the correct ascending order of wavelengths?

(A)  $\lambda_{\text{visible}} < \lambda_{X\text{-ray}} < \lambda_{\text{gamma-ray}} < \lambda_{\text{microwave}}$

(B)  $\lambda_{\text{gamma-ray}} < \lambda_{X\text{-ray}} < \lambda_{\text{visible}} < \lambda_{\text{microwave}}$

(C)  $\lambda_{X\text{-ray}} < \lambda_{\text{gamma-ray}} < \lambda_{\text{visible}} < \lambda_{\text{microwave}}$

(D)  $\lambda_{\text{microwave}} < \lambda_{\text{visible}} < \lambda_{\text{gamma-ray}} < \lambda_{X\text{-ray}}$

LEARN BELOW TABLE  
BY HEART

TYPE	Wavelength range (m)	Frequency range (Hz)	Production	Detection
Radio waves	$0.3 \text{ to } 6 \times 10^2$	$10^9 \text{ to } 5 \times 10^5$	Oscillating circuit or Rapid acceleration and retardation of electrons in aerials	Receivers aerials
Micro wave	$10^{-3} \text{ to } 0.3$	$3 \times 10^{11} \text{ to } 1 \times 10^9$	Klystron valve or magnetron valve	Point contact diodes
Infrared	$8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ to } 1 \times 10^{-3}$	$4 \times 10^{14} \text{ to } 3 \times 10^{11}$	Vibrations of atoms and molecules	Thermopile, Bolometer, Infrared photographic films
Visible light	$4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ to } 8 \times 10^{-7}$	$8 \times 10^{14} \text{ to } 4 \times 10^{14}$	Excitation of valency electrons in atoms	Human eye, photo cells, photographic plate
Ultra violet	$6 \times 10^{-9} \text{ to } 4 \times 10^{-7}$	$5 \times 10^{16} \text{ to } 8 \times 10^{14}$	Excitation of atoms, spark and arc lamps	Photo cells, Photographic film
X-rays	$1 \times 10^{-13} \text{ to } 3 \times 10^{-8}$	$3 \times 10^{21} \text{ to } 1 \times 10^{16}$	X-ray tubes or excitation of inner shell electron	Photographic film, Geiger tubes
Gamma rays	$0.6 \times 10^{-14} \text{ to } 1 \times 10^{-10}$	$5 \times 10^{22} \text{ to } 3 \times 10^{18}$	Nuclear origin	Photographic film, Ionization chamber

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ANS

$$\lambda_{\text{gamma ray}} < \lambda_{X\text{RAY}} < \lambda_{\text{visible}} < \lambda_{\text{microwave}}$$

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Q16: For a specific wavelength 670 nm of light coming from a galaxy moving with velocity  $v$ , the observed wavelength is 670.7 nm.

The value of  $v$  is:

- (A)  $3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
- (B)  $3 \times 10^{10} \text{ ms}^{-1}$
- (C)  $3.13 \times 10^5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
- (D)  $4.48 \times 10^5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

ANS-16

$$\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{v}{c}$$

→ DOPPLER'S EFFECT

$$v = \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} (c)$$

$$= \left( \frac{0.7}{670} \right) (3 \times 10^8)$$

$$= 3.13 \times 10^5 \text{ m/sec}$$

Q17: A metal surface is illuminated by a radiation of wavelength  $4500\text{\AA}$ . The ejected photo-electron enters a constant magnetic field of  $2\text{ mT}$  making an angle of  $90^\circ$  with the magnetic field. If it starts revolving in a circular path of radius  $2\text{ mm}$ , the work function of the metal is approximately:

- ✓ (A)  $1.36\text{ eV}$   
 (B)  $1.69\text{ eV}$   
 (C)  $2.78\text{ eV}$   
 (D)  $2.23\text{ eV}$

Ans-17 → when electron enters  $\perp$  to the magnetic field.

$$r = \frac{mv}{qB} \Rightarrow v = \frac{qBr}{m}$$

$$\frac{hc}{\lambda} = w_0 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\frac{hc}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{qBr}{m}\right)^2 = w_0$$

$$\frac{hc}{\lambda} - \frac{m}{2} \frac{q^2 B^2 r^2}{m^2} = w_0$$

$$\frac{hc}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2 B^2 r^2}{m} = w_0$$

$$\frac{6.6 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{4500 \times 10^{-10}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-19})^2 (2 \times 10^{-3})^2 (2 \times 10^{-3})^2}{9.1 \times 10^{-31}} = w_0$$

$$w_0 = 1.36\text{ eV}$$

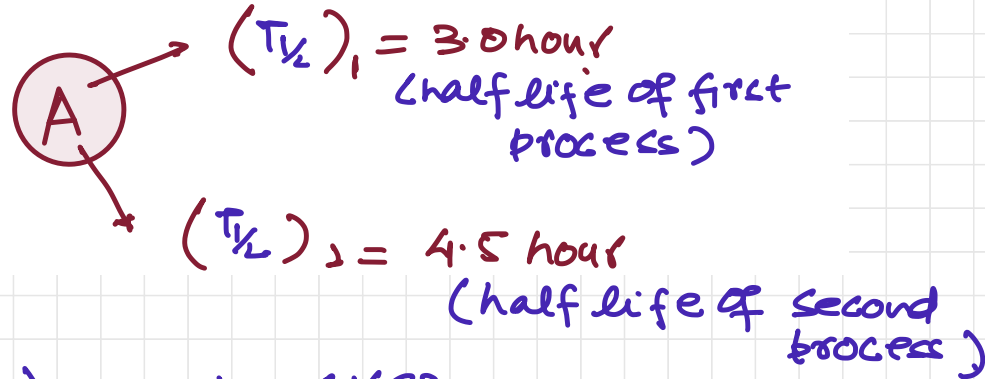
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Q18: A radioactive nucleus can decay by two different processes. Half-life for the first process is 3.0 hours while it is 4.5 hours for the second process. The effective half-life of the nucleus will be:

- (A) 3.75 hours
- (B) 0.56 hours
- (C) 0.26 hours
- (D) 1.80 hours



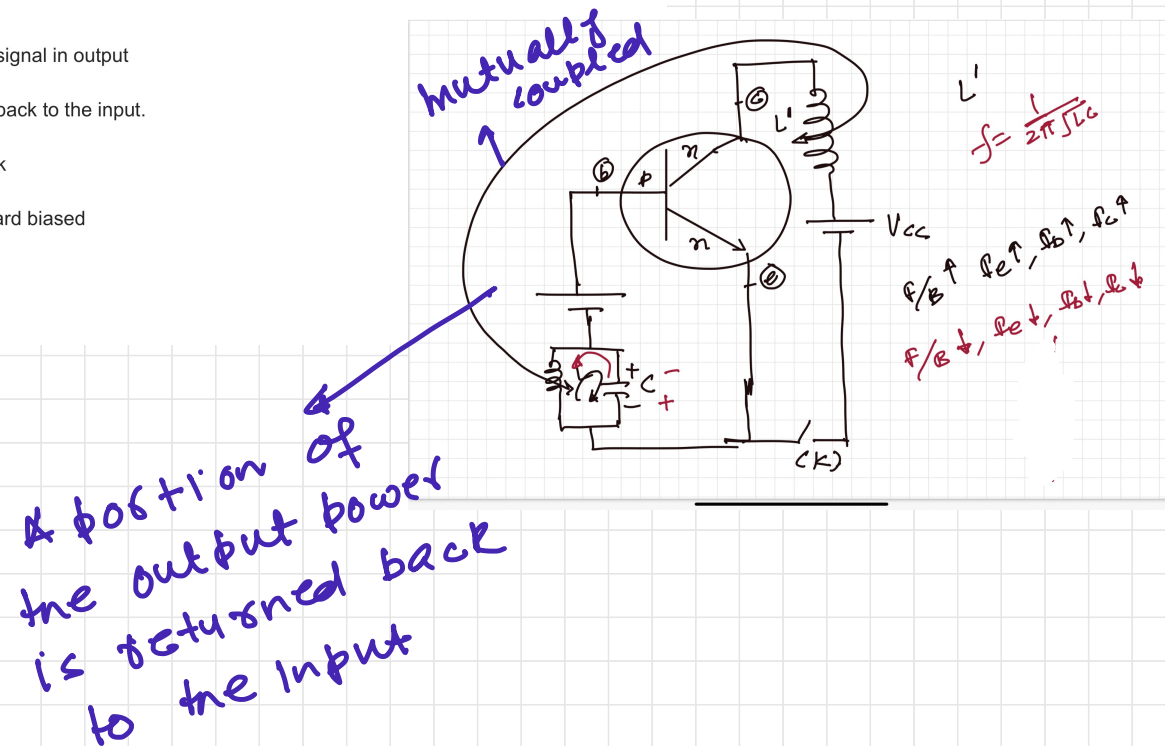
$$\lambda_{eq} = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \quad \lambda = \frac{0.693}{T_{1/2}}$$

$$\frac{0.693}{(T_{1/2})_{eq}} = \frac{0.693}{(T_{1/2})_1} + \frac{0.693}{(T_{1/2})_2}$$

$$(T_{1/2})_{eq} = \frac{(T_{1/2})_1 (T_{1/2})_2}{(T_{1/2})_1 + (T_{1/2})_2} = \frac{3 \times 4.5}{3 + 4.5} = \frac{9}{5} = 1.8 \text{ hour}$$

Q19: The positive feedback is required by an amplifier to act an oscillator. The feedback here means:

- (A) External input is necessary to sustain ac signal in output
- ✓ (B) A portion of the output power is returned back to the input.
- (C) Feedback can be achieved by LR network
- (D) The base-collector junction must be forward biased





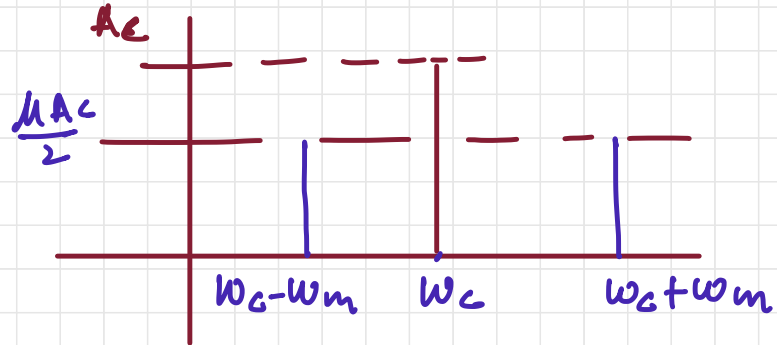
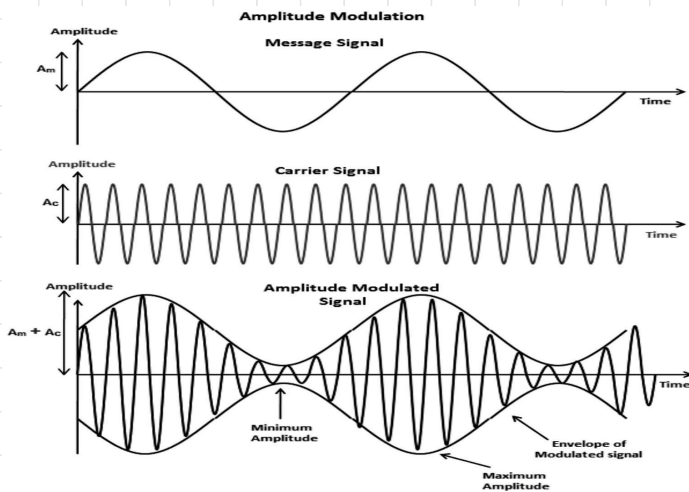
Q20: A sinusoidal wave  $y(t) = 40 \sin(10 \times 10^6 \pi t)$  is amplitude modulated by another sinusoidal wave  $x(t) = 20 \sin(1000 \pi t)$ . The amplitude of minimum frequency component of modulated signal is:

- (A) 0.5
- (B) 0.25
- (C) 20
- (D) 10

$$\mu = \frac{A_m}{A_c} = \frac{20}{40} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Modulated amplitude} = \frac{\mu A_c}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{40}{2} = 10$$



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Q21: A ball is projected vertically upward with an initial velocity of  $50\text{ms}^{-1}$  at  $t = 0\text{s}$ . At  $t = 2\text{s}$ , another ball is projected vertically upward with same velocity. At  $t = \underline{6}\text{s}$ , second ball will meet the first ball ( $g = 10\text{ms}^{-2}$ )

**6 sec**

(top)  
 $t = 5\text{ sec}$

what time this ball will come back.

$$s_y = u_y t + \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2$$

$$0 = 50(t) - \frac{1}{2} \times 10 t^2$$

$$t = 10\text{ sec}$$

FIRST BALL REACH

AT DISTANCE  $x$  IN

$t = 6\text{ sec}$

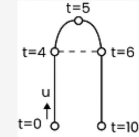
2ND BALL REACH AT

DISTANCE  $x$  IN  $4\text{ sec}$ .

Hence Answer is 6 sec

Solution:

$$u = 50$$



$$T = \frac{2 \times u}{g} = \frac{2 \times 50}{10} = \frac{100}{10} = 10$$

$$t_a = t_d = 5$$

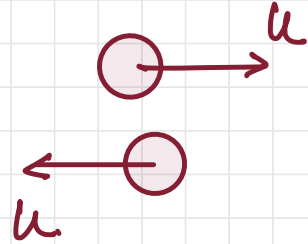
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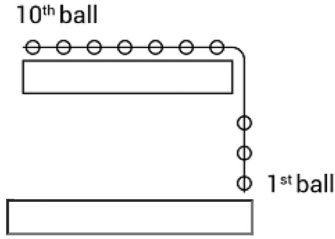
Q22: A batsman hits back a ball of mass  $0.4 \text{ kg}$  straight in the direction of the bowler without changing its initial speed of  $15 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . The impulse imparted to the ball is \_\_\_\_ Ns.

12 N sec

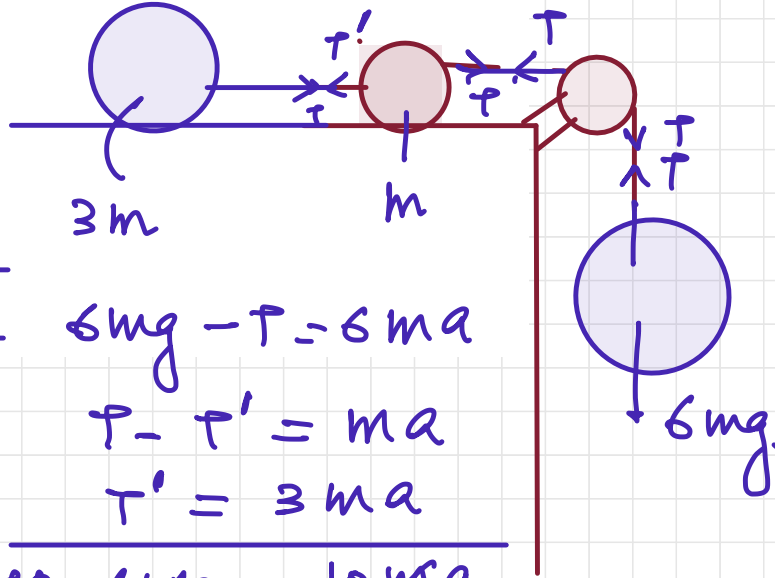


$$\begin{aligned} F \cdot \Delta t &= m (\Delta v) \\ F \cdot \Delta t &= m (u - (-u)) \\ F \cdot \Delta t &= 2mu \\ &= 2 \times 0.4 \times 15 \\ &= 12 \text{ N sec} \end{aligned}$$

Q23: A system to 10 balls each of mass 2 kg are connected via massless and un stretchable string. The system is allowed to slip over the edge of a smooth table as shown in figure. Tension on the string between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> ball is 36 N when 6<sup>th</sup> ball just leaves the table.



⇒  
REDRAW  
DIAGRAM



$$6mg - T = 6ma$$

$$T - T' = ma$$

$$T' = 3ma$$

$$\text{Add } 6mg = 10ma$$

$$a = \frac{6g}{10}$$

$$T' = 3m \left( \frac{6g}{10} \right)$$

$$= \frac{18}{10} mg = 18 \times 2$$

$$= 36 \text{ N}$$

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Q24: A geyser heats water flowing at a rate of 2.0 kg per minute from  $30^\circ\text{C}$  to  $70^\circ\text{C}$ . If geyser operates on a gas burner, the rate of combustion of fuel will be 42  $\text{g min}^{-1}$

[Heat of combustion =  $8 \times 10^3 \text{ J g}^{-1}$ , Specific heat of water =  $4.2 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ C}^{-1}$ ]

$$\boxed{42 \text{ gm/min}}$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = 2 \text{ kg/min}$$

$$\theta_1 = 30^\circ\text{C}, \quad \theta_2 = 70^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q = m \cdot s \cdot \Delta\theta$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = \left(\frac{dm}{dt}\right) (s) \Delta\theta$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = \left(\frac{2}{60}\right) (4.2) \times (40) \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$Q = mL$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{dm}{dt} (L) \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{60}\right) (4.2) (40) = \frac{dm}{dt} (L)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dm}{dt} &= \frac{2 \times 4.2 \times 40}{60 \times 8 \times 10^3} \\ &= 0.7 \text{ gm/min} \\ &= 42 \text{ gm/min} \end{aligned}$$

Q25: A heat engine operates with the cold reservoir at temperature 324K. The minimum temperature of the hot reservoir, if the heat engine takes 300 J heat from the hot reservoir and delivers 180 J heat to the cold reservoir per cycle, is \_\_\_\_ K.

540 K

$$T_2 = 324 \text{ K}$$

$$Q_1 = 300 \text{ J}$$

$$Q_2 = 180 \text{ J}$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{Q_1}{Q_2}$$

$$T_1 = \left( \frac{Q_1}{Q_2} \right) (T_2)$$

$$= \left( \frac{300}{180} \right) \times 324$$

$$= 540 \text{ K}$$

Rough  
work

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