

## SAMPLE PAPER - 4

### Class 12 - Physics

Time Allowed: 3 hours

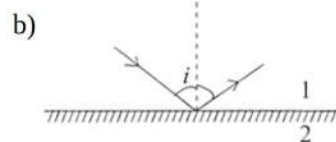
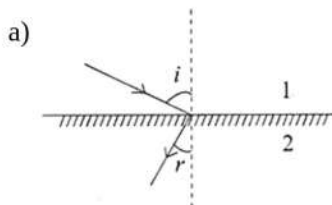
Maximum Marks: 70

#### General Instructions:

1. There are 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper has five sections: Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D and Section E. All the sections are compulsory.
3. Section A contains eighteen MCQ of 1 mark each, Section B contains seven questions of two marks each, Section C contains five questions of three marks each, section D contains three long questions of five marks each and Section E contains two case study based questions of 4 marks each.
4. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in section B, C, D and E. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
5. Use of calculators is not allowed.

#### Section A

1. Metallic solids are always opaque because: [1]
  - a) incident light is readily absorbed by the free electron in a metal
  - b) solids reflect the incident light
  - c) incident light is scattered by solid molecules
  - d) energy band traps the incident light
2. Pieces of aluminium (Al) and germanium (Ge) are cooled from  $T_1$  K to  $T_2$  K. The resistance of: [1]
  - a) aluminium decreases and that of germanium increases.
  - b) each of them increases.
  - c) aluminium increases and that of germanium decreases.
  - d) each of them decreases
3. There are certain materials developed in laboratories that have a negative refractive index. A ray incident from the air (medium 1) into such a medium (medium 2) shall follow a path given by: [1]



c)

d)







- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.                      b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.                      d) A is false but R is true.

17. **Assertion (A):** The electromagnetic waves are transverse in nature. [1]

**Reason (R):** These waves propagate in straight lines.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.                      b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.                      d) A is false but R is true.

18. **Assertion (A):** Susceptibility is defined as the ratio of the intensity of magnetisation I to magnetic intensity H. [1]

**Reason (R):** Greater the value of susceptibility, the smaller the value of the intensity of magnetisation I.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.                      b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.                      d) A is false but R is true.

### Section B

19. A semiconductor is known to have an electron concentration of  $8 \times 10^{13}$  per  $\text{cm}^3$  and a hole concentration of  $5 \times 10^{12}$  per  $\text{cm}^3$ , [2]

- Is the semiconductor n-type or p-type?
- What is the resistivity of the sample if the electron mobility is  $23,000 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{Vs}$  and hole mobility is  $100 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{Vs}$ ?

20. The wavelength of  $H_{\alpha}$  - line of the Balmer series is  $6553 \text{ \AA}$ . Calculate the value of Rydberg constant. [2]

21. Find the wavelength of electromagnetic waves of frequency  $5 \times 10^{19} \text{ Hz}$  in free space. Give its two applications. [2]

OR

Show that the average value of radiant flux density **S** over a single period **T** is given by  $S = \frac{1}{2c\mu_0} E_0^2$

22. In a centre tap full wave rectifier, the load resistance  $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ . Each diode has a forward bias dynamic resistance of  $10\Omega$ . The voltage across half the secondary winding is  $220 \sin 314t$ . Find [2]

- the peak value of current
- the dc value of current and
- the rms value of current

23. A hollow metal sphere is charged with  $0.4 \mu\text{C}$  of charge and has a radius of  $0.1 \text{ m}$ . Find the potential [2]

- at the surface
- inside the sphere
- at a distance of  $0.6 \text{ m}$  from the centre. The sphere is placed in air.

OR

Calculate the electric potential at the centre of a square of side  $\sqrt{2} \text{ m}$ , having charges  $100 \mu\text{C}$ ,  $-50 \mu\text{C}$ ,  $20 \mu\text{C}$ , and  $-60 \mu\text{C}$  at the four corners of the square.

24. In Davisson and Germer experiment, state the observations which led to (i) show the wave nature of electrons, [2] and (ii) confirm the de-Broglie relation.

25. Calculate the binding energy per nucleon of  ${}_{26}^{56}\text{Fe}$  nucleus. Given that [2] mass of  ${}_{26}^{56}\text{Fe} = 55.934939 \text{ amu}$

mass of a neutron = 1.008665 amu

mass of a proton = 1.007825 amu

### Section C

26. The radius of the innermost electron orbit of a hydrogen atom is  $5.3 \times 10^{-11}$  m. What are the radii of the  $n = 2$  and  $n = 3$  orbits? [3]
27. Monochromatic light of wavelength  $\lambda$  is incident normally on a narrow slit of width 'a' to produce a diffraction pattern on the screen placed at a distance D from the slit. With the help of a relevant diagram, deduce the conditions for maxima and minima on the screen. Use these conditions to show that the angular width of central maxima is twice the angular width of secondary maxima. [3]
28. The current through two inductors of self inductance 15 mH and 25 mH is increasing with time at the same rate. [3]  
Draw graphs showing the variation of the
- emf induced with the rate of change of current
  - energy stored in each inductor with the current flowing through it.

Compare the energy stored in the coils, if the powers dissipated in the coils are same.

OR

- A metallic rod of length  $l$  is moved perpendicular to its length with velocity  $v$  in a magnetic field  $B$  acting perpendicular to the plane in which rod moves. Derive the expression for the induced emf.
  - A wheel with 15 metallic spokes each 60 cm long, is rotated at 360 rev/min in a plane normal to the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field. The angle of dip at that place is  $60^\circ$ . If the emf induced between the rim of the wheel and the axle is 400 mV, calculate the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field at the place. How will the induced emf change, if the number of spokes is increased?
29. [3]
- It is necessary to use satellites for long distance TV transmissions. Why?
  - If the earth did not have an atmosphere, would its average surface temperature be higher or lower than what it is now?
  - Some scientists have predicted that a global nuclear war on the earth would be followed by a severe 'nuclear winter' with a devastating effect on life on earth. What might be the basis of this prediction?

OR

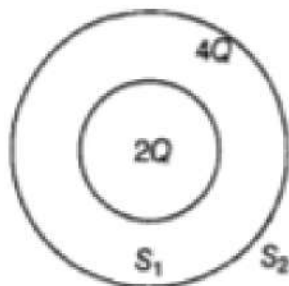
Consider a plane wavefront of electromagnetic fields travelling with a speed  $c$  in the right (say +Z) direction, it is given that  $\vec{E}$  and  $\vec{B}$  are transverse to each other and uniform throughout the left of the wavefront and zero on the right of the wavefront.

- Use Faraday's law to show that  $E = cB$ .
  - Use Ampere's law (with displacement current included) to show that  $c = 1/\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}$
30. [3]
- Draw diagrams to depict the behaviour of magnetic field lines near a bar of:
    - copper
    - aluminium
    - mercury, Cooled to a very low temperature (4.2 K)
  - The vertical component of the earth's magnetic field at a given place is  $\sqrt{3}$  times its horizontal component. If total intensity of earth's magnetic field at the place is 0.4 G, find the values of:
    - angle of dip
    - the horizontal component of earth's magnetic field.



### Section D

31. a. Deduce the expression for the torque acting on a dipole of dipole moment  $p$  in the presence of uniform electric field  $E$ . [5]
- b. Consider two hollow concentric spheres  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  enclosing charges  $2Q$  and  $4Q$  respectively as shown in the figure.
- Find out the ratio of the electric flux through them.
  - How will the electric flux through the sphere  $S_1$  changes, if a medium of dielectric constant  $\epsilon_r$  is introduced in the space inside  $S_1$  in place of air? Deduce the necessary expression?

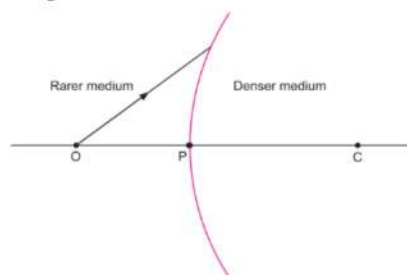


OR

- Derive the expression for the electric field at a point on the equatorial line of an electric dipole,
  - Depict the orientation of the dipole in
    - stable,
    - unstable equilibrium in a uniform electric field.
32. a. Draw a labelled ray diagram of an astronomical telescope to show the image formation of a distant object. [5]  
Write the main considerations required in selecting the objective and eyepiece lenses in order to have large magnifying power and high resolution of the telescope.
- b. A compound microscope has an objective of focal length 1.25 cm and eyepiece of focal length 5 cm. A small object is kept at 2.5 cm from the objective. If the final image formed is at infinity, find the distance between the objective and the eyepiece.

OR

A spherical surface of radius of curvature  $R$ , separates a rarer and a denser medium as shown in the figure.

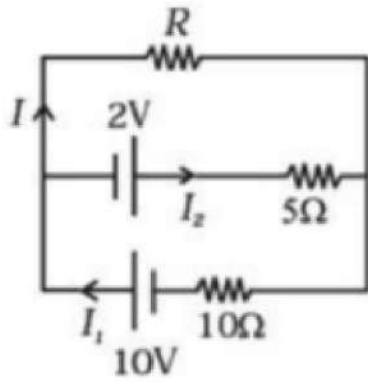


Complete the path of an incident ray of light, showing the formation of a real image. Hence derive the relation connecting object distance  $u$ , image distance  $v$ , radius of curvature  $R$ , and the refractive indices  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  of the two media.

Briefly explain, how the focal length of a convex lens changes, with an increase in wavelength of the incident light.

33. Two cells of voltage 10V and 2V and internal resistances  $10\Omega$  and  $5\Omega$  respectively, are connected in parallel [5]  
with the positive end of 10V battery connected to negative pole of 2V battery (Fig). Find the effective voltage

and effective resistance of the combination.



### Section E

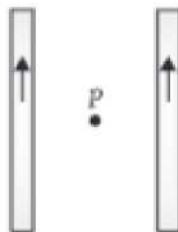
34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[4]

A magnetic field can be produced by moving, charges or electric currents. The basic equation governing the magnetic field due to a current distribution is the Biot-Savart law. Finding the magnetic field resulting from a current distribution involves the vector product, and is inherently a calculus problem when the distance from the current to the field point is continuously changing. According to this law, the magnetic field at a point due to a current element of length  $d\vec{l}$  carrying current  $I$ , at a distance  $r$  from the element is  $d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I(d\vec{l} \times \vec{r})}{r^3}$ .

Biot-Savart law has certain similarities as well as differences with Columb's law for electrostatic field e.g., there is an angle dependence in Biot-Savart law which is not present in the electrostatic case.

- (i) What is the direction of magnetic field  $d\vec{B}$  at a distance  $r$  due to a current element  $I dl$  when current  $I$  passes through a long conductor ?
- (ii) What happens to the magnetic field due to a current carrying wire if the distance of the point from the current carrying wire is reduced to half?
- (iii) Two long straight wires are set parallel to each other. Each carries a current  $i$  in the same direction and the separation between them is  $2r$ . What will be the intensity of the magnetic field midway between them?



OR

A long straight wire carries a current along the z-axis. What will be the magnetic field along the Z axis.

35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

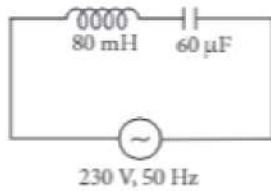
[4]

The power averaged over one full cycle of a.c. is known as average power. It is also known as true power.

$$P_{av} = V_{rms} I_{rms} \cos \phi = \frac{V_0 I_0}{2} \cos \phi$$

Root mean square or simply rms watts refer to continuous power. A circuit containing a 80 mH inductor and a

$60 \mu\text{F}$  capacitor in series is connected to a 230 V, 50 Hz supply. The resistance of the circuit is negligible.



- (i) What will be the value of the current amplitude?
- (ii) What will be the rms value of current?
- (iii) What will be the average power transferred to the inductor?

**OR**

What will be the average power transferred to the capacitor?



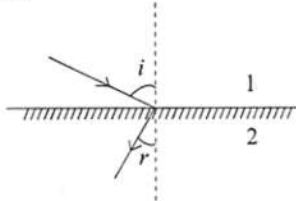
## Solution

### SAMPLE PAPER - 4

#### Class 12 - Physics

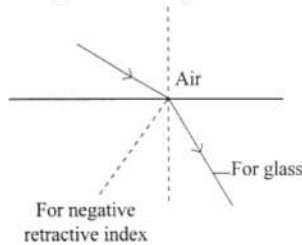
##### Section A

- (a) incident light is readily absorbed by the free electron in a metal  
**Explanation:** incident light is readily absorbed by the free electron in a metal
- (a) aluminium decreases and that of germanium increases.  
**Explanation:** aluminium decreases and that of germanium increases.
- (a)



##### **Explanation:**

The negative refractive index materials are those in which incident rays from Air (medium) to them refract or bezels differently or opposite and symmetric to normal to that of positive refractive index medium.



- (c) decreases  
**Explanation:** In forward biasing, the width of the potential barrier decreases.
- (d) -3  
**Explanation:** -3
- (b) B  
**Explanation:**  $B_R = B_1 - B_2 = 2B - B = B$
- (c) relative position and orientation of the two coils  
**Explanation:** The mutual inductance of a pair of coils depends upon the relative position and orientation of the two coils.
- (a) the first line of Lyman series, the third line of Balmer series and series limit line of Paschen series  
**Explanation:** A corresponds to the first line of the Lyman series, B represents the third line of the Balmer series and C represents a series limit line of the Paschen series.
- (c) 16 : 1  
**Explanation:** add explanation here
- (b) direction from negative charge to positive charge  
**Explanation:** The torque acting on a dipole in a uniform external field  $\vec{E}$  is  $\vec{\tau} = \vec{P} \times \vec{E}$  or  $PE \sin \theta$  and its direction is perpendicular to E and also P ( $P = q2x$ , where  $2x$  is the distance between the positive and negative charges).
- (c) Diffusion of carriers  
**Explanation:** Diffusion of carriers
- (d) act as a convex lens irrespective of the side on which the object lies  
**Explanation:**  
The relation between focal length  $f$ , the refractive index of the given material  $\mu$ ,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  is known as lens maker's formula and it is  $\frac{1}{f} = (\mu - 1) \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$   
 $R_1 = \infty, R_2 = -R$

$$f = \frac{R}{(\mu-1)}$$



Here,  $R = 20 \text{ cm}$ ,  $\mu = 1.5$ . On substituting the values, we get

$$f = \frac{R}{\mu-1} = \frac{20}{1.5-1} = 40 \text{ cm}$$

As  $f > 0$  means converging nature. Therefore, the lens act as a convex lens irrespective of the side on which the object lies.

13. (c) colour changes to red and also intensity gets reduced

**Explanation:** As batteries wear out, temperature of filament of flash light attains lesser value, therefore intensity of radiation reduces. Also dominating wavelength ( $\lambda_m$ ) in spectrum, which is the red colour, increases.

14. (c)  $\frac{b}{a}$

**Explanation:** Let  $a$  be the radius of a sphere A,  $Q_A$  be the charge on the sphere, and  $C_A$  be the capacitance of the sphere.

Let  $b$  be the radius of a sphere B,  $Q_B$  be the charge on the sphere, and  $C_B$  be the capacitance of the sphere. Since the two spheres are connected with a wire, their potential ( $V$ ) will become equal.

Let  $E_A$  be the electric field of sphere A and  $E_B$  be the electric field of sphere B. Therefore, their ratio,

$$\frac{E_A}{E_B} = \frac{Q_A}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \times a^2} \times \frac{b^2 \times 4\pi\epsilon_0}{Q_B}$$

$$\frac{E_A}{E_B} = \frac{Q_A}{Q_B} \times \frac{b^2}{a^2} \dots (i)$$

$$\text{However, } \frac{Q_A}{Q_B} = \frac{C_A V}{C_B V}$$

$$\text{And } \frac{C_A}{C_B} = \frac{a}{b} \dots (ii)$$

Putting the value of (ii) in (i), we obtain

$$\therefore \frac{E_A}{E_B} = \frac{a}{b} \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{b}{a}$$

Therefore, the ratio of electric fields at the surface is  $\frac{a}{b}$ .

A sharp and pointed end can be treated as a sphere of very small radius and a flat portion behaves as a sphere of much larger radius. Therefore, charge density on sharp and pointed ends of the conductor is much higher than on its flatter portions.

15. (a) all of these

**Explanation:** Interference occurs in all types of waves.

16. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

**Explanation:** Nuclei having mass number around 60 have maximum binding energy per nucleon ( $\approx 8.7 \text{ MeV}$ ), so, they are most stable.

17. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

**Explanation:** The electromagnetic waves consist of sinusoidally time varying electric and magnetic fields acting at right angles to each other as well as at right angles to the direction of propagation of waves i.e., electromagnetic waves are transverse in nature.

18. (c) A is true but R is false.

$$\text{Explanation: } \chi_m = \frac{I}{H}$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi_m \propto I$$

### Section B

19. Here  $n_e = 8 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $n_h = 5 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $\mu_e = 23,000 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ,  $\mu_h = 100 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$

i. As  $n_e > n_h$ , the semiconductor must be n-type.

ii. Resistivity,

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{1}{e(n_e \mu_e + n_h \mu_h)} \\ &= \frac{1}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} (8 \times 10^{13} \times 23 \times 10^3 + 5 \times 10^{12} \times 10^2)} \Omega \text{ cm} \\ &= \frac{1}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} (184 \times 10^{16} + 5 \times 10^{14})} \Omega \text{ cm} \\ &= \frac{1}{1.6 \times 10^{-5} \times 18405} \Omega \text{ cm} = 3.395 \Omega \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$20. \bar{v} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left[ \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right]$$

For  $H_{\alpha}$  line,  $n = 3$  and  $\lambda = 6553 \text{ \AA}$ , therefore,

$$\frac{1}{6553 \times 10^{-10}} = R \left[ \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} \right] = \frac{5}{36} R$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{36 \times 10^{10}}{5 \times 6553} = 10980000 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

21. Here it is given that,  $\nu = 5 \times 10^{19} \text{ Hz}$

Now, we know that the wavelength is given by:

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{5 \times 10^{19}} = 6 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$$

This wavelength corresponds to either gamma rays or X-rays. These are used:

- i. For causing certain nuclear reactions, and
- ii. For treatment of cancer

OR

Radiant flux density

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) = c^2 \epsilon_0 (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) \left[ \because c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} \right]$$

Let electromagnetic waves be propagating along x-axis. If electric field vector of electromagnetic wave be along y-axis, then magnetic field vector be along z-axis. Therefore,

$$E = E_0 \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\text{and } B = B_0 \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

$$E \times B = (E_0 \times B_0) \cos^2(kx - \omega t)$$

$$S = c^2 \epsilon_0 (E \times B)$$

$$= c^2 \epsilon_0 (E_0 \times B_0) \cos^2(kx - \omega t)$$

Average value of the magnitude of radiant flux density over complete cycle is

$$S_{av} = c^2 \epsilon_0 |E_0 \times B_0| \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \cos^2(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{av} = c^2 \epsilon_0 E_0 B_0 \times \frac{1}{T} \times \frac{T}{2}$$

$$\text{As } \left[ \int_0^T \cos^2(kx - \omega t) dt = \frac{T}{2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{av} = \frac{c^2}{2} \epsilon_0 E_0 \left( \frac{E_0}{c} \right) \left[ \text{As } c = \frac{E_0}{B_0} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{av} = \frac{c}{2} \epsilon_0 E_0^2$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} \text{ or } \epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{c^2 \mu_0} \text{ hence average value of radiant flux density } S \text{ over a single period } T \text{ is given by :-}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{av} = \frac{E_0^2}{2\mu_0 c}. \text{ Hence proved.}$$

22. The voltage across half the secondary winding is  $V = 200 \sin 314t$

i. Peak value of voltage,  $V_0 = 220 \text{ V}$

$\therefore$  Peak value of current is

$$I_0 = \frac{V_0}{r_d + R_L} = \frac{220}{10 + 1000} = 0.2178 \text{ A} = 217.8 \text{ mA}$$

ii. d.c. value of current,

$$I_{dc} = \frac{2I_0}{\pi} = 2 \times 0.637 \times 217.8 = 138.66 \text{ mA}$$

iii. rms value of current is

$$I_{rms} = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707 \times 217.8 = 154 \text{ mA}$$

23. i. Potential at the surface,

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q}{r} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-7} \times 9 \times 10^9}{0.1}$$

$$= 36000 \text{ V} = 36 \text{ kV}$$

ii. Potential inside a hollow conductor is the same as on its surface.

iii. When  $r = 0.6 \text{ m}$ ,

$$V = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 4 \times 10^{-7}}{0.6} = 6000 \text{ V} = 6 \text{ kV}$$

OR



Diagonal of the square

$$= \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = 2 \text{ m}$$

Distance of each charge from the centre of the square is

$$r = \text{Half diagonal} = 1 \text{ m}$$

∴ Potential at the centre of the square is

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{q_1}{r} + \frac{q_2}{r} + \frac{q_3}{r} + \frac{q_4}{r} \right]$$

$$V = 9 \times 10^9 \left[ \frac{100 \times 10^{-6}}{1} - \frac{50 \times 10^{-6}}{1} + \frac{20 \times 10^{-6}}{1} - \frac{60 \times 10^{-6}}{1} \right]$$

$$= 9 \times 10^9 \times 10^{-6} \times 10 = 9 \times 10^4 \text{ V.}$$

24. i. Intensity of scattered electrons depends on the scattering angle  $\phi$  and always shows a bump for  $\phi = 50^\circ$ .

ii. de-Broglie wavelength determined from the experiment agrees with the value determined from the relation,  $\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{1227}{\sqrt{V}}$  nm.

25. Given: Mass of proton = 1.007825 amu

Mass of neutron = 1.008665 amu

Mass of Fe = 55.934932 amu

Mass of 26 protons =  $26 \times 1.007825 \text{ amu} = 26.20345$

Number of neutrons =  $56 - 26 = 30$ , Mass of neutron =  $30 \times 1.008665 \text{ amu}$

= 30.25995

Total mass of 56 nucleons = 56.4634

Mass defect of  $\text{Fe}_{23}^{56}$  = 55.934932 amu Mass of defect,  $\Delta m = 56.4634 - 55.934932 = 0.528468 \text{ amu}$

Total binding energy =  $\Delta m \times 931.5 \text{ MeV}$

=  $0.528468 \times 931.5$

= 492.267942 MeV

BE per nucleon =  $\frac{492.267942}{56} = 8.790 \text{ MeV}$

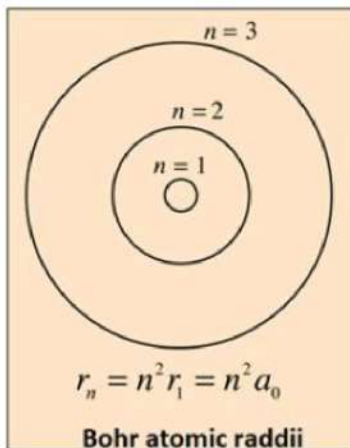
### Section C

26. Given, the radius of the innermost orbit,  $r_1 = 5.3 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$

Then, let  $r_2$  be the radius of an orbit at  $n = 2$ .

Then,  $r_2 = (n)^2 r_1$

As shown in the diagram:



$$\Rightarrow r_2 = 2^2 \times 5.3 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_2 = 2.12 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

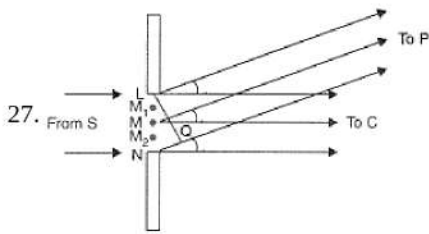
For  $n = 3$ , we can write the corresponding electron radius as:

$$\Rightarrow r_3 = (n)^2 r_1$$

$$\Rightarrow r_3 = 3^2 \times 5.3 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_3 = 4.77 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

Hence, the radii of an electron for  $n = 2$  and  $n = 3$  orbits are  $2.12 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$  and  $4.77 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$



According to the figure, the path difference is given by,

$$NP - LP = NQ$$

$$= a \sin \theta \cong a\theta$$

$$\text{as } \theta \ll 1$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \theta$$

By dividing the slit into an appropriate number of parts, we find the point P for which

i.  $\theta = \frac{n\lambda}{a}$  are points of minima.

ii.  $\theta = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\lambda}{a}$  are points of maxima

The angular width of central maxima,

$$\theta = \theta_1 - \theta_{-1} = \frac{\lambda}{a} - \left(-\frac{\lambda}{a}\right)$$

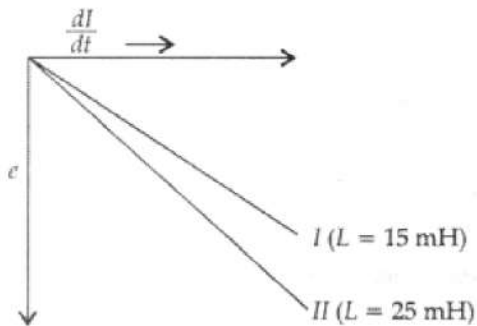
$$\theta_2 = \frac{2\lambda}{a}$$

The angular width of the secondary maxima =  $\theta_2 - \theta_1$

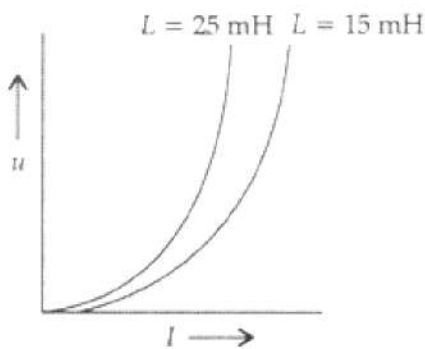
$$= \frac{2\lambda}{a} - \frac{\lambda}{a} = \frac{\lambda}{a}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Angular width of central maxima}$$

28. i.



ii.



$$\frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}L_1 i_1^2}{\frac{1}{2}L_2 i_2^2}$$

But  $\varepsilon_1 i_1 = \varepsilon_2 i_2$  ... (power dissipated is same)

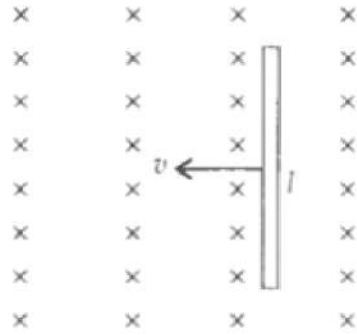
$$\therefore \frac{i_1}{i_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1} = \frac{L_2}{L_1} \dots (\because \frac{dI}{dt} \text{ is same and } \varepsilon = -L \frac{dI}{dt})$$

$$\therefore \frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{L_1}{L_2} \left(\frac{L_2}{L_1}\right)^2 \text{ thus the ratio of these energies is given by:-}$$

$$\frac{L_2}{L_1} = \frac{25}{15} = 1.67$$

OR

i.



$$\begin{aligned}\phi_B &= Blx \\ \varepsilon &= \frac{-d\phi_B}{dt} \\ &= -Bl \frac{dx}{dt} \\ &= Blv\end{aligned}$$

ii.  $\omega = 360 \times \frac{2\pi}{60} = 12\pi$  rad/s thus , emf induced is given by:-

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} B_H l^2 \omega$$

$$\therefore 400 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{1}{2} \times B_H \times (60 \times 10^{-2})^2 \times 12\pi$$

$$\therefore \text{thus the horizontal component of magnetic field } B_H = \frac{5}{27\pi} = 0.06 \text{ T}$$

No change in emf if no. of spokes is increased.

29. i. TV waves have frequency range 47 MHz-940 MHz. These frequencies are not reflected by the ionosphere. As space wave, they can cover a distance of 50-60 km only. Therefore, for long distance TV transmission, we make use of satellites which reflect the TV signal back towards the earth.
- ii. If the earth did not have an atmosphere, then its average surface temperature will be lesser than what it is now because in that case, the greenhouse effect will be absent.
- iii. The prediction is based on the assumption that the large dust clouds produced by global nuclear war would perhaps cover substantial part by the global nuclear war would perhaps cover a substantial part of the sky and solar radiations will not be able to reach the earth. It may cause a severe winter on the earth with a devastating effect on life on earth.

OR

Let  $\vec{E}$  be in the X-direction and  $\vec{B}$  in the Y-direction.

- a. Consider the rectangular loop in the XZ plane with one side of length l parallel to  $\vec{E}$ . At the instant under consideration, the rectangle is partially on left and partially on the right of the wavefront.

Rate of change of magnetic flux = Blc

The line integral of  $\vec{E} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = El$

From Faraday's laws of electromagnetic induction

$$\therefore El = Blc \text{ or } E = Bc \dots(i)$$

- b. Consider a similar rectangle in the YZ plane.

Rate of change of electric flux = Elc

The line integral of  $\vec{B}$  is BI

From Ampere's law,

$$\text{or } Bl = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 Elc \text{ or } B = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 Ec \text{ or } B = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 c (Bc) \text{ [from (i)]}$$

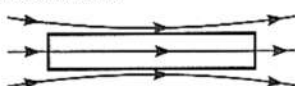
$$\text{or } c^2 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \text{ or } c = 1/\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}$$

30. i. Copper is diamagnetic, aluminium paramagnetic and mercury is perfect diamagnetic at 4.2 K.

a. Copper

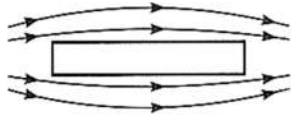


b. Aluminium





c. Mercury at 4.2 K



ii.  $B_V = \sqrt{3}B_H$ ,  $B = 0.4 \text{ G}$

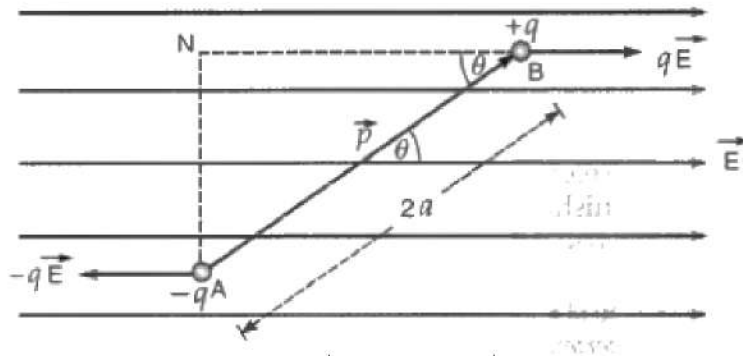
i.  $\tan \delta = \frac{B_V}{B_H} = \sqrt{3}$

$\therefore$  Angle of dip,  $\delta = 60^\circ$

ii.  $B_H = B \cos \delta = 0.4 \text{ G} \times \cos 60^\circ = 0.4 \times 0.5 = 0.2 \text{ G}$

### Section D

31. a. Consider an electric dipole consisting of charges  $-q$  and  $+q$  and of length  $2a$  placed in a uniform electric field  $\vec{E}$  making an angle  $\theta$  with the direction of the field as shown in Fig.



Force on charge  $-q$  at A =  $-q\vec{E}$  (opposite to  $\vec{E}$ )

and force on charge  $+q$  at B =  $q\vec{E}$  (along  $\vec{E}$ )

Thus, electric dipole is under the action of two equal and unlike parallel forces, which give rise to a torque on the dipole. The magnitude of the torque is given by

$\tau = \text{either force} \times \text{perpendicular distance between the two forces}$

$$= qE(AN) = qE(2a \sin \theta) = q(2a)E \sin \theta$$

$$\text{or } \tau = pE \sin \theta$$

Here,  $p = q(2a)$  is electric dipole moment of the electric dipole.

The torque on the dipole tends to align it along the direction of the electric field.

Since electric dipole moment vector  $\vec{p}$  is a vector from the charge  $-q$  to  $+q$ , the above equation may be expressed as

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$$

- b. i. Charge enclosed by sphere  $S_1 = 2Q$

Charge enclosed by sphere  $S_2 = 2Q + 4Q = 6Q$

Now, using gauss law, electric flux enclosed by sphere  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  is given by

$$\phi_1 = \frac{2Q}{\epsilon_0} \text{ and } \phi_2 = \frac{6Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

Ratio of electric flux is,

$$\frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} = \frac{\frac{2Q}{\epsilon_0}}{\frac{6Q}{\epsilon_0}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

- ii. If a medium of dielectric constant ' $\epsilon_r$ ' is introduced in the space inside  $S_1$  in place of air, electric flux becomes

$$\phi'_1 = \frac{\phi_1}{\epsilon_r}$$

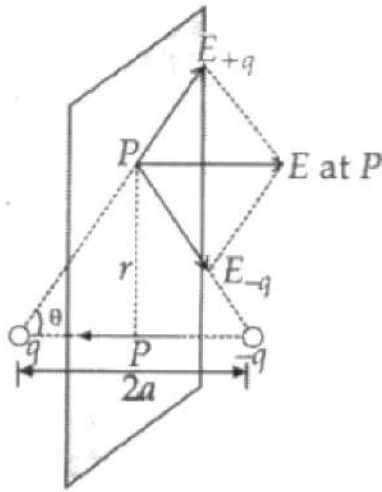
Therefore,

$$\phi'_1 < \phi_1$$

That is, electric flux decreases.

OR

i. The derivation of expression of the electric field on the equatorial line of the electric dipole can be explained as follows:



Let the point 'P' be at a distance V from the midpoint of the dipole.

$$|E_{+q}| = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0(r^2+a^2)}$$

$$|E_{-q}| = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0(r^2+a^2)}$$

Both are equal and their directions are as shown in the figure, hence the net electric field

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E} &= [- (E_{+q} + E_{-q}) \cos\theta] \hat{p} \\ &= - \frac{2qa}{4\pi\epsilon_0(r^2+a^2)^{3/2}} \end{aligned}$$

The electric field  $= p/4\pi\epsilon_0(r^2+a^2)^{3/2}$

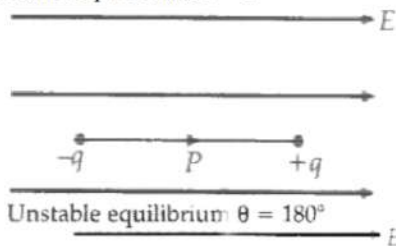
If the dipole is short then  $2a \ll r$

Hence electric field  $= p/4\pi\epsilon_0(r^3)$

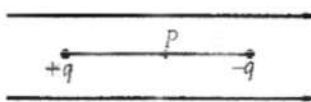
where p is the dipole moment.

ii.

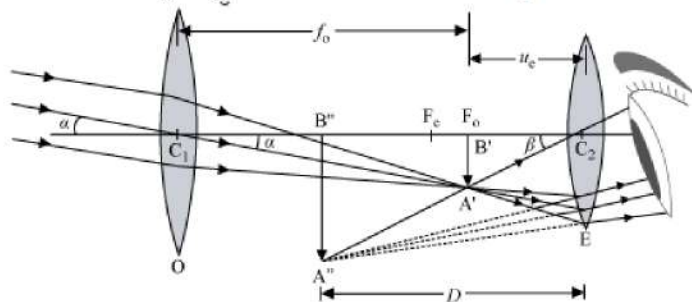
a. Stable equilibrium  $\theta = 0$



b.



32. a. Consider the ray diagram of Astronomical telescope.



When the final image is formed at the least distance of distinct vision,

$$\text{Magnifying power, } M = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$$

Since  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are small, we have:

$$\therefore M = \frac{\tan\beta}{\tan\alpha} \dots(i)$$

$$\text{In } \Delta A'B'C_2, \tan\beta = \frac{A'B'}{C_2B'}$$

$$\text{In } \Delta A'B'C_1, \tan\alpha = \frac{A'B'}{C_1B'}$$

From equation (i), we get:

$$M = \frac{A'B'}{C_2B'} \times \frac{C_1B'}{A'B'}$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \frac{C_1B'}{C_2B'}$$

Here,  $C_1B' = +f_0$

$$\Rightarrow C_2B' = -u_e$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \frac{f_0}{-u_e} \dots(ii)$$

Using the lens equation  $\left(\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}\right)$  for the eyepieces, we get,

$$\frac{1}{-D} - \frac{1}{-u_e} = \frac{1}{f_e}$$

$$-\frac{1}{D} + \frac{1}{u_e} = \frac{1}{f_e}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{u_e} = \frac{1}{f_e} + \frac{1}{D}$$

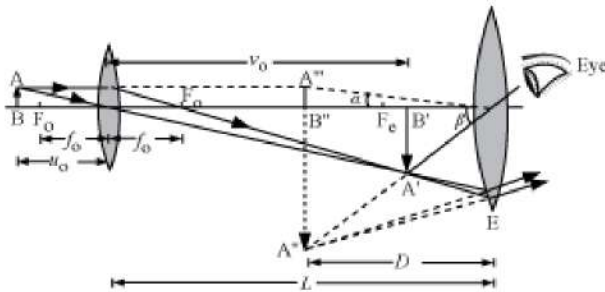
$$\Rightarrow \frac{f_0}{u_e} = \frac{f_0}{f_e} \left(1 + \frac{f_e}{D}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-f_0}{u_e} = \frac{-f_0}{f_e} \left(1 + \frac{f_e}{D}\right)$$

$$\text{or } M = -\frac{f_0}{f_e} \left(1 + \frac{f_e}{D}\right)$$

In order to have a large magnifying power and high resolution of the telescope, its objective lens should have a short length.

b.



Distance between the objective and the eyepiece,  $L = v_0 + |u_e|$

To find  $v_0$ , we have:

$$u_0 = -2.5 \text{ cm and } f_0 = 1.25 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Now, } -\frac{1}{u_0} + \frac{1}{v_0} = \frac{1}{f_0}$$

$$\text{or } v_0 = 2.5 \text{ cm}$$

To find  $u_e$ , we have:

$$v_e = \infty \text{ and } f_e = 5 \text{ cm}$$

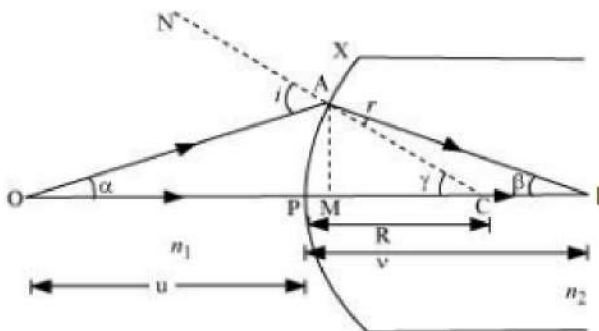
Calculating using the same formula as above, we get:

$$u_e = -5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore L = 2.5 + 5 = 7.5 \text{ cm}$$

OR

The complete path is shown in the figure.



Let a spherical refracting surface  $XY$  separate a rarer medium of refractive index  $n_1$  from a denser medium of refractive index  $n_2$ .

Let  $P$  be the pole,  $C$  be the centre and  $R = PC$  be the radius of curvature of this surface.

Consider a point object  $O$  lying on the principal axis of the surface.

Let  $\angle AOM = \alpha$ ,  $\angle AIM = \beta$ ,  $\angle ACM = \gamma$

As external angle of a triangle is equal to sum of internal opposite angles, therefore, in  $\Delta IAC$ ,



$$r + \beta = \gamma$$

$$r = \gamma - \beta \dots(i)$$

Similarly, in  $\Delta OAC$ ,  $i = \alpha + \gamma \dots(ii)$

According to Snell's law,

$$\frac{n_2}{n_1} = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{i}{r} \dots(ii) \quad (\because \text{angles are small})$$

$$\therefore n_1 i = n_2 r$$

Using (i) and (ii), we obtain

$$n_1(\alpha + \gamma) = n_2(\gamma - \beta)$$

As angles  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  are small, and applying trigonometric functions, we obtain

$$\therefore n_1 \left( \frac{AM}{MO} + \frac{AM}{MC} \right) = n_2 \left( \frac{AM}{MC} - \frac{AM}{MI} \right) \dots(iii)$$

As aperture of the spherical surface is small, M is close to P. Therefore,  $MO \approx PO$ ,  $MI \approx PI$ ,  $MC \approx PC$

From (iii),

$$n_1 \left( \frac{1}{PO} + \frac{1}{PC} \right) = n_2 \left( \frac{1}{PC} - \frac{1}{PI} \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{n_1}{PO} + \frac{n_2}{PI} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{PC}$$

Using new Cartesian sign conventions, we put

$$PO = -u, PI = +v, PC = R$$

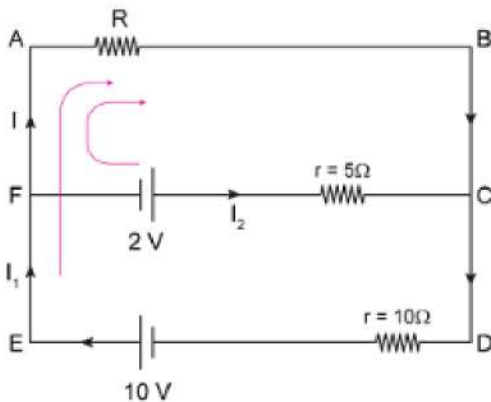
$$\frac{n_1}{-u} + \frac{n_2}{v} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{R}$$

This is the required relation.

Now,  $f \propto \frac{1}{\mu - 1}$  (from lens maker formula)

As a wavelength of incident light increases,  $\mu$  decreases. Hence, the focal length  $f$  increases.

33. as we know,



$$I_1 = I + I_2 \dots\dots(1)$$

Apply Kirchoff's loop rule on loop ABDEA and loop FBACF

$$10 = I R + 10 I_1 \dots\dots(2)$$

$$2 = 5 I_2 - I R \dots\dots(3)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = 5(I_1 - I) - I R \text{ [using 1]} \dots\dots(4)$$

multiply (4) by 2, we get

$$4 = 10 I_1 - 10 I - 2 I R \dots\dots(5)$$

Subtract (5) from (2), we get

$$\Rightarrow 6 = 3 I R + 10 I$$

$$3 I R + 10 I = 6$$

$$I(3 R + 10) = 2 \times 3$$

$$\frac{I(3R+10)}{3} = 2$$

$$2 = I \left( R + \frac{10}{3} \right) \dots\dots(6)$$

Let the effective potential difference due to both batteries is  $V_{eq}$ . It will be across resistance  $R$ . So

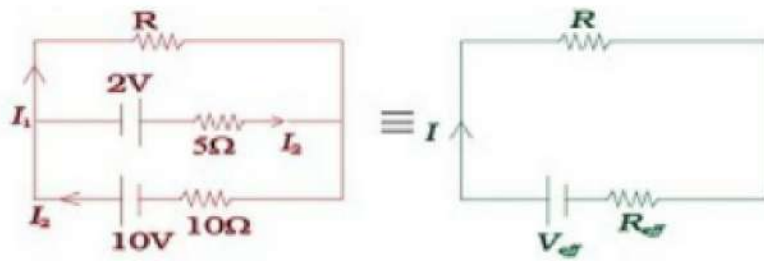
$$V_{eq} = I(R + R_{eq}) \dots\dots (7)$$

Where  $R_{eq}$  is the resistance of circuit except R

Comparing (6) and (7)

$$V_{eq} = 2 \text{ Volts and } R_{eq} = \frac{10}{3} \Omega = 3.333 \text{ ohm}$$

the equivalent circuit for the figure is shown below:-



### Section E

#### 34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

A magnetic field can be produced by moving, charges or electric currents. The basic equation governing the magnetic field due to a current distribution is the Biot-Savart law. Finding the magnetic field resulting from a current distribution involves the vector product, and is inherently a calculus problem when the distance from the current to the field point is continuously changing. According to this law, the magnetic field at a point due to a current element of length  $d\vec{l}$  carrying current  $I$ , at a distance  $r$  from the element is 
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I(d\vec{l} \times \vec{r})}{r^3}.$$

Biot-Savart law has certain similarities as well as differences with Columb's law for electrostatic field e.g., there is an angle dependence in Biot-Savart law which is not present in the electrostatic case.

- (i) perpendicular to both  $d\vec{l}$  and  $\vec{r}$

According to Biot-Savart's law, the magnetic induction due to a current element is given by

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

this is perpendicular to both  $d\vec{l}$  and  $\vec{r}$

- (ii) decreases as  $\frac{1}{r^2}$ , so it becomes 4 times.

From Biot-savart's law

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I dl}{r^2} \text{ i.e., } dB \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$$

- (iii) It will become zero

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{i}{r} - \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{i}{r} = 0$$

OR

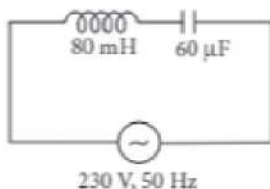
The magnetic fields along the current carrying wire is zero.

#### 35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The power averaged over one full cycle of a.c. is known as average power. It is also known as true power.

$$P_{av} = V_{rms} I_{rms} \cos \phi = \frac{V_0 I_0}{2} \cos \phi$$

Root mean square or simply rms watts refer to continuous power. A circuit containing a 80 mH inductor and a 60  $\mu$ F capacitor in series is connected to a 230 V, 50 Hz supply. The resistance of the circuit is negligible.



- (i) Inductance,  $L = 80 \text{ mH} = 80 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H}$

Capacitance,  $C = 60 \mu\text{F} = 60 \times 10^{-6} \text{ F}$ ,  $V = 230 \text{ V}$

Frequency,  $\nu = 50 \text{ Hz}$

$$\omega = 2\pi\nu = 100\pi \text{ rad s}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Peak voltage, } V_0 = V\sqrt{2} = 230\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$$

Maximum current is given by, 
$$I_0 = \frac{V_0}{\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)}$$

$$I_0 = \frac{230\sqrt{2}}{\left(100\pi \times 80 \times 10^{-3} - \frac{1}{100\pi \times 60 \times 10^{-6}}\right)}$$

$$I_0 = \frac{230\sqrt{2}}{\left(8\pi - \frac{1000}{6\pi}\right)} = -11.63 \text{ A}$$

Amplitude of maximum current,  $I_0 = 11.63 \text{ A}$

(ii) rms value of current,  $I = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-11.63}{\sqrt{2}} = -8.23 \text{ A}$

Negative sign appears as  $\omega L < \frac{1}{\omega C}$

(iii) Average power consumed by the inductor is zero because of phase difference of  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  between voltage and current through inductor.

OR

Average power consumed by the capacitor is zero because of phase difference of  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  between voltage and current through capacitor.