CAREER POINT

JEE Main Online Exam 2019

Questions & Solutions

9th April 2019 | Shift - II

(Memory Based)

PHYSICS

Q.1 50 W/m^2 energy density of sunlight is normally incident on the surface of a solar panel. Some part of incident energy (25%) is reflected from the surface and the rest is absorbed. The force exerted on 1 m^2 surface area will be close to ($c = 3\times10^8$ m/s) :

(1) 20×10^{-8} N (2) 35×10^{-8} N (3) 10×10^{-8} N (4) 15×10^{-8} N

Ans. **[1]**

Sol. $F = \frac{25}{100}\left(\frac{2I}{c}\right) + \frac{75}{100}\left(\frac{I}{c}\right)$

$= \frac{225}{100}\left(\frac{I}{c}\right)$

$= \frac{125}{100} \times \frac{50}{30\times10^8}$

$= 20.8 \times 10^{-8}$ N

Q.2 The physical sizes of the transmitter and receiver antenna in a communication system are :

(1) inversely proportional to modulation frequency

(2) proportional to carrier frequency

(3) inversely proportional to carrier frequency

(4) independent of both carrier and modulation frequency

Ans. **[3]**

Sol. By theory size of atenna of reciever and transmitter both inverse to carrier frequency

Q.3 A moving coil galvanometer has a coil with 175 turns and area 1 cm^2. It uses a torsion band of torsion constant 10^{-6} N-m/rad. The coil is placed in a magnetic field B parallel to its plane. The coil deflects by 1° for a current of 1 mA. The value of B (in Tesla) is approximately :

(1) 10^{-3} (2) 10^{-1} (3) 10^{-4} (4) 10^{-2}

Ans. **[1]**

Sol. $\tau = \vec{M} \times \vec{B}$

$C\dot{\theta} = NIAB$

$10^{-6}\ \frac{\pi}{180} = 10^{-3} \times 10^{-4} \times 175\ B$

$B = 10^{-3}$ T

Q.4 Two coil 'P' and 'Q' are separated by some distance. When a current of 3 A flows through coil 'P' a magnetic flux of 10^{-3} Wb passes through 'Q'. No current is passed through 'Q'. When no current passes through 'P' and a current of 2 A passes through 'Q', the flux through 'P' is :

(1) 6.67×10^{-3} Wb (2) 3.67×10^{-4} Wb (3) 6.67×10^{-4} Wb (4) 3.67×10^{-3} Wb

Ans. **[3]**

Sol. $\phi = BA$

$$\phi_P = \frac{\mu_0 i_1 R^2}{2(R^2+x^2)^{3/2}} \pi r^2 = 10^{-3}$$

$$\phi_Q = \frac{\mu_0 i_2 r^2}{2(r^2+x^2)^{3/2}} \pi R^2$$

$$\frac{\phi_P}{\phi_q} = \frac{i_2}{i_1}\left(\frac{R^2+x^2}{r^2+x^2}\right)^{3/2}$$

$$\phi_P = \frac{2\times 10^{-3}}{3} = 6.67 \times 10^{-4}$$

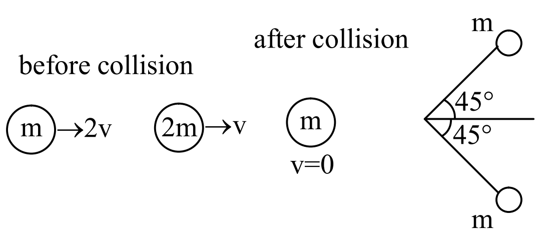
Q.5 A particle of mass 'm' is moving with speed '2v' and collides with a mass '2m' moving with speed 'v' in the same direction. After collision, the first mass is stopped completely while the second one splits into two particles each of mass 'm', which move at angle 45° with respect to the original direction.

The speed of each of the moving particle will be :

(1) $\sqrt{2}\,v$ (2) $v/(2\sqrt{2})$ (3) $v/\sqrt{2}$ (4) $2\sqrt{2}\,v$

Ans. **[4]**

Sol.



Momentum conservation in x directon

$2mv + 2mv = mv'\cos 45° + mv' \cos 45°$

$4v = \sqrt{2}\,v'$

$v' = 2\sqrt{2}\,v$

Q.6 A wooden block floating in a bucket of water has $\frac{4}{5}$ of its volume submerged. When certain amount of an oil is poured into the bucket, it is found that the block is just under the oil surface with half of its volume under water and half in oil. The density of oil relative to that of water is :

(1) 0.7 (2) 0.5 (3) 0.8 (4) 0.6

Ans. **[4]**

Sol. For case 1

$mg = F_3$

$mg = m'g$

$m = \frac{4}{5} Vd_w$

For case 2

$mg = F_{bw} + F_{bo}$

$m = \frac{v}{2} d_w + \frac{v}{2} d_o$

By equation 1 & 2

$\frac{4}{5} Vdw = \frac{V}{2} d_w + \frac{V}{2} d_o$

$\frac{d_0}{d_w} = \frac{6}{10} = 0.6$

Q.7 The position of a particle as a function of time t, is given by

$x(t) = at + bt^2 - ct^3$

where a, b and c are constants. When the particle attains zero acceleration, then its velocity will be :

(1) $a + \frac{b^2}{4c}$ (2) $a + \frac{b^2}{c}$ (3) $a + \frac{b^2}{3c}$ (4) $a + \frac{b^2}{2c}$

Ans. **[3]**

Sol. $x = at + bt^2 - ct^3$

$v = a + 2bt - 3\ ct^2$

acceleration $= 2b - 6ct = 0$

$f = \frac{2b}{6c} = \frac{b}{3c}$

so velocity at $t = \frac{b}{3c}$

$v = a + 2b\ \frac{b}{3c} - 3c\ \frac{b^2}{9c^2}$

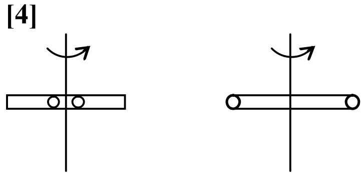
$= a + \frac{b^2}{3c}$

Q.8 A thin smooth rod of length L and mass M is rotating freely with angular speed ω_0 about an axis perpendicular to the rod and passing through its center. Two beads of mass m and negligible size are at the center of the rod initially. The beads are free to slide along the rod. The angular speed of the system, when the beads reach the opposite ends of the rod, will be :

(1) $\frac{M\omega_0}{M + 3m}$ (2) $\frac{M\omega_0}{M + 2m}$ (3) $\frac{M\omega_0}{M + m}$ (4) $\frac{M\omega_0}{M + 6m}$

Ans. **[4]**

Sol.

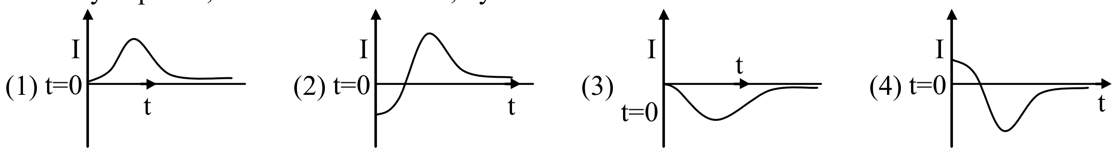


$J_1 = J_2$ (Angular momentum conservation)

$\frac{M\ell^2}{12} \omega_0 = \left(\frac{M\ell^2}{12} + \frac{2m\ell^2}{4}\right) \omega$

$\omega = \frac{M\omega_0}{M + 6m}$

Q.9 A very long solenoid of readius R is carrying current $I(t) = kte^{-\alpha t}$ $(k > 0)$, as a function of time $(t \geq 0)$. Counter clockwise current is taken to be positive. A circular conducting coil of radius 2R is placed in the equatorial plane of the solenoid and concentric with the solenoid. The current induced in the outer coil is correctly depicted, as a function of time, by :



Ans. **[2]**

Sol. $\phi = (\mu_0 nKte^{-\alpha t})\, 4\pi R^2$

$e = \dfrac{-d\phi}{dt} = -ce^{-\alpha t}(1-\alpha t)$

$i_{induced} = \dfrac{-ce^{-\alpha t}(1-\alpha t)}{R}$

at t = 0

$i_{ind} \Rightarrow +V_c$

Q.10 Moment of inertia of a body about a given axis is 1.5 kg m^2. Initially the body is at rest. In order to produce a rotational kinetic energy of 1200 J, the angular acceleration of 20 rad/s^2 must be applied about the axis for a duration of :

(1) 5 s (2) 3 s (3) 2.5 s (4) 2 s

Ans. **[4]**

Sol. $\omega_1 = 0,\ \alpha = 20$

$\omega_2 = \omega_1 + \alpha t$

$\omega_2 = 20\,t$

$\frac{1}{2} I\omega^2 = 1200$

$\frac{1}{2} 1.5 \times 400\, t^2 = 1200$

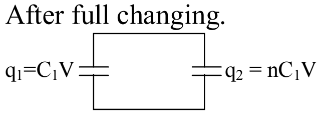
t = 2 sec

Q.11 The parallel combination of two air filled parallel plate capacitors of capacitance C and nC is connected to a battery of voltage, V. When the capacitors are fully charged, the battery is removed and after that a dielectric material of dielectric constant K is placed between the two plates of the first capacitor. The new potential difference of the combined system is :

(1) $\dfrac{V}{K+n}$ (2) $\dfrac{nV}{K+n}$ (3) $\dfrac{(n+1)V}{(K+n)}$ (4) V

Ans. **[3]**

Sol. After full changing.



$q = CV + nCV$

$\ \ = (n+1)\, CV$

Due to insertion of dielectric

$q_1 = KCV_C$

$q_2 = nCV_C$

$V_C = \dfrac{q_{total}}{C_{eff}}$

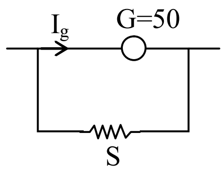
$= \dfrac{(n+1)CV}{KC+nC} = \dfrac{(n+1)}{K+n} V$

Q.12 The resistance of a galvanometer is 50 ohm and the maximum current which can be passed though it is 0.002 A. What resistance must be connected to it in order to convert it into an ammeter of range 0–0.5 A ?

(1) 0.2 ohm (2) 0.002 ohm (3) 0.02 ohm (4) 0.5 ohm

Ans. **[1]**

Sol.



$I_y = 0.002$ A

$2(0.5 - 0.002) = 50 \times 0.002$

$2 = \frac{0.1}{0.498} = 0.2$

Q.13 The position vector of a particle changes with time according to the relation $\vec{r}(t) = 15t^2\,\hat{i} + (4-20t^2)\,\hat{j}$. What is the magnitude of the acceleration at t = 1 ?

(1) 100 (2) 40 (3) 50 (4) 25

Ans. **[3]**

Sol. $\vec{r}(t) = 15t^2\,\hat{i} + (4-20t^2)\,\hat{j}$

$V = 30\,t\,i - 40\,tj$

acceleration = $30\,i - 40\,j$

$a = \sqrt{30^2 + (-40)^2}$

$= 50$

Q.14 A massless spring (k = 800 N/m) attached with mass (500 g) is completely immersed in 1 kg of water. The spring is stretched by 2 cm and released so that it starts vibrating. What would be the order of magnitude of the change in the temperature of water when the vibrations stop completely? (Assume that the water container and spring receive negligible heat and specific heat of mass = 400 J/kg K, specific heat of water = 4184 J/kg K)

(1) 10^{-3} K (2) 10^{-4} K (3) 10^{-5} K (4) 10^{-1} K

Ans. **[3]**

Sol. $\frac{1}{2}Kx^2 = (m\,SdT)_0 + (m\,SdT)_w$

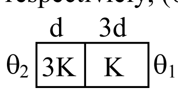
$\frac{1}{2}800\left(\frac{2}{100}\right)^2 = (0.5\times400+1\times4184)\,dT$

$\frac{1600}{4264\times10^4} = dT$

$dT = 3 \times 10^{-5}$

Order 10^{-5} K

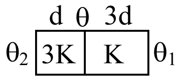
Q.15 Two materials having coefficients of thermal conductivity '3K' and 'K' and thickness d and '3d' respectively, are joined to form a slab as shown in the figure. The temperatures of the outer surfaces are 'θ_2' and 'θ_1' respectivlely, ($\theta_2 > \theta_1$). The temperature at the interface is :



(1) $\frac{\theta_2+\theta_1}{2}$ (2) $\frac{\theta_1}{3}+\frac{2\theta_2}{3}$ (3) $\frac{\theta_1}{10}+\frac{9\theta_2}{10}$ (4) $\frac{\theta_1}{6}+\frac{5\theta_2}{6}$

Ans. [3]

Sol.



Heat current will be same in both

$H_1 = H_2$

$$\frac{3KA}{d}(\theta_2 - \theta) = \frac{KA}{3d}(\theta - \theta_1)$$

$9\theta_2 - 9\theta = \theta - \theta_1$

$$\theta = \frac{\theta_1 + 9\theta_2}{10}$$

$$= \frac{\theta_1}{10} + \frac{9\theta_2}{10}$$

Q.16 Two cars A and B are moving away from each other in opposite directions. Both the cars are moving with a speed of 20 ms^{-1} with respect to the ground. If an observer in car A detects a frequency 2000 Hz of the sound coming from car B, what is the natural frequency of the sound source in car B?
(speed of sound in air = 340 ms^{-1})

(1) 2060 Hz (2) 2150 Hz (3) 2300 Hz (4) 2250 Hz

Ans. [4]

Sol.

$V_B = 20$ m/sec $V_A = 20$ m/sec

$$n' = n\left(\frac{v - v_0}{v + v_s}\right)$$

$$2000 = n\left(\frac{340 - 20}{340 + 20}\right)$$

$$2000 = n\left(\frac{320}{360}\right)$$

$$n = 2000 \times \frac{9}{8} = 2250 \text{ hr}$$

Q.17 Diameter of the objective lens of a telescope is 250 cm. For light of wavelength 600 nm. coming from a distant object, the limit of resolution of the telescope if close to :

(1) 2.0×10^{-7} rad (2) 4.5×10^{-7} rad (3) 1.5×10^{-7} rad (4) 3.0×10^{-7} rad

Ans. [4]

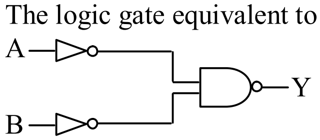
Sol. resolution limit^{+} = $\frac{1.22\lambda}{d}$

$$= \frac{1.22 \times 600 \times 10^{-9}}{250 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$= 2.9 \times 10^{-7}$ rad

$= 3.0 \times 10^{-7}$

Q.18 The logic gate equivalent to the given logic circuit is :



(1) AND (2) OR (3) NOR (4) NAND

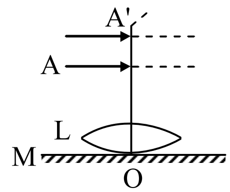
Ans. [2]

Sol.

A	B	
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

So it is OR gate

Q.19 A thin convex lens L (refractive index = 1.5) is placed on a plane mirror M. When a pin is placed at A, such that OA = 18 cm, its real inverted image is formed at A itself, as shown in figure. When a liquid of refractive index μ_ℓ is put between the lens and the mirror, the pin has to be moved to A', such that OA' = 27 cm, to get its inverted real image at A' itself. The value of μ_ℓ will be :



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

Ans. [2]

Sol. $\frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{18} = \frac{1}{18}$

$\frac{1}{f_1} = \frac{\mu_\ell - 1}{-18}$

$P = \frac{2}{18} - \frac{2}{18}(\mu_\ell - 1)$

$F_m = -\left(\frac{18}{2-\mu_\ell}\right)$

$2 = 6 - 3\,\mu_\ell$

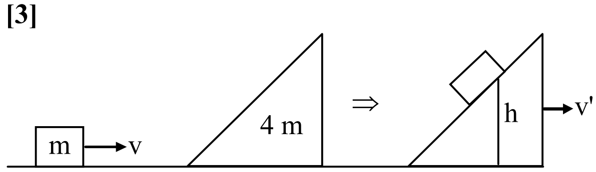
$\mu_\ell = \frac{4}{3}$

Q.20 A wedge of mass M=4 m lies on a frictionless plane. A particle of mass m approaches the wedge with speed v. There is no friction between the particle and the plane or between the particle and the wedge. The maximum height climbed by the particle on the wedge is given by :

(1) $\frac{2v^2}{7g}$ (2) $\frac{v^2}{2g}$ (3) $\frac{2v^2}{5g}$ (4) $\frac{v^2}{g}$

Ans. [3]

Sol.



conservation of momentum

mv = 5 mv'

$v' = \frac{v}{5}$

energy conservation

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}5mv'^2 + mgh$$

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

$$\frac{v^2}{2} - \frac{v^2}{10} = gh$$

$$h = \frac{2v^2}{5g}$$

Q.21 The area of a square is 5.29 cm^2. The area of 7 such squares taking into account the significant figures is :

(1) 37.03 cm^2 (2) 37.0 cm^2 (3) 37 cm^2 (4) 37.030 cm^2

Ans. **[1]**

Sol. Total area = 7 × 5.29

= 37.03 cm^2

special comment :

Answer should be in two digit after decimal so answer should be (1), NTA give (4)

Q.22 The specific heats, C_P and C_V of a gas of diatomic milecules, A, are given (in units of J mol^{-1} K^{-1}) by 29 and 22, respectively. Another gas of diatomic moleucles, B, has the corresponding values 30 and 21. If they are treated as ideal gases, then :

(1) Both A and B have a vibrational mode each
(2) A is rigid but B has a vibrational mode.
(3) A has a vibrational mode but B has none.
(4) A has one vibrational mode and B has two.

Ans. **[3]**

Sol. For A :

$$\frac{C_P}{C_V} = \frac{29}{22}$$

$$1 + \frac{2}{f} = \frac{29}{22}$$

$$\frac{2}{f} = \frac{7}{22}$$

$$f = \frac{44}{7} = 6.6$$

3 translation, 2 rotation, remaining vibration

For B :

$$1 + \frac{2}{f} = \frac{30}{21}$$

$$\frac{2}{f} = \frac{9}{21}$$

$$f = \frac{42}{9}$$

No vibrational

Q.23 In a conductor, if the number of conduction electrons per unit volume is 8.5×10^{28} m^{-3} and mean free time is 25 *f*s (femto second), it's approximate resistivity is :
($m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31}$ kg)

(1) 10^{-5} Ωm (2) 10^{-7} Ωm (3) 10^{-8} Ωm (4) 10^{-6} Ωm

Ans. **[3]**

Sol. $m = ne^2 \tau\rho$

$n = \frac{m}{\tau e^2 \rho}$

$= \frac{9.1 \times 10^{-31}}{25 \times 10^{-15} \times (1.6 \times 10^{-19})^2 \times 8.5 \times 10^{28}}$

$= 1.67 \times 10^{-8}\ \Omega$ m

Q.24 A He^+ ion is in its first excited state. Its ionization energy is :

(1) 48.36 eV (2) 13.60 eV (3) 54.40 eV (4) 6.04 eV

Ans. **[2]**

Sol. $E = -13.6\ \frac{z^2}{n^2}$ eV

$Z = 2$, $n = 2$

$E = -13.6$ eV

ionisation energy is

$= +13.6$ eV

Q.25 A metal wire of resistance 3Ω is elongated to make a uniform wire of double its previous length. This new wire is now bent and the ends joined to make a circle. If two points on this circle make an angle 60° at the centre, the equivalent resistance between these two points will be :

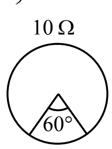
(1) $\frac{5}{2}\Omega$ (2) $\frac{5}{3}\Omega$ (3) $\frac{7}{2}\Omega$ (4) $\frac{12}{5}\Omega$

Ans. **[2]**

Sol. R = 3

When length become double

$R = 12\ \Omega$, $\left(R = \frac{\rho\ell}{A} = \frac{\rho\ell^2}{V}\right)$



$R \propto \ell$

$R_{Eff} = \frac{10}{6}$

$= \frac{5}{3}$

Q.26 Four point charges –q, +q, +q and –q are placed on y-axis at y = –2d, y = –d, y = +d, y = +2d, respectively. The magnitude of the electric field E at a point a the x-axis at x = D, with D>>d, will behave as :

(1) $E \propto \frac{1}{D}$ (2) $E \propto \frac{1}{D^3}$ (3) $E \propto \frac{1}{D^4}$ (4) $E \propto \frac{1}{D^2}$

Ans. [3]

Sol. $E_P = 2E_1 \cos\theta_1 - 2E_1 \cos\theta_2$

$= \frac{2Kq}{d^2+D^2} \times \frac{D}{(d^2+D^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{2Kq}{(2d)^2+D^2} \times \frac{D}{[(2d)^2+D^2]^{3/2}}$

$= 2K\,qD\,[(d^2+D^2)^{-3/2} - (4d^2+D^2)^{-3/2}]$ $\quad d << D$

$= \frac{2KqD}{D^2}\left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\frac{d^2}{D^2} - 1 - \frac{3\times 4d}{2D^2}\right)$

$= \frac{9Kqd^2}{D^4}$

Q.27 A particle 'P' is formed due to a completely inelastic collision of particles 'x' and 'y' having de-Broglie wavelengths 'λ_x' and 'λ_y' respectively. If x and y were moving in oppoiste directions, then the de-Broglie wavelength of 'P' is :

(1) $\lambda_x - \lambda_y$ (2) $\frac{\lambda_x\lambda_y}{|\lambda_x - \lambda_y|}$ (3) $\lambda_x + \lambda_y$ (4) $\frac{\lambda_x\lambda_y}{\lambda_x + \lambda_y}$

Ans. [2]

Sol. Momentum conservation

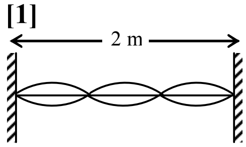
$P_1 + P_2 = P$

$\frac{h}{\lambda_1} - \frac{h}{\lambda_2} = \frac{h}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\lambda_1\lambda_2}{|\lambda_2 - \lambda_1|}$

Q.28 A string 2.0 m long and fixed at its ends is driven by a 240 Hz vibrator. The string vibrates in its third harmonic mode. The speed of the wave and its fundamental frequency is :

(1) 320 m/s, 80 Hz (2) 180 m/s, 120 Hz (3) 320 m/s, 120 Hz (4) 180 m/s, 80 Hz

Ans. [1]



Sol.

$\frac{3V}{2\ell} = 240$

$\frac{V}{2\ell} = 80$ (fundumental frequency)

$\frac{V}{2\times 2} = 80$

V = 320 m/sec (velocity)

Q.29 A convex lens of focal length 20 cm produces images of the same magnification 2 when an object is kept at two distance x_1 and x_2 ($x_1 > x_2$) from the lens. The ratio of x_1 and x_2 is :

(1) 4 : 3 (2) 3 : 1 (3) 2 : 1 (4) 5 : 3

Ans. [2]

Sol. Magnification = 2

for $x_1 = 3\frac{f}{2}$

$x_2 = \frac{f}{2}$

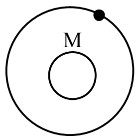
$\frac{x_1}{x_2} = 3 : 1$

Q.30 A test particle is moving in a circular orbit in the gravitational field produced by a mass density $\rho(r) = \frac{K}{r^2}$.

Identify the correct relation between the radius R of the particle's orbit and its period T :

(1) T/R^2 is a constant (2) T/R is a constant (3) T^2/R^3 is a constant (4) TR is a constant

Ans. **[2]**



Sol.

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{GMm}{r^2}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$$

$$dm = (4\pi r^2 dr)\, \rho$$

$$\int dm = \int 4\pi r^2 dr . \frac{K}{r^2}$$

$$m = 4\pi\, Kr$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{G 4\pi Kr}{r}}$$

$$V = \sqrt{4\pi KG}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi R}{V}$$

$$\frac{T}{R} \to \text{const.}$$