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India's Number 1 Education App

## PHYSICS

## BOOKS - D MUKHERJEE PHYSICS <br> (HINGLISH)

## IIT QUESTIONS 3

Straight Objective Type

1. A siren placed at a railway platform is
passenger sitting in a moving train $A$ records
a frequency of 5.5 kHz while the train approaches the siren. During his return journey in a different train $B$ he records a frequency of 6.0 kHz while approaching the same siren. the ratio the velocity of train $B$ to that of train $A$ is
A. 242:252
B. 2:1
C. 5:6
D. 11: 6

Answer: B

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2. Two blocks of masses 10 kg and 4 kg are connected by a spring of negligible mass and placed on a frictionless horizontal surface. An impulse gives a velocity of $14 m / s$ to the heavier block in the direction of the lighter block. The velocity of the centre of mass is
A. $30 m s^{-1}$
B. $20 m s^{-1}$
C. $10 m s^{-1}$
D. $5 m s^{-1}$

## Answer: C

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3. A geostationary satellite orbits around the earth in a circular orbit of radius $36,000 \mathrm{~km}$.
then the time period of a spy satellite orbiting
a few hundred km (600 km) above the earth's
surface ( $\mathrm{R}=6400 \mathrm{~km}$ ) will approximately be
A. $\frac{1}{2} h$
B. $1 h$
C. 2 h
D. 4 h

Answer: C

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4. A sonometer wire resonates with a given tuning fork forming a standing wave with five antinodes between the two bridges when a mass of 9 kg is suspended from the wire. When this mass is replaced by a mass ' M ' kg , the wire resonates with the same tuning fork forming three antinodes for the same positions of the bridges. Find the value of $M$.
A. 25 kg
B. 5 kg
C. 12.5 kg

## D. $\frac{1}{25} \mathrm{~kg}$

## Answer: A

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5. A particle of mass $m$ and charge $q$ moves
with a constant velocity $v$ along the positive $x$
direction. It enters a region containing a uniform magnetic field $B$ directed along the negative $z$ direction, extending from $x=a$ to
$x=b$. The minimum value of $v$ required so
that the particle can just enter the region $x>b$ is
A. $q b B / m$
B. $q(b-a) B / m$
C. $q a B / m$
D. $q(b+a) B / 2 m$

Answer: B
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6. A long straight wire along the $z$-axis carries
a current $I$ in the negative $z$-direction. The magnetic vector field $\vec{B}$ at a point having coordinates ( $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}$ ) in the $Z=0$ plane is
A. $\left(\frac{\mu_{0} I}{2 \pi}\right) \frac{(y \vec{i}-x \vec{j})}{\left(x^{2}+y^{2}\right)}$
B. $\left(\frac{\mu_{0} I}{2 \pi}\right) \frac{(x \vec{i}+y \vec{j})}{\left(x^{2}+y^{2}\right)}$
C. $\left(\frac{\mu_{0} I}{2 \pi}\right) \frac{(x \vec{j}-y \vec{i})}{\left(x^{2}+y^{2}\right)}$
D. $\left(\frac{\mu_{0} I}{2 \pi}\right) \frac{(x \vec{i}-y \vec{j})}{\left(x^{2}+y^{2}\right)}$

Answer: A

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7. As shown in the figure, $P$ and $Q$ are two coaxial conducting loops separated by some distance. When the switch S is closed, a clockwise current $I_{P}$ (as seen by E) and an induced current $I_{Q 1}$ flows in Q . The switch remains closed for a long time. when S is opened, a current $I_{Q 2}$ flows in Q . Then the
direction $I Q_{1}$ and $I Q_{2}$ (as seen by E) are

A. respectively clockwise and anticlockwise
B. both clockwise
C. both anticlockwise
D. respectively anticlockwise and clockwise

Answer: D

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8. Two identical capacitors, have the same capacitance $C$. One of them is charged to potential $V_{1}$ and the other $V_{2}$. The negative ends of the capacitors are connected together.

When the poistive ends are also connected, the decrease in energy of the combined system is

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. } \frac{1}{4} C\left(V_{1}^{2}-V_{2}^{2}\right) \\
& \text { B. } \frac{1}{4} C\left(V_{1}^{2}+V_{2}^{2}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { C. } \frac{1}{4} C\left(V_{1}-V_{2}\right)^{2} \\
& \text { D. } \frac{1}{4} C\left(V_{1}+V_{2}\right)^{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Answer: C

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9. An ideal gas is taken through the cycle
$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A$, as shown in the figure, If
the net heat supplied to the gas in the cycle is
5J, the work done by the gas in the process

CtoA is

## $\mathrm{V}\left(\mathrm{m}^{3}\right){ }_{\mathrm{P}\left(\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{m}^{2}\right)}^{\substack{\text { 2 } \\ \text { - }}}$

A. $-5 J$
B. -10 J
C. $-15 J$
D. -20 J

Answer: A
10. An ideal Black-body at room temperature is
thrown into a furnace. It is observed that
A. initially it is the darkest body and at
later times the brightest
B. it is the darkest body at all times
C. it cannot be distinguished at all times
D. initially it is the darkest body and at
later times it cannot be distinguished

## Answer: D

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11. Which of the following process represents a
$\gamma-$ decay?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A. }{ }_{X}^{A} X+\gamma \rightarrow{ }_{Z-1}^{A} X+a+b \\
& \text { B. }{ }_{Z}^{A} X+{ }_{0}^{1} n \rightarrow{ }_{Z-2}^{A-3} X+c \\
& \text { C. }{ }_{Z}^{A} X \rightarrow{ }_{Z}^{A} X+f \\
& \text { D. }{ }_{Z}^{A} X+{ }_{-1}^{0} e \rightarrow{ }_{Z-1}^{A} X+g
\end{aligned}
$$

Answer: C

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12. An observer can see through a pin-hole the top end of a thin rod of height $h$, placed as
shown in the figure. The beaker height is 3 h and its radius $h$. When the beaker is filled with
a liquid up to a height 2 h , he can see the lower end of the rod. Then the refractive index of the
liquid is

A. $\frac{5}{2}$
B. $\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$
C. $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$
D. $\frac{3}{2}$

Answer: B

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13. A wooden block, with a coin placed on its
top, floats in water as shown in figure. The distance I and h are shown here. After some time the coin falls into water. Then

A. I decrease and $h$ increases
B. I increases and h decreases
C. both I and h increases
D. both I and h decrease

## Answer: D

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14. A simple pendulum is oscillating without damiping, When the displacement of the bob
is less than maximum, its acceleration vector $\vec{a}$ is correctly show in:


Answer: C

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15. A cylinder rolls up an inclined plane, reaches some height, and then rolls down (without slipping throughout these motions). The directions of the frictional force acting on the cylinder are.
A. up the incline while ascending and down
the incline while decending
B. up the incline while ascending as well as
descending

# C. down the incline while ascending and up 

the incline while descending

# D. down the incline while ascending as well 

as descending

## Answer: B

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16. A circular platform is free to rotate in a horizontal plane about a vertical axis passing
through its centre. A tortoise is sitting at the
edge of the platform. Now the platform is given an angular velocity $\omega_{0}$. When the tortoise move along a chord of the platform with a constant velocity (with respect to the platform),
A.
(a)

C.
(c) ${ }^{\omega(t)}$


Answer: B

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## Assertion Reason Type

1. STATEMENT -1 : For an observer looking out
through the window of a fast moving train , the nearby objects appear to move in the opposite direction to the train, while the distant objects appear to be stationary .

STATEMENT - 2 : If the observer and the object
are moving at velocities $\vec{v}_{1}$ and $\vec{v}_{2}$
respecttively with refrence to a laboratory
frame, the velocity of the object with respect to a laboratory frame, the velocity of the object with respect to the observer is $\vec{v}_{2}-\vec{v}(1)$.
(a) Statement -1 is True, statement -2 is true , statement -2 is a correct explanation for statement -1
(b) Statement 1 is True , Statement -2 is True , statement -2 is NOT a correct explanation for statement -1
(c) Statement - 1 is True , Statement - 2 is False
(d) Statement -1 is False, Statement -2 is True
A. Statement-1 is true, statement-2 is true
and statement-2 is correct explanation
for statement-1.
B. Statement-1 is true, statement-2 is true
and statement-2 is not the correct
explanation for statement-1
C. Statement- 1 is true, statement- 2 is false
D. Statement- 1 is false, statement- 2 is true.

Answer: B

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2. STATEMENT-1: It is easier to pull a heavy
object than to push it on a level ground and

STATEMENT-2: The magnitude fo frictional
force depends on the nature of the two surfaces in contact.
A. Statement-1 is true, statement-2 is true and statement-2 is correct explanation
for statement-1.
B. Statement-1 is true, statement-2 is true and statement-2 is not the correct explanation for statement-1
C. Statement- 1 is true, statement- 2 is false
D. Statement-1 is false, statement-2 is true.

## Answer: B

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## Linked Comprehension Type

1. The nuclear charge ( $Z e$ ) is non uniformlly distribute with in a nucleus of radius $r$. The charge density $\rho(r)$ (charge per unit volume)
is dependent only on the radial distance $r$ form the centre of the nucleus $s$ shown in figure. The electric field is only along the radial direction.


The electric field at $r=R$ is
A. independent of a
B. directly proportional to a
C. inversely proportional to a
D. none of these

## Answer: D

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2. The nuclear charge ( $Z e$ ) is non uniformlly distribute with in a nucleus of radius $r$. The charge density $\rho(r)$ (charge per unit volume) is dependent only on the radial distance $r$ form the centre of the nucleus $s$ shown in
figure. The electric field is only along the radial direction.


For $a=0$ the value of $d$ (maximum value of $\rho$ as
shown in the figure) is

A. $\frac{3 Z e}{4 \pi R^{3}}$
B. $\frac{3 Z e}{\pi R^{3}}$
C. $\frac{4 Z e}{3 \pi R^{3}}$
D. $\frac{Z e}{3 \pi R^{3}}$

Answer: B

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3. The nuclear charge ( $Z e$ ) is non uniformlly distribute with in a nucleus of radius $r$. The charge densilty $\rho(r)$ (charge per unit volume)
is dependent only on the radial distance $r$
form the centre of the nucleus shown in
figure. The electric field is only along the radial direction.


The electric field within the nucleus is generaly observed to be linearly dependent on r. This implies
A. $a=0$
B. $a=\frac{R}{2}$
C. $a=R$
D. $a=\frac{2 R}{3}$

Answer: C

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## Matrix Matching Type

1. Column A gives a list of possible set of parameters measured in some experiments .

The variations of the parameters in the form

## of graphs are shown in column B.

Column A
(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)


Concave lens

Column $\Gamma$
(a) Real image
(b) Virtual image
(c) Magnified image
(d) Image at infinity

