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## PHYSICS

## BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION

## BEHAVIOUR OF PERFECT GAS AND KINETIC THEORY

## Example

1. Two satellites of earth, $S_{1}$ and $S_{2}$ aremoving inthe same orbit.The mass of $S_{1}$ is four times the mass of $S_{2}$. Which oneofthe following statements s true?
A. The kinetic energies of the two satellites are equal
B. The time period of $S_{1}$ is four times that of $S_{2}$.
C. The potential energies of earth satellites in the two cases are equal.
D. $S_{1}$ and $S_{2}$ are moving with the same speed.

## Answer:

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2. An Engine has an efficiency of $1 / 6$. When the temperature of sink is reduced $62^{\circ} C$, its efficiency is doubled. Temperature of source, is:
A. $99^{\circ} C$
B. $124^{\circ} C$
C. $37^{\circ} C$
D. $62^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## Answer:

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3. The total energy of electron in the ground state of hydrogen atom is $(-13.6 \mathrm{eV})$. The kinetic energy of an electron in the first excited state is
A. 1.7 ev
B. 3.4 eV
C. 6.8 eV
D. 13.6 eV

## Answer:

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4. A particle of mass $m$, charge $Q$ and kinetic energy $T$ enters a transverse uniform magnetic, field of induction $\vec{B}$. After 3 seconds the kinetic energy of the particle will be:
A. T
B. 4 T
C. 3 T
D. 2 T

## Answer:

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5. At $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the value of the density of a fixed mass of an ideal gas divided by its pressure is x. At $110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ this ratio is:
A. $x$
B. $\frac{383}{283} x$
C. $\frac{10}{110} x$
D. $\frac{283}{383} x$

## Answer:

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6. The rate of increase of thermo e.m.f with temperature at the neutral temperature of a thermocouple:
A. Is negative
B. Is positive
C. Is zero
D. Depends upon the choice of the two materials of the thermocouple

## Answer:

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7. Out of the following functions representimg motion of a particle which
$\left.\left.y=\sin \omega t-\cos \omega t, 2) \cdot y=\sin ^{3} \omega t, 3\right) \cdot y=5 \frac{\cos (3 \pi)}{4}-3 \omega^{2} t, 4\right) \cdot y=1$
A. Only(1) and(2)
B. Only (1)
C. Only (4) does not represent SHM
D. Only (1) and (3)

## Answer:

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8. Fusion reaction takes place at high temp $\qquad$ .
A. Molecules break up at high temperature
B. Nuclei break up at highn temperature
C. Atoms get ionised at high temperature
D. Kinetic energy is high enough to overcome the coulomb repulsion between nuclei

## Answer:

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9. One mole of an ideal gas goes from an initial state A to final state B viva two processes: It first undergoes isothermal expansion from Volume

V to 3 V and then its volume is reduced from 3 V to V at constant pressure.
The correct P-V diagram representing the two processes is:
A.

B.

C.

D.


## Answer:

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10. The molar specific heats of an ideal gas at a constant pressure \& volume are denoted by
$C_{P} \& C_{v}$ if $r=\frac{C_{p}}{C_{v}} \& \mathrm{R}$ the universal gases constant then $C_{v}$ is equal
A. $1+\frac{\gamma}{1}-\gamma$
B. $\frac{R}{\gamma-1}$
C. $\frac{\gamma-1}{R}$
D. $\gamma R$

## Answer:

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11. A gas is taken through the cycle $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A$, as shown. What is the network done by the gas?

A. 2000J
B. 1000J
C. Zero
D. $-2000 J$

## Answer:

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12. In the given ( $\mathrm{V}-\mathrm{T}$ ) diagram, what is the relation between $P_{1} \operatorname{and} P_{2}$ ?

A. $P_{2}=P_{1}$
B. $P_{2}>P_{1}$
C. $P_{2}<P_{1}$
D. Cannot be predicted

## Answer:

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13. Two carnot engines $A$ and $B$ are operated in series. The engine $A$ receives heat from the source at temperature $T_{1}$ and rejects the heat to the sink at temperature $T$.The second engine $B$ receives the heat at temperature T and rejects to its sink at temperature $T_{2}$. For what value of $T$ the efficiences of the two engines are equal?
A. $\frac{T_{1}+T_{2}}{2}$
B. $\frac{T_{1}-T_{2}}{2}$
C. $T_{1} T_{2}$
D. $\sqrt{T_{1} T_{2}}$

## Answer:

14. The mean free path of molecules of a gas ,(radius rO is inverselty propotional to:
A. $r^{3}$
B. $r^{2}$
C. $r$
D. $\sqrt{r}$

## Answer:

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15. A carnot engine, having efficiency of $\eta=\frac{1}{10}$ as heat engine, is used as a refrigerator. If the work done on the system is 10 J , then find the amount of energy absorbed from the reservoir at lower temperature.
A. 99 J
B. 90 J
C. 1 J
D. 100 J

## Answer:

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16. A mass $m$ moves in a circle on a smooth horizontal plane with velocity $v_{0}$ at radius $R_{0}$. The mass is attached to a string which passes through a smooth hole in the plane as shown.The tension in the string is increased gradually and finally m moves in a circle of radius $\frac{R_{0}}{2}$. The final value of
the kinetic energy is :

A. $\frac{1}{4} m v_{0}^{2}$
B. $2 m v_{0}^{2}$
C. $\frac{1}{2} m v_{0}^{2}$
D. $m v_{0}^{2}$

Answer:
17. A block of mass 10kg moving in $x$ direction with a constant speed of $10 \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$, is subjected to a retarding force $F=0.1 x \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{m}$ during its travel from $x=20 \mathrm{~m}$ to 30 m . Its final KE will be:
A. 450 J
B. 275 J
C. 250J
D. 475J

## Answer:

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18. 4.0 g of gas occupies 22.4 litres at NTP. The specific heat capacityof the gas at constant volume is $5.0 j k^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ if the speed of sound in this gas at NTP is $952 \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$, then the heat capacity at constant pressure is: (Take gas constant $R=8.3 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$ ).
A. $8.5 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
B. 8.0 JK ${ }^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
C. $7.5 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$
D. $7.0 \mathrm{JK}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

## Answer:

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19. A series R-C circuit is connected to an alternating voltage source .

Consider two situations: When capacitor is air filled, When capacitor is mica filled. Current through resistor is i and voltage across capacitor is V then:
A. $V_{a}-V_{b}$
B. $V_{a}<V_{b}$
C. $V_{a}>V_{b}$
D. $i_{a}>i_{b}$

## Answer:

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20. A particle of mass 10 g moves along a circle of radius 6.4 cm with a constant tangential acceleration. What is the magnitude of this acceleration if the kinetic energy of the particle becomes equal to $8 \times 10^{-4} J$ by the end of the second revolution after the beginning of the motion?
A. $0.2 m / s^{2}$
B. $0.1 m / s^{2}$
C. $0.15 m / s^{2}$
D. $0.18 m / s^{2}$

## Answer:

21. The molecules of a given mass of a gas have rms velocity of $200 \mathrm{~ms}^{-1}$ at $27^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $1.0 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{Nm}^{-2}$ perssure. What the temperature and perssure of the gas are respectively.
$127^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $0.05 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{Nm}^{-2}$
Find the rms velocity of its molecules in $m s^{-1}$
A. $100 / 3$
B. $100 \sqrt{2}$
C. $\frac{400}{\sqrt{3}}$
D. $\frac{100 \sqrt{2}}{3}$

## Answer:

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22. A solid sphere of mass $m$ and radius $R$ is rotating about its diameter. $A$ solid cylinder of the same mass and same radius is also rotating about its
geometrical axis with an angular speed twice that of the sphere. The ratio of their kinetic energies of rotation $\left(E_{\text {sphere }} / E_{c y l \in d e r}\right)$ will be :
A. 1:4
B. 3:1
C. 2:3
D. 1:5

## Answer:

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23. A given sample of an ideal gas occupies a volume $V$ at a pressure $P$ and absolute temperature T . The mass of each molecule of the gas is m .

Which of the following gives the density of the gas?
A. $P /(k T V)$
B. $m k T$
C. $P /(k T)$
D. $P m /(k T)$

## Answer:

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24. A gas mixture consists of 2 moles of $O_{2}$ and 4 moles of Ar at temperature T. Neglecting all vibrational modes, the total internal energy of the system is :
A. 15RT
B. 9RT
C. 11RT
D. 4RT

## Answer:

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