



# PHYSICS

# **BOOKS - DC PANDEY ENGLISH**

# **SOLVED PAPERS 2018**



**1.** A carbon resistor of  $(47\pm 4.7)k\Omega$  is to be

marked with rings of different colours for its

identification. The colour code sequence will

be

A. Yellow- Green-Violet-Gold

B. Yellow-Violet-Orange-Silver

C. Violet-Yellow-Orange-Silver

D. Green-Orange-Violet-Gold

Answer: B

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**2.** A set of 'n' equal resistor, of value of 'R' each are connected in series to a battery of emf 'E' and internal resistance 'R'. The current drawn is I. Now, the 'n' resistors are connected in parallel to the same battery. Then the current drawn from battery becomes 10.1. The value of 'n' is

A. 20

B. 11

C. 10

D. 9

#### Answer: C

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**3.** Which of the options give below are correct?





### Answer: C



**4.** Unpolarised light is incident from air on a plane surface of a material of refractive index  $\mu$ . At a particular angle of incidence *i*, it is found that the reflected and refracted rays are perpendicular to each other. Which of the following options is correct for this situation?

A. 
$$i=\sin^{-1}igg(rac{1}{\mu}igg)$$

B. Reflected light is polarised with its

electric vector perpendicular to the plane of incidence.

C. Reflected light is polarised with its electric vector parallel to the plane of incidence. D.  $i = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\mu}\right)$ 

#### Answer: B



5. In young's double slit experimental the separation d between the slits is 2 mm, the wavelength  $\lambda$  of the light used is 5896Å and

distance D between the screen and slitps is 100 cm . It is found that the angular width of the fringes is  $0.20^{\circ}$  . To increase the fringe angular width to  $0.21^{\circ}$  (with same  $\lambda$  and D) the separation between the slits needs to be changed to

A. 2.1 mm

B. 1.9 mm

C. 1.8 mm

D. 1.7 mm

**Answer: B** 



**6.** An astronomical refracting telescope will have large angular magnification and high angular resolution, when it has an objective lens of

A. large focal length and large diameter

B. large focal length and small diamter

C. small focal length and large diameter

D. small focal length and small diameter

#### Answer: A



7. The ratio of kinetic energy to the total energy of an electron in a Bohr orbit of the hydrogen atom, is

- A. 2: -1
- B.1:1
- C. 1:1

 $\mathsf{D}.\,1\colon-2$ 

#### Answer: B



8. An electron (mass m) with na initial velocity 
$$v = v_0 i(v_o > O)$$
 is in an electric field  $E = -E_0 \hat{i}(E_0 = {
m constant} > 0)$ . It's de-Broglie wavelength at time t is given by

A.  $\lambda_0 t$ 

B. 
$$\lambda_0 igg(1+rac{eE_0}{mv_0}tigg)$$
C.  $rac{\lambda_0}{ig(1+rac{eE_0}{mv_0}tig)}$ 

D.  $\lambda_0$ 

#### Answer: C

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**9.** For a radioactive material, half-life is 10 minutes. If initially there are 600 number of nuclei, the time taken (in minutes) for the disintegration of 450 nuclei is.

B. 10

C. 20

D. 15

Answer: C

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## 10. The frequency of oscillation of current in

the indcutor is



A. 4:1

**B**. 1:4

C. 1: 2

D. 2:1

#### Answer: C



**11.** There identical point masses, each of mass 1 kg lie in the xy-plane at points (0, 0), (0, 0.2 m)

and (0, 2m, 0). The net gravitational force on the mass at the origin is:

A. 
$$I_B=20\mu A, I_C=5mA, eta=250$$

B.  $I_B=25\mu A, I_C=5mA, eta=200$ 

C. 
$$I_B = 40 \mu A, I_C = 10 m A, \beta = 250$$

D.  $I_B=40\mu A, I_C=5mA, eta=125$ 

#### Answer: D

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**12.** In a p-n junction diode, change in temperature due to heating

A. does not affect resistance of p-n junction

B. affects only forward resistance

C. affects only reverse resistance

D. affects the overall V-I characteristics of

p-n junction.







13. In the circuit shown in the figure, find the

output



A.  $\overline{A. B} + A. B$ 

 $\mathsf{B}.\,A.\,\overline{B}+\overline{A}.\,B$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,\overline{A.\,B}$ 

D.  $\overline{A+B}$ 

#### Answer:



14. A coaxial cable is made up of two conductors. The inner conductor is solid is of radius  $R_1$  and the outer coductor is hollow of inner radius  $R_2$  and outer radius  $R_3$  . The space between the conductors are carrying currents of equal magnitudes and in oppsite direactions. then the variation of magnetic field with distance form the axis is best

### plotted as :



A. 
$$-y - direction$$

B. + z - direction

- C. -z direction
- D. x direction

#### Answer: B



**15.** The refractive index of the material of a prism is  $\sqrt{2}$  and the angle of the prism is  $30^{\circ}$ . One of the two refracting surfaces of the prism is made a mirror inwards, by silver coating. A beam of monochromatic light entering the prism from the other face will retrace its path (after reflection from the silvered surface) if its angle of incidence on the prism is

A.  $30^{\circ}$ 

 $C.60^{\circ}C$ 

D. zero

#### Answer: B



**16.** A driver having a definite reaction time is capable of stopping his car over a distance of 30 m on seeing a red traffic signal, when the speed of the car is 72 km/hr andover a distance of 10 m when the speed is 36 km/hr. Find the distance over which he can stop the car if it were running at a speed of 54 km/hr. Assume that his reaction time and the deceleration of the car remains same in all the three cases.

- A. 30 cm towards the mirror
- B. 36 cm away from the mirror
- C. 30 cm away from the mirror
- D. 36 cm towards the mirror

#### Answer: B





**17.** The magnetic potential energy stored in a certain inductor is 25mJ, when the current in the inductor is 60mA. This inductor is of inductance

A. 1.389 H

B. 138.88 H

C. 0.138 H

D. 13.89 H

#### Answer: D



**18.** An electron falls from rest through a vertical distance h in a uniform and vertically upward directed electric field E. the direction of electric field is now reversed, keeping its magnitude the same. A proton is allowed to fall from rest in it through the same vertical distance h.The time of fall of the electron, in comparison to the time of flal of the proton is

- A. 10 times greater
- B. 5 times greater
- C. smaller
- D. equal

#### Answer: C



**19.** The electrostatic force between the metal plate of an isolated parallel plate capacitro C having charge Q and area A, is

A. proportional to the square root of the

distance between the plates

B. linearly proportional to the distance

between the plates

C. independent of the distance between

the paltes

D. inversely proportional to the distance

between the plates.

#### Answer: C

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**20.** A metallic rod of mass per unit length  $0.5 kgm^{-1}$  is lying horizontally on a straight inclined plane which makes an angle of  $30^\circ$ with the horizontal. The rod is not allowed to slide down by flowing a current throguh it when a magnetic field of induction 0.25T is acting on it in the vertical direction. The current flowing in the rod to keep it stationary is

#### A. 14.76 A

B. 5.98 A

#### C. 7.14 A

D. 11.32 A

#### Answer: D

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**21.** A thin diamagnetic rod is placed vertically between the poles of an electromagnet. When the current in the electromagnetic is switched on, then the diamagnetic rod is pushed up,

out of the horizontal magnetic field. Hence the

rod gains horizontal potential energy. the work required to do this comes from

A. The lattice structure of the material of the rod

B. the magnetic field

C. the current source

D. the induced electric field du to the

changing magnetic field



**22.** A satellite is launched into a circular orbit of radius R around the earth while a second satellite is launched into an orbit of radius 1.02R. The percentage difference in the time period is:

A. 2.74 W

B. 0.43 W

C. 0.79 W

#### D. 1.13 W

#### Answer: C

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23. Current senstivity of moving coil galvanometer is  $5 \operatorname{div} / mA$  and its voltage senstivity (angular deflection per unit voltage applied) is  $20 \operatorname{div} / V$ . The resistance of the galvanometer is

A. `250 Ohm

B. `25 Ohm

 $\mathsf{C.}\,400hm$ 

D. `500 Ohm

Answer: A

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## Aiims

**1.** A metal wire has a resistance of  $35\Omega$ . If its length is increased to double by drawing it,

then its new resistance will be

A.  $70\Omega$ 

 $\mathrm{B.}\,140\Omega$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,105\Omega$ 

D.  $35\Omega$ 

Answer: B

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**2.** Four particles of masses m,2m , 3m and 4m are kept in sequence at the corners of a square of side a. The magnitude of gravitational force acting on a particle of mass m placed at the centre of the square sill be:

A. zero

B. 
$$rac{k\lambda}{R}$$
  
C.  $rac{2k\lambda}{R}$ 

D.  $(k\pi\lambda)R$ 

Answer: C

**3.** Positive charge Q is distributed uniformly over a circular ring of radius R. A particle having a mass m and a negative charge q, is placed on its axis at a distance x from the centre. Find the force on the particle. Assuming x is very less than R, find the time period of oscillation of the particle if it is released from there.

A. 
$$\left[rac{16\pi^3arepsilon_0 R^3m}{Qq}
ight]^{1/2}$$

B. 
$$\left[\frac{8\pi^2\varepsilon_0R^3}{q}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
  
C.  $\left[\frac{2\pi^3\varepsilon R^3}{3q}\right]^{1/2}$ 

D. None of these

### Answer: A



**4.** An infinite number of identical capacitors each of capacitance 1mF are connected as shown in the figure. Then the equivalent
# capacitance between A and B is.



A.  $1\mu F$ 

B.  $2\mu F$ 

C. 
$$rac{1}{2} \mu F$$

D.  $\infty$ 

### Answer: B

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**5.** In the circuit in fig. If no current flows through the galvanometer when the key k is closed, the bridge is balanced. The balancing

# condition for bridge is



A. 
$$\frac{C_1}{C_2} = \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$
  
B.  $\frac{C_1}{C_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$   
C.  $\left(\frac{C_1^2}{C_2^2} = \frac{R_1^2}{R_2^2}\right)$   
D.  $\frac{C_1^2}{C_2^2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$ 

### Answer: B



**6.** In a series C - R circuit shown in figureure, the applied voltage is 10V and the voltage across capacitor is found to 8V. The voltage across R, and the phase difference between current and the applied voltage will respectively be



A. 6V, 
$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$$
  
B.  $3V$ ,  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$   
C.  $6V$ ,  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$ 

D. None of these

## Answer: A



7. A system S consists of two coils A and B. The coil, A carries a steady current I. While the coil B is suspended nearby as shown in figure. Now, if the system is heated, so as to raise the temperature of two coils steadily, then





A. the two coils shows attraction

- B. the two coils shows repulsion
- C. there is no change in the position of the

two coils

D. induced current are not possible in coil

В

Answer: A

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8. A long straight wire, carrying current I, is bent at its midpoint to form an angle of  $45^{\circ}$ . Find the induction of magnetic field at point P, distant R from the point of bending (as shown in)



C.  $\frac{\sqrt{2-1}\mu_0 l}{4\sqrt{2}\pi R}$ D.  $rac{\left(\sqrt{2}+1
ight)\mu_{0}l}{4\sqrt{2}\pi R}$ 

### Answer: A

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**9.** An element  $d\overrightarrow{l} = dx\hat{i}$  (where dx = 1cm) is placed at the origin and carries a large current i = 10A. What is the magnetic field on the Y-axis at a distance of 0.5m?

A. 
$$2 imes 10^{-8} \hat{k} T$$
  
B.  $4 imes 10^{-8} \hat{k} T$ 

$$\mathsf{C.}-2 imes 10^{-8} \hat{k} T$$

D. 
$$-4 imes 10^{-8} \hat{k} T$$

#### Answer: B



**10.** The coil in figure carries current i=2.00 A in the direction indicated is parallel to an xz plane, has 3.00 turns and an area of  $4.00 \times 10^{-3}m^2$ , and lies in a uniform magnetic field  $\overline{B} = (2.00\hat{i} - 3.00\hat{j} - 4.00\hat{k})mT$ . What are (a) the orientation energy of the coil in the magnetic field and (b) the torque (in unitvector notation) on the coil due to the magnetic field?



**11.** Consider the following figure, a uniform magnetic field of 0.2 T is directed along the positive X-axis. The magnetic flux through top surface of the figure.



A. zero

C. 0.8 m-Wb

D. - 1.8m-Wb

### Answer: C



12. An idal coil of 10 is connected in series with a resitance of  $5\Omega$  and a battery of 5V. After 2s, after the connection is made, the current flowing ( in ampere) in the circuit is А. (1-е)

B.e

 $\mathsf{C.}\,e^{-1}$ 

D. 
$$\left(1-e^{-1}
ight)$$

### Answer: D

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**13.** In the circuit, shown the galvanometer G of resistance  $60\Omega$  is shifted by a resistance r=0.02  $\Omega$ . The current through R is nearly 1A. The

value of resistance R (in ohm) is nearly.



A.  $1.00\Omega$ 

 $\mathrm{B.}\,5.00\Omega$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,11.0\Omega$ 

 $\mathsf{D.}\,6.0\Omega$ 

### Answer: C



**14.** In a circuit L, C and R are connected in series with an alternating voltage source of frequency f. The current lead the voltages by  $45^{\circ}$ . The value of C is :

A. 
$$rac{1}{2\pi f(2\pi fL+R)}$$
  
B.  $rac{1}{\pi f(2\pi fL+R)}$   
C.  $rac{1}{2\pi f(2\pi fL-R)}$   
D.  $rac{1}{\pi f(2\pi fL-R)}$ 

# Answer: C



15. The log - log graph between the energy E of an electron and its de - Broglie wavelength  $\lambda$  will be





# Answer: C



# 16. The half life of a radioactive substance is 20 minutes . The approximate time interval $(t_2-t_1)$ between the time $t_2$ when $\frac{2}{3}$ of it

had decayed and time  $t_1$  when  $rac{1}{3}$  of it had

decay is

A. 14 min

B. 20 min

C. 28 min

D.7 min

Answer: B



**17.** The diode used at a constant potential drop of 0.5 V at all currents and maximum power rating of 100 mW. What resistance must be connected in series diode, so that current in circuit is maximum?



## A. $200\Omega$

 $\mathsf{B}.\,6.67\Omega$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,5\Omega$ 

D.  $15\Omega$ 

# Answer: C

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**18.** An upolarised beam of intensity  $2a^2$  passes through a thin polarioid. Assuming zero absorption in the polariod, the intensity of emergent plane polarised light is

# A. $2a^2$

 $\mathsf{B.}\,a^2$ 

$$\mathsf{C}.\sqrt{2}a^2$$

D. 
$$rac{a^2}{2}$$

# Answer: B

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**19.** A hydrogen like atom of atomic number Z is in and excited state of quantum number 2n. It can emit a maximum energy photon of 204 eV. If it makes a transition to quantum state n, photon of energy 40.8 eV is emitted. Find n , Z and the gound state energy (in eV) for this atom, Also calculate the minimum energy (in eV) that can be emitted by this atom during de-exitation, Ground state energy of hydrogen atom is 13. 6eV

A. 10.32Mhz

B. 10.61 kHz

C.5.31MHz

D. 5.31 kHz

## Answer: B



**20.** A diode detector is used to detect an amplitude modulated wave of 60% modulation by using a condenser of capacity 250 pico farad in parallel with a load resistance 100 kilo ohm. Find the maximum modulated frequency which could be detected by it.

A. 1.89 mm

B.4mm

C.1 mm

D. 3mm

Answer: A



**21.** A circular loop of radius 0.3 cm lies parallel to amuch bigger circular loop of radius 20 cm. The centre of the small loop is on the axis of

the bigger loop. The distance between their centres is 15 cm. If a current of 2.0 A flows through the smaller loop, then the flux linked with bigger loop is

A.  $9.1 imes 10^{-11} ext{Wb}$ 

 $\text{B.}\,6\times10^{-11}\text{Wb}$ 

C.  $3.3 imes 10^{-11}Wb$ 

 $\text{D.}\,6.6\times10^{-9}\text{Wb}$ 

## Answer: A



**22.** In the adjoining circuit diagram, the readings of ammeter and voltmeter are 2 A and 120 V, respectively. If the value of R is  $75\Omega$ , then the voltmeter resistance will be



## A. $100\Omega$

## $\mathsf{B}.\,150\Omega$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,300\Omega$ 

D.  $75\Omega$ 

## Answer: C



# **Assertion And Reasons**

1. Assertion: Mass of a body decreases slightly

when it is negatively charged.

Reason: Charging is due to transfer of

electrons.



 Assertion: A dielectric slabis inserted between plates of an isolated capacitor. charge on capacitor will remain same.
 Reason Charge on an isolated system is conserved.



**3.** Assertion: Terminal voltage of a cell is greater than emf of cell during charging of the cell.

Reason: The emf of a cell is always greater

than its terminal voltage.

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**4.** Assertion : Magnetic field interacts with a moving charge and not with a stationary charge.

Reason : A moving charge produces a

magnetic field.

(A)If both Assertion & Reason are True &the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

(B)If both Assertion & Reason are True but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

(C)If Assertion is True but the Reason is False.

(D)If both Assertion & Reason are false.

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**5.** Assertion: Bulb generally get fused when they are switched on or off.

Reason: When we switch on or off, a circuit current changes in it rapidly.

(A) If both Assertion & Reason are True & the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

(B) If both Assertion & Reason are True but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

(C) If Assertion is True but the Reason is False.(D) If both Assertion & Reason are false.





**6.** Assertion: A convex mirror always make a virtual image.

Reason: The ray always diverge after reflection

from the convex mirror.

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**7.** Assertion: if a glass slab is placed in front of one of the slits, then fringe with will decreases.

Reason: Glass slab with produce an additional

path difference.



8. Assertion: If electrons in an atom were stationary, then they would fall into the nucleus.

Reason: Electrostatic force of attraction acts between negatively charged electrons and positive nucleus.



**9.** Radioactive nuclei emit  $\beta^{-1}$  particles.

Electrons exist inside the nucleus.



10. Assertion: Thickness of depletion layer is

fixed in all semiconductor devices.

Reason: No free charge carriers are available

in deplection layer.



**1.** What is the magnetic moment of an electron orbiting in a circular orbit of radius r with a speed v?

A. 
$$evrac{r}{2}$$

B. evr

C. 
$$\frac{er}{2v}$$

D. None of these

## Answer: A


2. Two point charges  $q_1 = 2 \times 10^{-3}C$  and  $q_2 = -3 \times 10^{-6}C$  are separated by a distance x = 10 cm. Find the magnitude and nature of the force between the two charges. A.  $2 \times 10^{-3}$ N B.  $6 \times 10^{-3}$ N

 ${\sf C.5 imes10^{-3}N}$ 

D.  $1 imes 10^{-3}$ N

## Answer: B



**3.** Find  $R_{\neq t}$  between A and B.



A.  $60\Omega$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\,40\Omega$ 

C.  $70\Omega$ 

D.  $20\Omega$ 

#### **Answer: B**



# 4. In the circuit shown in the figure,



A. 0.5 A

B. 0.2 A

C. 0.041666666666667

D. 0.08333333333333333

Answer: A

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**5.** Find  $V_P - V_Q$  in the circuit shown in figure.



## A. 6.68 V

#### B.8 V

## C. 4.35 V

# D. 7 V

# Answer: C



**6.** If a capacitor having capacittance 2F and plate separation of 0.5 cm will have area

A.  $1130 cm^2$ 

B.  $1130m^2$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,1130 km^2$ 

D. none of these



C. 
$$rac{(K+1)Aarepsilon_0}{2d}$$
  
D.  $rac{2KAarepsilon_0}{(K^2+1)d}$ 

#### Answer: A



8. If minimum deviation =  $30^{\circ}$ , then speed of

light in shown prism will be

A. 
$$rac{3}{\sqrt{2}} imes 10^8 m\,/\,s$$
  
B.  $rac{1}{\sqrt{2}} imes 10^8 m\,/\,s$ 

C. 
$$rac{2}{\sqrt{3}} imes 10^8 m\,/s$$
  
D.  $rac{2KAarepsilon_0}{(K^2+1)d}$ 

#### Answer: A



**9.** A current .I. flows through a metallic wire of radius .r. and the free electrons in it drift with a velocity  $v_d$ . Calculate the drift velocity of the free electrons through the wire of the same material, having double the radius, when same

current flows through it.

B. 
$$\frac{v_d}{4}$$
  
C.  $16v_d$ 

A Age

D. 
$$16$$

# Answer: C



**10.** Find i in shown figure.



A. 0.2 A

# B. 0.1 A

# C. 0.3 A

# D. 0.4 A

# Answer: B



**11.** which of these is a fustion reaction ?

A. 
$$_{-}\left(1
ight)^{2}H+_{1}^{2}H
ightarrow_{2}^{4}He$$

- B.  $_{-}\left(0
  ight)^{1}n+_{92}^{235}U
  ightarrow_{56}^{92}Kr+3_{0}^{1}n$
- C. Uranium decay
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



**12.** An electron is accelerated through a potential difference V. Write the expression for its final speed , if it was initially at rest.

A.  $\sqrt{2}F$ 

B.F

C. 2F

D. 
$$\frac{F}{2}$$



**13.** An atomic power nuclear reactor can deliver 300MW. The energy released due to fission of each nucleus of uranium atom  $U^{238}$  is 170MeV. The number of uranium atoms fissioned per hour will be.

A.  $30 imes 10^{25}$ 

 $\texttt{B.}\,4\times10^{22}$ 

 ${\rm C.\,}10\times10^2$ 

D.  $5 imes 10^{15}$ 

#### Answer: B

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14. in the fusion reaction  ${}_{1}H^{2} + {}_{1}H^{2} \rightarrow {}_{2}He^{3} + {}_{0}N^{1}$ , are masses of deuteron and neutron expressed in amu are 2.015, 3.017 and 1.0009, respectively , if 1 kg of deuterium undergoes complete fusion , then find the amount of total energy released .

1 amu = 931.5 ME V/ $c^2$ .

A.  $9.0 imes10^{13}$ J

B.  $20 imes10^5$  J

 ${\sf C.5} imes 10^{16} {\sf J}$ 

 ${\rm D.\,8\times10^5J}$ 

Answer: A



**15.** A prism of crown glass with refracting angle of  $5^{\circ}$  and mean refractive index = 1.151 is combined with a flint glass prism of refractive index = 1.65 to produce deviation. Find the angle of fliint glass.

A.  $3.92^{\circ}$ 

**B.**  $4.68^{\circ}$ 

C.  $5.32^{\circ}$ 

D.  $7.28^{\circ}$ 

Answer: A

16. Two slits are separated by a distance of 0.5mm and illuminated with light of  $\lambda = 6000$ Å. If the screen is placed 2.5m from the slits. The distance of the third bright image from the centre will be

A. 1.5 mm

B. 3mm

C. 6 mm

D. 9 mm

## Answer: D

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**17.** Calculate the dispersive power for crown glass from the given data

 $\mu_v=1.523$  and  $\mu_r=1.5145.$ 

A. 0.01639

B. 1.05639

C. 0.05639

D. 2.05639

#### Answer: A



**18.** The force of attractions between two charges  $8\mu C$  and  $-4\mu C$  is 0.2 N. Find the distance of separation.

#### A. 1.2 m

B. 12 m

C. 120 m

D. 0.12 m

Answer: D

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**19.** In a L-C circuit, angular frequency at resonance is  $\omega$ . What will be the new angular frequency when inductor's inductance is made

two times and capacitor's capacitance is made

# four times?

A. 
$$\frac{\omega}{2}\sqrt{2}$$
  
B.  $\frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2}}$   
C.  $2\omega$ 

D. 
$$\frac{2\omega}{\sqrt{2}}$$

# Answer: A

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**20.** If an electron is moving with velocity v produces a magnetic field  $\overrightarrow{B}$ , then

A. 
$$B \propto v \propto rac{1}{r}$$
  
B.  $B \propto v \propto rac{1}{r^2}$   
C.  $B \propto v^2 \propto rac{1}{r}$   
D.  $B \propto v^2 \propto rac{1}{r^2}$ 

#### **Answer: B**

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**21.** A regular hexagone of side a. A wire of length 24 a is coiled on that hexagone. If current in hexagone is I, then find the magnetic moment.



A.  $6\sqrt{3}la^2$ 

B.  $3\sqrt{3}la^2$ 

$$\mathsf{C}.\,\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}la^2$$

D.  $6la^2$ 

# Answer: A



**22.** The refractive index of glass is 1.5. The speed of light in glass is

A.  $3 imes 10^8$  m//s

B.  $2 imes 10^8$  m/s

C.  $1 imes 10^8$  m/s

D.  $4\times 10^8$  m/s

## Answer: B

