



## PHYSICS

### BOOKS - BETTER CHOICE PUBLICATION

### WAVE NATURE OF MATER

#### Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Electron and proton are moving with the same speed, which will have more wavelength?



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2. With what purpose was famous Davisson Germer experiment with electrons performed?



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3. The mass of an electron is  $m$ , charge is  $e$  and it is accelerated from rest through a potential difference of  $V$  volts. The velocity acquired by electron will be :

A.  $\frac{eV}{2m}$

B.  $\frac{eV}{m}$

C.  $\sqrt{\frac{2eV}{m}}$

D.  $\sqrt{\frac{eV}{m}}$

**Answer: C**



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4. The minimum wavelength of the X-rays produced by electrons accelerated through a potential of  $V$  (in volt) is directly proportional to

to

A.  $\sqrt{V}$

B.  $V^2$

C.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{V}}$

D.  $\frac{1}{V}$

**Answer: D**



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5. The de-Broglie wave corresponding to a particle of mass  $m$  and velocity  $v$  has a wavelength associated with it

A.  $h/mv$

B.  $hmv$

C.  $\frac{mh}{v}$

D.  $\frac{h}{\sqrt{vm}}$

**Answer: A**



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**Very Short Answer Type Questions Most Expected Questions**

1. Why are de-Broglie waves with a moving football not visible?



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2. A photon and an electron have got same de Broglie wavelength. Which has greater total energy? Explain.



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1. Write de Broglie hypothesis for matter wave and find an expression for de-Broglie wave length.



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2. Electron and proton are moving with the same speed, which will have more wavelength?



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3. Electron and proton are moving with the same speed, which will have more wavelength?



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4. An electron and alpha particle have the same de-Broglie wavelength associated with them. How are their kinetic energies related to each other?



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5. Calculate the de-Broglie wavelength of an electron.



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6. Why are de-Broglie waves with a moving football not visible?



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7. Why is wave nature of matter not apparent to our daily observations?



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8. Write de Broglie hypothesis for matter wave and find an expression for de-Broglie wave length.



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1. If a photon and an electron have the same de-Broglie wavelength of  $0.5\text{\AA}$ , then find the ratio of kinetic energy of photon to that of electron (Mass of electron =  $9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{kg}$ )



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2. A photon and an electron have the same wavelength. Then, the velocity of photon is



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3. The de-Broglie wavelength  $\lambda$  of a particle is related to its kinetic energy  $E$  as:



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4. If  $h$  is the Planck's constant, find the momentum of the photon of wavelength  $0.1\text{\AA}$



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5. Find the de-Broglie wavelength of wave associated with a particle of rest mass  $9 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$  and moving with a speed of  $1.5 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . ( $h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ ).



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6. Find de Broglie wavelength of wave associated with a particle of rest mass  $5 \times 10^{-30} \text{ kg}$  and moving with a speed  $1.8 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  ( $h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ ).





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7. Find de-Broglie wavelength of wave associated with a particle of rest mass  $4 \times 10^{-29} \text{ kg}$  and moving with a speed  $2.4 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . ( $h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ )`



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8. Find de Broglie wavelength of wave associated with a particle of rest mass

$5 \times 10^{-30} \text{ kg}$  and moving with a speed  $1.8 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  ( $h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ ).



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9. Calculate momentum of electron, if their wavelength is  $2\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ . Given, Planck's constant  $h = 6.625 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ , mass of electron  $m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ .



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10. Calculate the de-Broglie wavelength for electron moving with speed of  $6 \times 10^5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ .



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11. What voltage must be applied to an electron microscope to produce electrons of wavelength  $0.4 \text{ \AA}$ ?



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**12.** A photon and an electron have got same de Broglie wavelength. Which has greater total energy? Explain.



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**13.** What is the de-Broglie wavelength of an electron with kinetic energy of 120 eV?



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**14.** Calculate the momentum and de-Broglie wavelength of the electrons accelerated through a potential difference of 56V.



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**15.** Calculate momentum of electron, if their wavelength is  $1\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ . Given, Planck's constant  $h = 6.625 \times 10^{-34} Js$ , mass of electron  $m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} kg$ .



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**16.** Calculate the momentum of electrons, if their wavelength is  $3\text{\AA}$ . Given that Planck's constant,  $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{Js}$ , mass of electron,  $m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{kg}$ .



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**17.** Calculate the de-Bronglie waveelngth for electron and protonif their speed is  $10^5 \text{ms}^{-1}$

.Given, mass of an electron =  $9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$

, mass of proton =  $1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$  and Planck's

constant =  $6.62 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ .



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**18.** Calculate the de-Broglie wavelength for electron moving with speed of  $6 \times 10^5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ .



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**19.** Calculate the de-Broglie wavelength of an electron moving with a speed of  $9 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s}$ .

Given  $h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$  and mass of electron =  $9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ .



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**20.** Calculate momentum of electron, if their wavelength is  $2\overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$ . Given, Planck's constant

$h = 6.625 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ , mass of electron

$m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ .





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21. What is the de-Broglie wavelength of an electron beam accelerated through a potential difference of 25 V?



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