JEE Main July 25th 2022 Shift 2 Physics Question Paper

$$\gamma = \frac{n_1 C_{p_1} + n_2 C_{p_2}}{n_1 C_{v_1} + n_2 C_{v_2}}$$

$$a = V \cdot \frac{dV}{dx}$$

$$r = \frac{mv}{qB}$$

main formula used in this paper

IIT JEE PHYSICS PAPER SOLUTION
25 JULY 2022
EVENING SHIFT
QUESTIONS
BASED ON
SURFACE TENSION,
SHIFT AD & RD,MOLAR MASS
MIX OF TWO GASES ,CENTRE
OF MASS ARE TRICKY

1. In AM modulation, a signal is modulated on a carrier wave such that maximum and minimum amplitudes are found to be 6 V and 2 V respectively. The modulation index is

(A) 100% (B) 80%

(C) 60% (D) 50%

$A_{max} = 6$ Volt

$A_{min} = 2$ Volt

$$\mu = \frac{A_{max} - A_{min}}{A_{max} + A_{min}}$$

$$= \frac{6-2}{6+2} = 0.5$$

$\mu = 50\%$

2. The electric current in a circular coil of 2 turns produces a magnetic induction B_1 at its centre. The coil is unwound and is rewound into a circular coil of 5 turns and the same current produces a magnetic induction B_2 at its centre. The ratio of B_2/B_1 is

(A) $5/2$

(B) $25/4$

(C) $5/4$

(D) $25/2$

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\frac{I\,2(2\pi r_1)}{r_1^2}$$

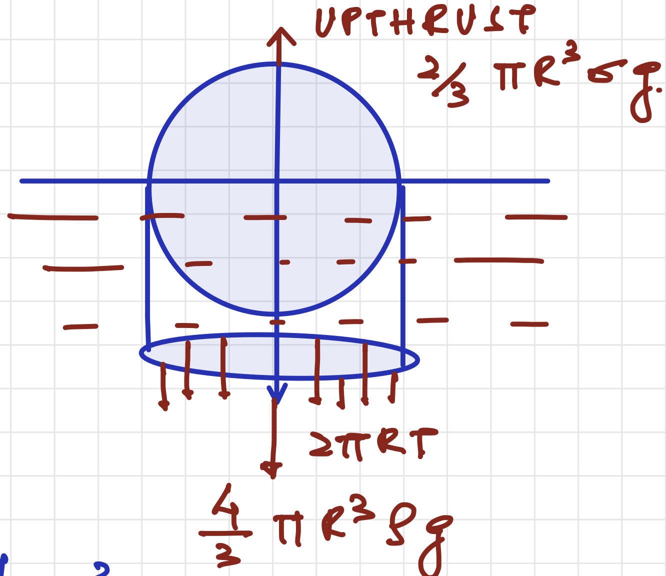
$$l = 2(2\pi r_1) = 5(2\pi r_2)$$

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}\frac{I\,5(2\pi r_2)}{r_2^2}$$

$$\frac{B_2}{B_1} = \frac{\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \frac{5(2\pi)}{r_2}}{\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \frac{2(2\pi)}{r_1}} = \frac{5}{r_2}\times\frac{r_1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{5}{l/10\pi}\times\frac{l/4\pi}{2} = \frac{50\pi}{l}\times\frac{l}{8\pi} = \frac{25}{4}$$

3) A drop of liquid of density ρ is floating half immersed in a liquid of density σ and surface tension 7.5 × 10-4 N cm-1. The radius of drop in cm will be (g = 10 ms-2)



$$2\pi RT + \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \rho g = \frac{2}{3}\pi R^3 \sigma g$$

$$2T + \frac{4}{3} R^2 \rho g = \frac{2}{3} R^2 \sigma g$$

$$2T = \frac{2R^2}{3}(\sigma - 2\rho) \times 10$$

$$R^2 = \frac{3T}{(\sigma - 2\rho)\times 10} = \frac{3 \times 7.5 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^2}{(\sigma - 2\rho)\times 10}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 25 \times 3 \times 10^{-2}}{(\sigma - 2\rho)\times 100} = \frac{3 \times 3 \times 25}{(\sigma - 2\rho)} \times 10^{-4} \Rightarrow R = \frac{3 \times 5 \times 10^{-2}}{\sqrt{\rho - \sigma}}$$

6. Capacitance of an isolated conducting sphere of radius R_1 becomes n times when it is enclosed by a concentric conducting sphere of radius R_2 connected to earth.

The ratio of their radii $\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$ is:

(A) $\frac{n}{n-1}$ ✓

(B) $\frac{2n}{2n+1}$

(C) $\frac{n+1}{n}$

(D) $\frac{2n+1}{n}$

Initially $C_0 = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1$

Finally $\frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1} = nC_0 = (4\pi\epsilon_0 n R_1)$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_2 - R_1} = n$$

$$\frac{R_2 - R_1}{R_2} = n$$

$$1 - \frac{R_1}{R_2} = n$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{n-1}{n}$$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{n}{n-1}$$

7) The ratio of wavelengths of proton and deuteron accelerated by potential Vp and Vd is 1 : $\sqrt{2}$ the ratio of Vp to Vd will be:

(A) 1 : 1 (B) $\sqrt{2}$: 1

(C) 2 : 1 (D) 4 : 1 ✓

$$eV = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2eV}{m}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{h}{m\sqrt{\frac{2eV}{m}}} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2meV}}$$

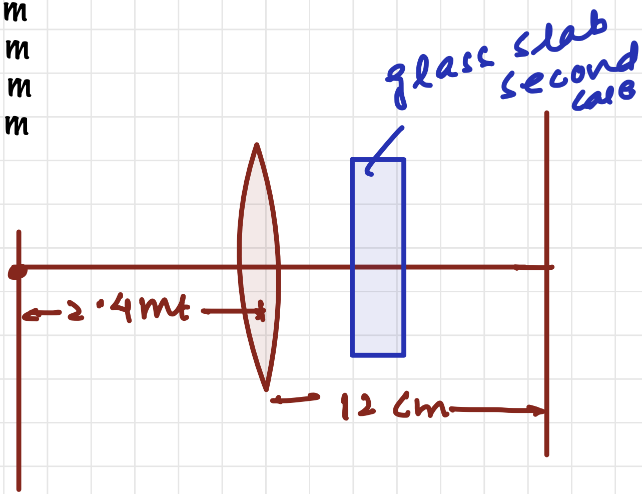
$$\frac{\lambda_p}{\lambda_d} = \frac{\sqrt{m_d V_d}}{\sqrt{m_p V_p}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{2V_d}{V_p} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{V_p}{V_d} = \frac{4}{1}$$

8. For an object placed at a distance 2.4 m from a lens, a sharp focused image is observed on a screen placed at a distance 12 cm form the lens. A glass plate of refractive index 1.5 and thickness 1 cm is introduced between lens and screen such that the glass plate plane faces parallel to the screen. By what distance should the object be shifted so that a sharp focused image is observed again on the screen?

A) 0.8 m
(C) 1.2 m
✓(B) 3.2 m
(D) 5.6 m



shift

$$d = t\left(1-\frac{1}{\mu}\right) = 1\times\left(1-\frac{1}{1.5}\right) = \frac{1}{3}\text{ cm}$$

so final image must be produced at $\left(12-\frac{1}{3}\right)\text{cm} = \frac{35}{3}$ cm from the lens so that glass plate must shift to produce image at screen. so

$$\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{-240} = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{35/3} - \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} = \frac{3}{35} - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{240} \qquad u = -560\text{ cm}$$

shift $= 5.6 - 2.4 = 3.2$ mt

9. Light wave traveling in air along x-direction is given by $E_y = 540 \sin \pi \times 10^4 (x - ct) \text{ Vm}^{-1}$. Then, the peak value of magnetic field of wave will be (Given $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$)

(A) 18×10^{-7} T (B) 54×10^{-7} T

(C) 54×10^{-8} T (D) 18×10^{-8} T

$$c = \frac{E_0}{B_0}$$

$$B_0 = \frac{E_0}{c} = \frac{540}{3 \times 10^8}$$

$$= 18 \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}$$

10. When you walk through a metal detector carrying a metal object in your pocket, it raises an alarm. This phenomenon works on:

(A) Electromagnetic induction
(B) Resonance in ac circuits
(C) Mutual induction in ac circuits
(D) Interference of electromagnetic waves

↓

Works on principle of

Resonance

↓

In A.C. CIRCUIT

11. An electron with energy 0.1 keV moves at right angle to the earth's magnetic field of 1×10^{-4} Wbm-2. The frequency of revolution of the electron will be

Take mass of electron = 9.0×10^{-31} kg)

(A) 1.6×10^{5} Hz
✓ (C) 2.8×10^{6} Hz
(B) 5.6×10^{5} Hz
(D) 1.8×10^{6} Hz

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

$$r = \frac{mv}{qB}$$

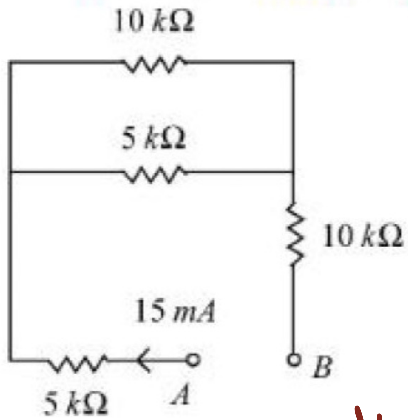
$$v = \frac{2\pi r}{T} = 2\pi r f$$

$$f = \frac{v}{2\pi r} = \frac{v\, qB}{2\pi m v}$$

$$f = \frac{qB}{2\pi m} = \frac{10^{-4} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{2\pi \times 9 \times 10^{-31}}$$

$$= 2.8 \times 10^{6} \text{ Hz}$$

12) A current of 15 mA flows in the circuit as shown in figure. The value of potential difference between the points A and B will be



(A) 50 V

(B) 75 V

(C) 150 V

(D) 275 V ✓

$I_1 = I \times \frac{10}{15}$

$= 15 \times \frac{10}{15} = 10 mA$

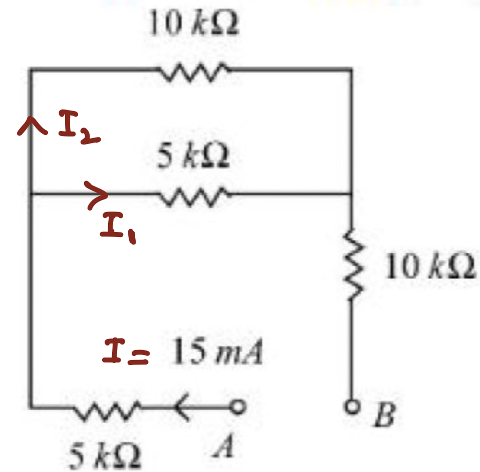
$I_2 = \frac{I \times 5}{15} = \frac{15 \times 5}{15}$

$= 5 mA$

$V_{AB} = 5 \times 15 + 10 \times 5 + 10 \times 15$

$= 75 + 50 + 150$

$= 275$ Volt



13. The length of a seconds pendulum at a height h = 2R from earth surface will be (Given R = Radius of earth and acceleration due to gravity at the surface of earth, g = π2 ms-2)

(A) $\frac{2}{9}$ m

(B) $\frac{4}{9}$ m

(C) $\frac{8}{9}$ m

(D) $\frac{1}{9}$ m ✓

At surface of the earth:

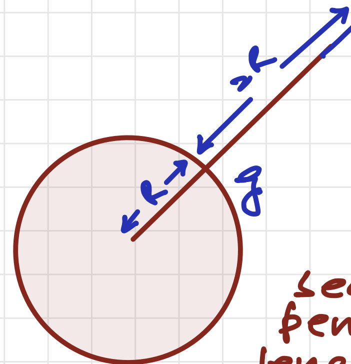
$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

$$T' = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l'}{g'}}$$

$$\frac{T}{T'} = \sqrt{\frac{g' l}{g\, l'}}$$

$T = T' = 2\,sec$

$$g' = \frac{GM}{(3R)^2} = g/9$$



second pendulum length = 1mt

$$g' l = g l'$$

$$\frac{g}{9}(l) = g(l') \Rightarrow l' = l/9 = 1/9 \text{ mt}$$

14. Sound travels in a mixture of two moles of helium and n moles of hydrogen. If rms speed of gas molecules in the mixture is 2 times the speed of sound, then the value of n will be

A) 1. (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

Molar mass $= \frac{2\times4 + n\times1}{2+n}$

$\gamma = \frac{n_1 C_{p_1} + n_2 C_{p_2}}{n_1 C_{v_1} + n_2 C_{v_2}}$

$= \frac{2(5R) + n(7R)}{2(3R) + n(5R)}$

$\gamma = \frac{10+7n}{6+5n}$

given that

$V_{rms} = \sqrt{2}\, V_{sound}$

$\sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}} = \sqrt{2}\sqrt{\frac{\gamma RT}{M}}$

$\gamma = 3/2$

$\frac{3}{2} = \frac{10+7n}{6+5n}$

$18+15n = 20+14n$

$n = 2$

15. Let η_1 is the efficiency of an engine at $T_1 = 447°C$ and $T_2 = 147°C$ while η_2 is the efficiency at $T_1 = 947°C$ and $T_2 = 47°C$. The ratio $\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2}$ will be

(A) 0.41 (B) 0.56

(C) 0.73 (D) 0.70

$$\eta_1 = 1 - \frac{420}{720}$$

$$= \frac{720-420}{720} = \frac{300}{720}$$

$$\eta_2 = 1 - \frac{320}{1220}$$

$$= \frac{1220-320}{1220} = \frac{900}{1220}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \frac{300}{720} \times \frac{1220}{900}$$

$$\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = 0.56$$

16) An object is taken to a height above the surface of earth at a distance 5/4 R from the centre of the earth. Where radius of earth, R = 6400 km. The percentage decrease in the weight of the object will be

(A) 36% (B) 50%

(C) 64% (D) 25%

$1 + \frac{h}{R} = \frac{5}{4}R$

$mg = \frac{GM}{R^2}$

$mg' = \frac{GM}{(R+h)^2} = \frac{GM}{(\frac{5}{4}R)^2}$

$\frac{mg'}{mg} = \frac{\frac{GM}{(\frac{5}{4}R)^2}}{\left(\frac{GM}{R^2}\right)} = \frac{16}{25}$

$mg' = \frac{16}{25} mg$

$100\% \left(1 - \frac{mg'}{mg}\right) = \left(1 - \frac{16}{25}\right) \times 100$

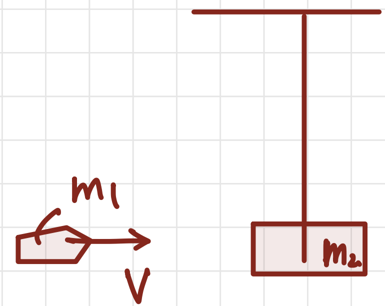
$\%$ decrease in weight $= 36\%$

17. A bag of sand of mass 9.8 kg is suspended by a rope. A bullet of 200 g travelling with speed 10 ms-1 gets embedded in it, then loss of kinetic energy will be

A) 4.9 J
(B) 9.8 J ✓
(C) 14.7 J
(D) 19.6 J

$$m_1 (v) = (m_1 + m_2) v'$$

$$v' = \frac{m_1 (v)}{(m_1 + m_2)}$$



Loss of KE =

$$\frac{1}{2} m_1 v^2 - \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) v'^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[m_1 v^2 - (m_1 + m_2) \left(\frac{m_1 v}{m_1 + m_2} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (v^2) \left[\frac{m_1 (m_1 + m_2) - m_1^2}{(m_1 + m_2)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} v^2 \left(\frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) v^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9.8 \times (0.2)}{10} (10)^2$$

$$= 9.8 J$$

18. A ball is projected from the ground with a speed 15 ms-1 at an angle θ with horizontal so that its range and maximum height are equal, then 'tan θ' will be equal to

(A) $\frac{1}{4}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}$

(C) 2 (D) 4 ✓

$$R = H$$

$$\frac{u^2 \sin 2\theta}{g} = \frac{u^2 \sin^2\theta}{2g}$$

$$2 \sin\theta \cos\theta = \sin^2\theta$$

$$\tan\theta = 4$$

19. The maximum error in the measurement of resistance, current and time for which current flows in an electrical circuit are 1%, 2% and 3% respectively. The maximum percentage error in the detection of the dissipated heat will be

(A) 2 (B) 4

(C) 6 (D) 8 ✓

$H = I^2 R t$

$$\frac{\Delta H}{H} \times 100\% = 2\,\frac{\Delta I}{I} \times 100\% + \frac{\Delta R}{R} \times 100\% + \frac{\Delta t}{t} \times 100\%$$

$$= 2 \times 2\% + 1\% + 3\%$$

$$= 8\%$$

20. Hydrogen atom from excited state comes to the ground state by emitting a photon of wavelength λ. The value of principal quantum number 'n' of the excited state will be, (R: Rydberg constant)

(A) $\sqrt{\frac{\lambda R}{\lambda - 1}}$

(B) $\sqrt{\frac{\lambda R}{\lambda R - 1}}$ ✓

(C) $\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda R - 1}}$

(D) $\sqrt{\frac{\lambda R^2}{\lambda R - 1}}$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R\left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda R} = 1 - \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda R}$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\lambda R - 1}{\lambda R}$$

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda R}{\lambda R - 1}}$$

SECTION – B

Numerical Value Type Questions: This section contains 10 questions. In Section B, attempt any five questions out of 10. The answer to each question is a NUMERICAL VALUE. For each question, enter the correct numerical value (in decimal notation, truncated/rounded-off to the second decimal place; e.g. 06.25, 07.00, -00.33, -00.30, 30.27, -27.30) using the mouse and the on-screen virtual numeric keypad in the place designated to enter the answer.

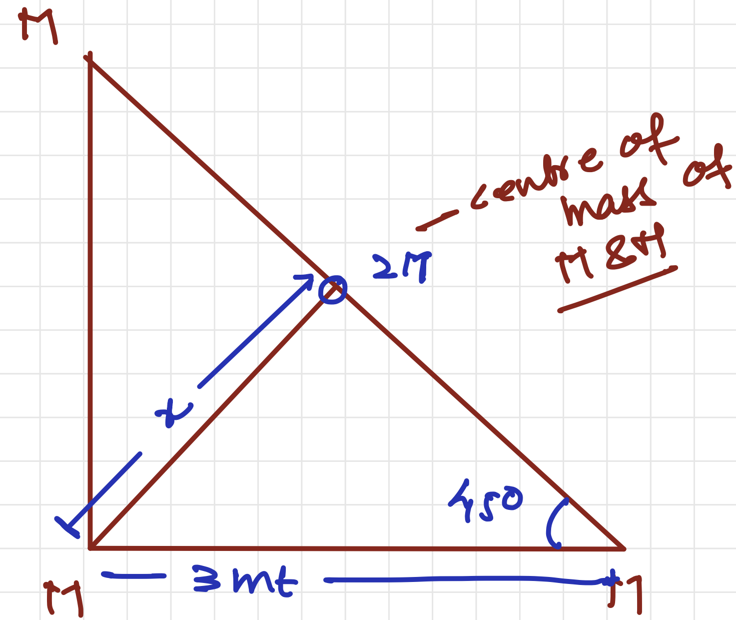
1. A particle is moving in a straight line such that its velocity is increasing at 5 ms-1 per meter. The acceleration of the particle is _______ms-2 at a point where its velocity is 20 ms-1.

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = 5\, m s^{-1}/m$$

Acceleration of particle when $v = 20\, m s^{-1}$

$$a = v \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} = (20)(5) = 100\, m s^{-2}$$

2) Three identical spheres each of mass M are placed at the corners of a right angled triangle with mutually perpendicular sides equal to 3 m each. Taking point of intersection of mutually perpendicular sides as origin, the magnitude of position vector of centre of mass of the system will be $\sqrt{x}$ m.The value of x is__2_____



$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{x}{3}$$

$$x = 3\sin 45^\circ$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M(0) + 2M(x)}{3M} = \frac{2}{3}x$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2}{3}(3\sin 45^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{x}, \quad x = 2$$

3. A block of ice of mass 120 g at temperature 0°C is putin300gofwaterat25°C.Thexgoficemelts as the temperature of the water reaches 0°C. The value of x is ___90___.
[Use specific heat capacity of water = 4200 Jkg-1K-1, Latent heat of ice = 3.5 ×105 Jkg-1]

Heat lost by water

= Heat gained by ice

$$0.3 \times 4200 \times 25 = x(3.5) \times 10^5$$

$$x = \frac{0.3 \times 4200 \times 25}{35 \times 10^5}$$

$$= 90 \times 100 \times 10^5 \times 10^3$$

= 90 gram

4. $\frac{x}{x+4}$ is the ratio of energies of photons produced due to transition of an electron of hydrogen atom from its

(i) Third permitted energy level to the second level and

(ii) The highest permitted energy level to the second permitted ~~level~~.

The value of x will be __5__.

$$E_n = -\frac{13.6}{n^2} eV$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2}}{\frac{1}{2^2}} = \frac{x}{x+4}$$

$$\frac{9-4}{9 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{x}{x+4}$$

$$x = 5$$

5. In a potentiometer arrangement, a cell of emf 1.20 V gives a balance point at 36 cm length of wire. This cell is now replaced by another cell of emf 1.80 V. The difference in balancing length of potentiometer wire in above conditions will be __18___ cm

$$\frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{l_1}{l_2} \Rightarrow \frac{1.20}{1.80} = \frac{36}{l_2}$$

$$l_2 = \frac{36 \times 1.8}{1.2}$$

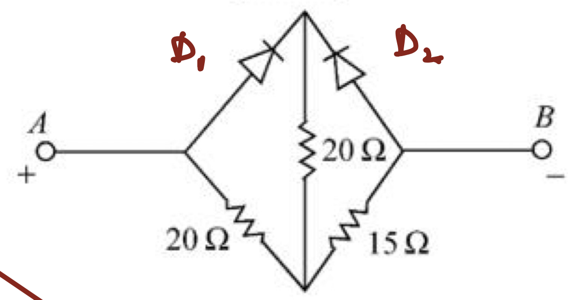
$$= 54 \text{ cm}$$

Diffence In length

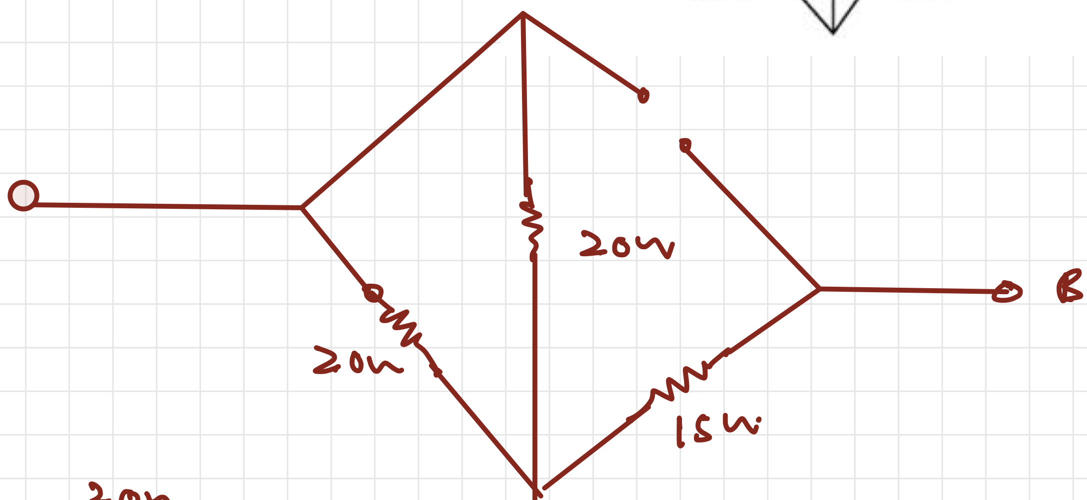
$$= 54 - 36$$

$$= 18 \text{ cm}$$

6)Two ideal diodes are connected in the network as shown is figure. The equivalent resistance between A and B is 25 Ω.



D1 - Forward bias
D2 - Reverse bias



⇒ 25 ohm

7. Two waves executing simple harmonic motions travelling in the same direction with same amplitude and frequency are superimposed. The resultant amplitude is equal to the $\sqrt{3}$ times of amplitude of individual motions. The phase difference between the two motions is _60°_ (degree).

$$A_{NET} = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos\phi}$$

$$\sqrt{3}A = \sqrt{A^2 + A^2 + 2A^2\cos\phi}$$

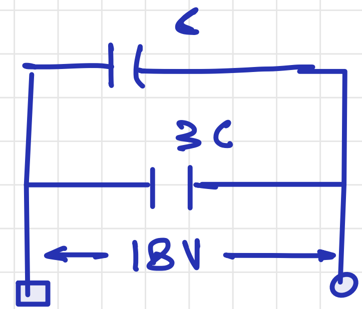
$$3A^2 = 2A^2(1+\cos\phi)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} - 1 = \cos\phi$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \cos\phi$$

$$\phi = 60^0$$

8. Two parallel plate capacitors of capacity C and 3C are connected in parallel combination and charged to a potential difference 18 V. The battery is then disconnected and the space between the plates of the capacitor of capacity C is completely filled with a material of dielectric constant 9. The final potential difference across the combination of capacitors will be _6__ V.



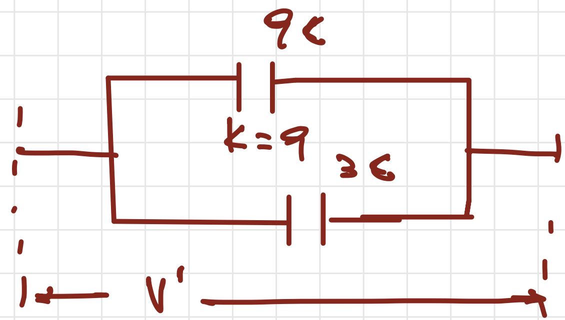
$q_1 = 18CV.$

$q_2 = 54CV$

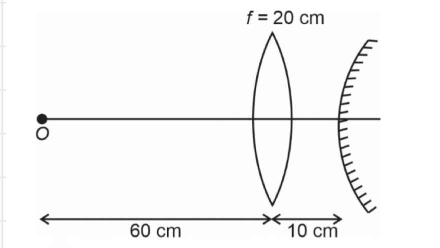
$q_1 + q_2 = q_1' + q_2'$

$18CV + 54CV = (9C + 3C)V'$

$V' = \frac{72CV}{12C} = 6$ Volt



9. A convex lens of focal length 20 cm is placed in front of a convex mirror with principal axis coinciding each other. The distance between the lens and mirror is 10 cm. A point object is placed on principal axis at a distance of 60 cm from the convex lens. The image formed by combination coincides the object itself. The focal length of the convex mirror is___10___cm.



$$\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{-60} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$v = 30\ cm$$

Radius of curvature of mirror $= 30 - 10 = 20\ cm$

$$f_{mirror} = \frac{20}{2} = 10\ cm$$

10) Magnetic flux (in weber) in a closed circuit of resistance 20 Ω varies with time t(s) as $\phi = 8t^2 - 9t + 5$. The magnitude of the induced current at t = 0.25 s will be 250 mA.

$$\phi = 8t^2 - 9t + 5$$

$$e = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = |16t - 9|$$

at t = 0.25 sec

$$= |16(0.25) - 9|$$

$$= 5 \text{ volt}$$

$$i = \frac{e}{R} = \frac{5}{20} = 0.25 \text{ A}$$

$$= \frac{0.25}{10^2} \times 10^3 = 250 \text{ mA}$$

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