

PERIODIC ASSESSMENT TEST (PAT)

# STUDENT SUPPORT BOOKLET (SSB)

Answer Key (AK) | Standard Hints (SH) | Text Solutions (TS) | Weightage Sheet (WS)

CLASS	XII & XIII	COURSE NAME	SAMBHAV, SANKALP PLUS, SAMPOORN, SAFAL	COURSE CODE	MF, MPS, MD, MR
PHASE CODE(S)	MF, MPS, MD, MR	TOTAL PAGES	16	BATCH CODE(S)	MF, MPS, MD, MR

## Target Examination & Year:

NEET 2025

TEST PATTERN	TEST TYPE	TEST CODE & SEQUENCE
NEET	ALL INDIA RESONANCE TEST (AIRT)	AIRT 01



**DATE & DAY:**

29<sup>th</sup> October 2023 | Sunday



**Duration & Time:**

200 Minutes | 02:30 PM to 05:50 PM

## Contents:

- ▶ Weightage Sheet (WS)
- ▶ Answer Key (AK)
- ▶ Standard Hints (SH)
- ▶ Text Solutions (TS)
- ▶ Resonance Student's Critical Analysis of Learning for Excellence (ResoSCALE)
- ▶ Student Self Assessment Sheet (SAS)
- ▶ Video Solutions (VS)

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Kota Study Centre & Registered Corporate Office:

CG Tower, A-46 & 52, IPIA, Near City Mall, Jhalawar Road, Kota (Raj.) - 324005

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**PAT : TOPIC-WISE WEIGHTAGE SHEET**

	PAPER	Total		PAPER	Total
Total Qs	200	200	Subject wise Qs.	50	200
Max. Marks	720	720	Subject wise Marks	240	720

Chemistry										
S.No.	Topic Name	Question Type & Sequencing						Total Qs. (Topic-wise)	Total Marks (Topic-wise)	% Weightage (Topic-wise)
		MCQ		ARQ		MTCQ				
		No. of Qs.	Qs. Sequencing	No. of Qs.	Qs. Sequencing	No. of Qs.	Qs. Sequencing			
<b>Physical Chemistry</b>										
	<b>Class-11</b>	<b>25</b>						<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50.00%</b>
1	Chemical Equilibrium	5	1,3,8,10,14	–	–	–	–	5	20	10.00%
2	Atomic Structure	5	2,9,13,15,17	–	–	–	–	5	20	10.00%
3	Mole Concept	5	4,12,16,18,19	–	–	–	–	5	20	10.00%
4	Redox Reaction	5	5,7,11,38,40	–	–	–	–	5	20	10.00%
5	Ionic Equilibrium	5	6,20,36,37,39	–	–	–	–	5	20	10.00%
<b>Organic Chemistry</b>										
	<b>Class-11</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>38.00%</b>
6	IUPAC nomenclature	6	21,25,27,29,46,48	1	23	–	–	7	28	14.00%
7	General Organic Chemistry	6	26,30,32,34,43,45	–	–	–	–	6	24	12.00%
8	Hydrocarbon part-I	4	33,35,42,44	1	31	1	49	6	24	12.00%
	<b>Class-12</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>1</b>				<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12.00%</b>
9	Stereoisomerism	5	22,24,28,41,47	1	50	–	–	6	24	12.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>46</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100%</b>

**PAT : TOPIC-WISE WEIGHTAGE SHEET**

Physics										
S.No.	Topic Name	Question Type & Sequencing						Total Qs. (Topic-wise)	Total Marks (Topic-wise)	% Weightage (Topic-wise)
		MCQ		ARQ		MTCQ				
		No. of Qs.	Qs. Sequencing	No. of Qs.	Qs. Sequencing	No. of Qs.	Qs. Sequencing			
	<b>Class-11</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>1</b>				<b>23</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>46.00%</b>
1	Relative motion	2	51,65	–	–	–	–	2	8	4.00%
2	Unit and Dimension	3	52,73,74	–	–	–	–	3	12	6.00%
3	Measurement Error	2	56,100	–	–	–	–	2	8	4.00%
4	Rectilinear motion	1	62	–	–	–	–	1	4	2.00%
5	Projectile motion	1	64	–	–	–	–	1	4	2.00%
6	Newton's laws of motion	1	67	–	–	–	–	1	4	2.00%
7	Friction	1	68	–	–	–	–	1	4	2.00%
8	Work, Power, Energy	4	69,71,97,98	1	99	–	–	5	20	10.00%
9	Mathematical Tools	2	70,72	–	–	–	–	2	8	4.00%
10	Circular motion	5	77,78,79,80,81	–	–	–	–	5	20	10.00%
	<b>Class-12</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>54.00%</b>
11	Current Electricity	6	53,57,58,59,60,66	–	–	–	–	6	24	12.00%
12	Heat Transfer	5	54,93,94,95,96	–	–	–	–	5	20	10.00%
13	Capacitance	6	55,61,63,90,91,92	–	–	–	–	6	24	12.00%
14	Electrostatics	3	86,87,88	1	75	2	76,89	6	24	12.00%
15	Gravitation	4	82,83,84,85	–	–	–	–	4	16	8.00%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100%</b>

**PAT : TOPIC-WISE WEIGHTAGE SHEET**

Botany										
S.No.	Topic Name	Question Type & Sequencing						Total Qs. (Topic-wise)	Total Marks (Topic-wise)	% Weightage (Topic-wise)
		MCQ		ARQ		MTCQ				
		No. of Qs.	Qs. Sequencing	No. of Qs.	Qs. Sequencing	No. of Qs.	Qs. Sequencing			
	<b>Class-12</b>	<b>40</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
1	Genetics-I	12	101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,112,113,114	1	110	–	–	13	52	26.00%
2	Genetics-II	11	115,116,118,119,120,121,122,125,126,148,149	2	123,124	2	111,117	15	60	30.00%
3	Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants	4	127,128,129,130	–	–	1	142	5	20	10.00%
4	Ecology-Organisms and Population	13	131,132,133,136,137,138,139,141,143,145,146,147,150	2	134,135	2	140,144	17	68	34.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100%</b>

**PAT : TOPIC-WISE WEIGHTAGE SHEET**

Zoology										
S.No.	Topic Name	Question Type & Sequencing						Total Qs. (Topic-wise)	Total Marks (Topic-wise)	% Weightage (Topic-wise)
		MCQ		MTCQ		ARQ				
		No. of Qs.	Qs. Sequencing	No. of Qs.	Qs. Sequencing	No. of Qs.	Qs. Sequencing			
	<b>Class-12</b>	<b>43</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
1	Human Reproduction and Reproductive Health	13	151,152,153, 154,155,156, 157,158,159, 161,162,163, 164	–	–	3	197,199, 200	16	64	32.00%
2	Biology In Human Welfare-Human Health and Disease	8	160,165,166, 167,168,169, 170,171	–	–	–	–	8	32	16.00%
3	Origin and Evolution	9	172,173,174, 175,176,177, 178,179,180	–	–	1	198	10	40	20.00%
4	Application Biology (Biotechnology)	13	181,182,183, 184,185,186, 187,189,190, 191,192,193, 194	1	188	2	195,196	16	64	32.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100%</b>

# ANSWER KEY (AK)

PAPER											
<b>PART-A : CHEMISTRY</b>	Q.No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Ans.	2	4	1	2	3	2	4	2	3	4
	Q.No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Ans.	3	3	4	3	2	1	4	3	4	1
	Q.No.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Ans.	1	4	3	4	4	1	4	1	1	2
	Q.No.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Ans.	2	2	1	4	2	3	4	1	2	2
	Q.No.	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Ans.	4	1	3	2	4	2	3	3	2	2	
<b>PART-B : PHYSICS</b>	Q.No.	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
	Ans.	2	3	1	4	4	2	3	3	4	4
	Q.No.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	Ans.	4	3	2	4	3	3	1	3	4	4
	Q.No.	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
	Ans.	4	2	4	2	2	4	4	1	1	1
	Q.No.	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
	Ans.	1	1	3	3	4	4	3	2	1	1
	Q.No.	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Ans.	1	3	2	2	4	1	2	2	1	3	
<b>PART-C : BIOLOGY</b>	Q.No.	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
	Ans.	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2
	Q.No.	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
	Ans.	4	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	4
	Q.No.	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
	Ans.	4	1	4	1	1	4	1	4	4	1
	Q.No.	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
	Ans.	4	1	2	1	3	1	3	4	4	2
	Q.No.	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
	Ans.	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	4
	Q.No.	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
	Ans.	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	1
	Q.No.	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
	Ans.	1	4	3	4	2	1	4	3	1	3
	Q.No.	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
	Ans.	3	4	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	4
	Q.No.	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190
	Ans.	2	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	2	1
Q.No.	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	
Ans.	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	

**STUDENT'S SPACE**

# TEXT SOLUTIONS (TS)

## PAPER

### PART-A: CHEMISTRY

- $$\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NH}_3, K_p = 4.28 \times 10^{-5} \text{ atm}^{-2}$$

Reaction Quotient, अभिक्रिया भागफल  $Q_p$

$$= \frac{P_{\text{NH}_3}^2}{P_{\text{N}_2} (P_{\text{H}_2})^3} = \frac{9}{1 \times (2)^3} = \frac{9}{8}$$

$Q_p > K_p$ ,  $\therefore$  Reaction will go Backward. अभिक्रिया पश्च दिशा की ओर गति करेगी।
- $$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{45 \times 10^{-9}} = 4.4 \times 10^{-18}$$
- Concentration of reactant & product remains const. w.r.t time.  
And, rate of [AT EQUILIBRIUM] forward reaction ( $r_f$ ) = rate of backward reaction.
- Moles of  $\text{NO}_2 = \frac{112}{22400} = 0.005$   
 $\therefore$  mass of  $\text{NO}_2$  ( $\ell$ ) =  $0.005 \times 46 = 0.23 \text{ g}$   
 $\therefore$  volume of  $\text{NO}_2$  ( $\ell$ ) =  $\frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Density}} = \frac{0.23}{1.15} = 0.2 \text{ mL}$   
 $\therefore$  molecules of liquid  $\text{NO}_2 = \text{moles} \times N_A = 0.005 \times N_A = 3.01 \times 10^{21}$ .  
 $\text{NO}_2$  के मोल =  $\frac{112}{22400} = 0.005 \therefore \text{NO}_2$  ( $\ell$ ) का द्रव्यमान =  $0.005 \times 46 = 0.23 \text{ g}$   
 $\therefore \text{NO}_2$  ( $\ell$ ) का आयतन =  $\frac{\text{भार}}{\text{घनत्व}} = \frac{0.23}{1.15} = 0.2 \text{ mL}$   
 $\therefore$  द्रव  $\text{NO}_2$  के अणु = मोल  $\times N_A = 0.005 \times N_A = 3.01 \times 10^{21}$ .
- Oxidation state of I in  $\text{HIO}_4$  is + 7 as :  
 $1 + x + 4(-2) = 0 \quad x = +7$   
 Oxidation state of I in  $\text{H}_3\text{IO}_5$  is + 7 as.  
 $3 + x + 5(-2) = 0 \quad x = +7$   
 Oxidation state of I in  $\text{H}_5\text{IO}_6$  is + 7 as  
 $5 + x + 6(-2) = 0 \quad x = +7$   
 $\text{HIO}_4$  में I की ऑक्सीकरण अवस्था + 7 निम्न प्रकार से है।  
 $1 + x + 4(-2) = 0 \quad x = +7$   
 $\text{H}_3\text{IO}_5$  में I की ऑक्सीकरण अवस्था + 7 निम्न प्रकार से है।  
 $3 + x + 5(-2) = 0 \quad x = +7$   
 $\text{H}_5\text{IO}_6$  में I की ऑक्सीकरण अवस्था + 7 निम्न प्रकार से है।  
 $5 + x + 6(-2) = 0 \quad x = +7$

- $$\text{NH}_3 + \text{NH}_3 \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_4^+ + \text{NH}_2^-$$

In self ionization of  $\text{NH}_3$   
 $\text{NH}_3$  के स्वतः आयनन में  
 $[\text{NH}_4^+] = [\text{NH}_2^-]$
- 158
- When some amount of HCl is added at equilibrium, the first eq. will shift in backward direction leading to decrease in concentration of  $\text{O}_2$ . Then, the second eq. will shift in backward direction to increase amount of  $\text{O}_2$ . Thus, amount of  $\text{SO}_2$  gas will increase.  
 जब साम्यावस्था पर HCl की कुछ मात्रा मिलाते हैं, तो प्रथम साम्य पश्च दिशा में विस्थापित होगा जिससे  $\text{O}_2$  की सान्द्रता घटेगी, तब द्वितीय साम्य पश्च दिशा में विस्थापित होगी जिससे  $\text{O}_2$  की मात्रा बढ़ेगी। अतः  $\text{SO}_2$  गैस की मात्रा बढ़ेगी।
- $$R = 0.529 \frac{n^2}{z} \text{ \AA} = 0.529 \frac{2^2}{1} \text{ \AA} = 2.12 \text{ \AA}$$
- According to Le-Chatelier principle. (लीशातेलिए सिद्धान्त के अनुसार)
- The reaction of oxidation of ferrous oxalate by potassium dichromate in acidic medium is written as  
 $2\text{FeC}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + 14\text{H}^+ \longrightarrow 2\text{Fe}^{3+} + 2\text{Cr}^{3+} + 4\text{CO}_2 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 $\therefore$  2 moles of  $\text{FeC}_2\text{O}_4$  are oxidised by = 1 mole of  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$   
 $\therefore$  1 moles of  $\text{FeC}_2\text{O}_4$  will be oxidised by =  $1/2 = 0.5$  mole of  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$   
 अम्लीय माध्यम में पोटैशियम डाइक्रोमेट द्वारा फेरस ऑक्सेलेट के ऑक्सीकरण की अभिक्रिया निम्न है :  
 $2\text{FeC}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} + 14\text{H}^+ \longrightarrow 2\text{Fe}^{3+} + 2\text{Cr}^{3+} + 4\text{CO}_2 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 $\therefore$  2 मोल  $\text{FeC}_2\text{O}_4$  ऑक्सीकृत होता है = 1 मोल  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$   
 $\therefore$  1 मोल  $\text{FeC}_2\text{O}_4$  ऑक्सीकृत होगा =  $1/2 = 0.5$  मोल  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$
- $$\text{molality (m)} = \frac{M}{1000d - MM_1} \times 1000$$

$M$  = Molarity  
 $M_1$  = Molecular mass of solute  
 $d$  = density

$$= \frac{2.05}{(1000 \times 1.02) - (2.05 \times 60)} \times 1000 = 2.28 \text{ mol kg}^{-1}$$

$$\text{मोललता (m)} = \frac{M}{1000d - MM_1} \times 1000$$

M = मोलरता

M<sub>1</sub> = विलेय का आण्विक द्रव्यमान

d = घनत्व

$$= \frac{2.05}{(1000 \times 1.02) - (2.05 \times 60)} \times 1000 = 2.28 \text{ mol kg}^{-1}$$

13. Electron jumps from 2s to 3d state.

Total number of radial nodes in 3d = (n - l - 1) = 3 - 2 - 1 = 0.

इलेक्ट्रॉन 2s से 3d अवस्था में जाता है।

3d में कुल त्रिज्य नोड की संख्या = (n - l - 1) = 3 - 2 - 1 = 0.

$$14. Q_c = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^4 \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)}{\left(\frac{2}{10}\right)\left(\frac{4}{10}\right)^2} = \frac{243}{32} \times 10^{-2}$$

$$= 7.59 \times 10^{-2} > K_c$$

so, reaction will proceed in backward direction.

इसलिए, अभिक्रिया पश्च दिशा में जायेगी।

15.  $l = 1$  for p and  $l = 2$  for d.

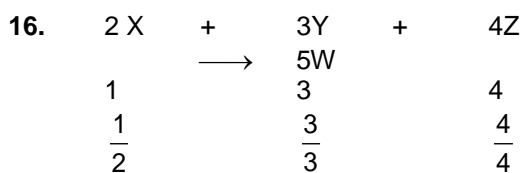
Now  ${}_{24}\text{Cr}$  has configuration  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^5 4s^1$

Hence there are 12, p-electrons and 5, d-electrons.

p के लिये  $l = 1$  तथा d के लिये  $l = 2$

अब  ${}_{24}\text{Cr}$  का विन्यास  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^5 4s^1$

इसलिये इसमें 12, p-इलेक्ट्रॉन और 5, d-इलेक्ट्रॉन होते हैं।



x is limiting reagent. According to stoichiometry moles of w formed are

$$\frac{n_x}{2} = \frac{n_w}{5}; \quad \frac{1}{2} = \frac{n_w}{5}$$

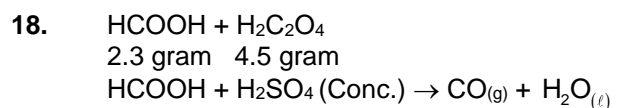
x सीमान्तकारक है। रससमीकरणमिति के अनुसार निर्मित w के मोल हैं

$$\frac{n_x}{2} = \frac{n_w}{5}; \quad \frac{1}{2} = \frac{n_w}{5}$$

$$n_w = \frac{5 \times 1}{2} = 2.5$$

% yield of reaction (अभिक्रिया की % लब्धि) = 50%

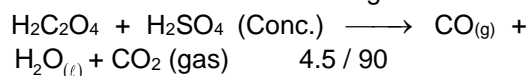
$$17. 3, 1, 2, - \frac{1}{2}$$



$$n = 2.3 / 46$$

$$n = 1/20 \text{ mole} \quad n = 1/20 \text{ mole}$$

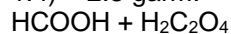
$$\text{Mass of CO} = 1/20 \times 28 = 1.4 \text{ gram}$$



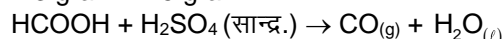
$$1/20 \text{ mole} \quad 1/20 \text{ mole} \quad 1/20 \text{ mole}$$

$$\text{Mass of CO} = 1/20 \times 28 = 1.4 \text{ gram}$$

KOH absorb CO<sub>2</sub> so remaining gas is only CO so total mass of remaining gas is (1.4 + 1.4) = 2.8 gram.



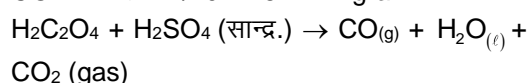
$$2.3 \text{ gram} \quad 4.5 \text{ gram}$$



$$n = 2.3 / 46$$

$$n = 1/20 \text{ mole} \quad n = 1/20 \text{ mole}$$

$$\text{CO का भार} = 1/20 \times 28 = 1.4 \text{ gram}$$

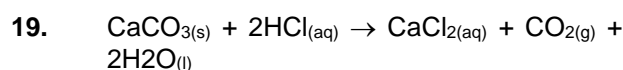


$$4.5 / 90$$

$$1/20 \text{ mole} \quad 1/20 \text{ mole} \quad 1/20 \text{ mole}$$

$$\text{CO का भार} = 1/20 \times 28 = 1.4 \text{ gram}$$

KOH, CO<sub>2</sub> को अवशोषित कर लेता है इस प्रकार शेष गैस केवल CO रहती है। अतः शेष गैस का कुल भार (1.4 + 1.4) = 2.8 ग्राम



$$0.5 \times 50$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (25) \text{ milimole} \quad 25 \text{ milimole}$$

mass of pure CaCO<sub>3</sub>

$$= \left(\frac{25}{2}\right) \times 100 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= \frac{2.5}{2} \text{ gram.}$$

Let mass of 95% impure CaCO<sub>3</sub> is x gram

$$\text{So} \quad (x) \frac{95}{100} = \left(\frac{2.5}{2}\right)$$

$$x = \frac{2.63}{2} = 1.315 \text{ gram}$$

$$\approx 1.32$$

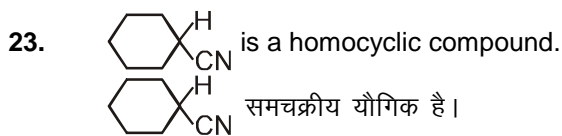
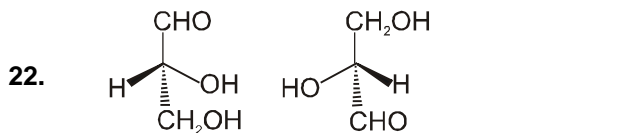
$$\text{Ans.} = 4$$

20. NH<sub>3</sub> is a stronger acid than CH<sub>4</sub>.

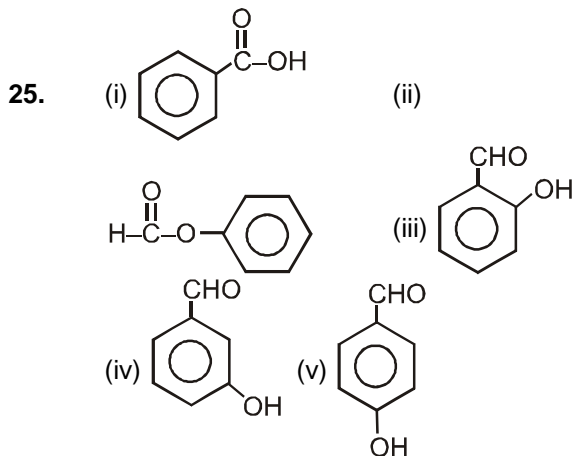
NH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> की अपेक्षा एक प्रबल अम्ल है।

21.  $\pi$  bond electrons = no. of double bond  $\times 2$   
= 4  $\times 2$  = 8  $\pi$  electrons

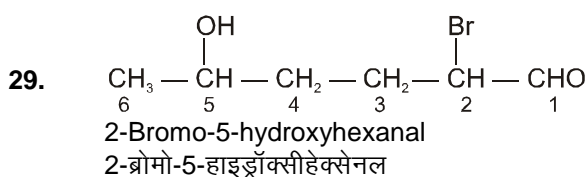
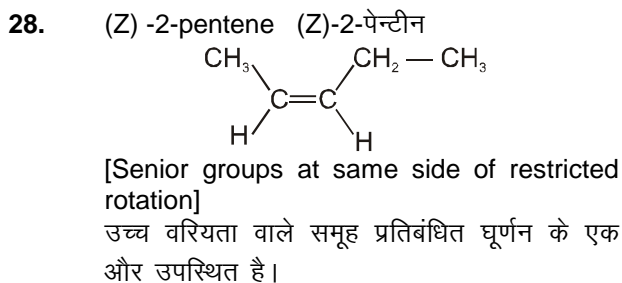
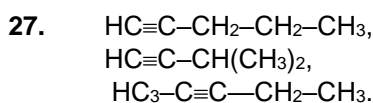




24. Follow conditions of geometrical isomerism.  
ज्यामिति समावयवता प्रदर्शित करने की शर्तों का अनुसरण कीजिए।



26. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.  
यदि कथन तथा कारण दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण कथन की सही व्याख्या करता है।

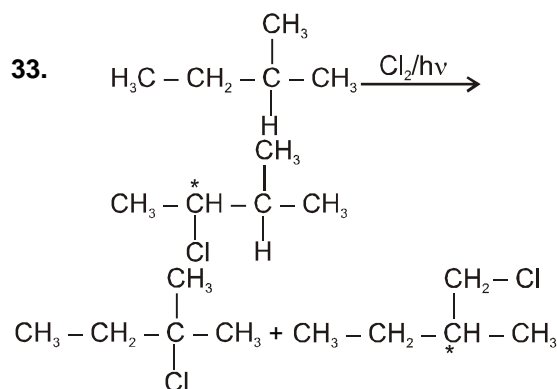


30.  $\text{C}^1 - \text{C}^2$  - is shorter because it is double bond in two of three resonance structures ;  $\text{C}_2-\text{C}_3$  is a single bond in two of three resonance structures.

$\text{C}^1 - \text{C}^2$  बंध छोटा होता है क्योंकि तीन अनुनादी संरचनाओं में से दो अनुनादी संरचनाओं पर द्विबंध रहता है ;  $\text{C}_2-\text{C}_3$  तीन अनुनादी संरचनाओं में से दो अनुनादी संरचनाओं पर एकल बंध रहता है।

31. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

यदि कथन तथा कारण दोनों सही हैं लेकिन कारण कथन की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।



34.  $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\overset{\oplus}{\text{C}}\text{H}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$  in this  $\sigma$ -p overlapping occurs due to hyperconjugation and  $p\pi-p\pi$  overlap occur due to resonance.

$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\overset{\oplus}{\text{C}}\text{H}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$  इस यौगिक में  $\sigma$ -p अतिव्यापन अतिसंयुग्मन के कारण तथा  $p\pi-p\pi$  अतिव्यापन अनुनाद के कारण होता है।

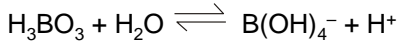
35. In Ethyne ( $\text{CH}\equiv\text{CH}$ ) both carbon atoms are  $sp$  hybrid as the hybridisation of combustion product, carbon atom of  $\text{O}=\text{C}=\text{O}$  ( $\text{CO}_2$ ).

एथाइन ( $\text{CH}\equiv\text{CH}$ ) के दोनों कार्बन का संकरण  $sp$  है जैसा की उसके दहन उत्पाद  $\text{O}=\text{C}=\text{O}$  ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) का संकरण होता है।

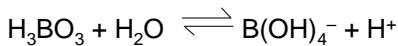
36. Because it gain and also lose the proton क्योंकि यह प्रोटॉन ग्रहण तथा दान दोनों करता है।



37.  $H_3BO_3$  is weak, Lewis monobasic acid and shows the given equilibrium.



$H_3BO_3$  दुर्बल, लुईस एकल क्षारीय अम्ल है तथा दिये गये साम्य को दर्शाता है।



38. (i) oxidation state of 'O' = x  
 $(+1) \times 2 + x = 0$   
 $x = -2$

(ii) Oxidation number of Cl = ion  $ClO_3^- = x + (-2) \times 3 = -1$

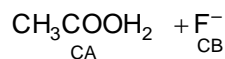
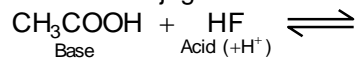
(iii) Oxidation number of Cr ion  $K_2Cr_2O_7 = (+1) \times 2 + 2x + (-2) \times 6 = 0$

$$x = +6$$

(iv) Oxidation number of Al in  $HAlCl_4 = (+1) \times 1 + x + (-1) \times 4 = 0$

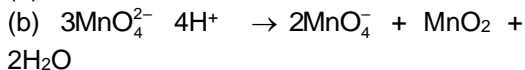
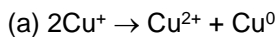
$$x = +3$$

39.  $CH_3COOH + HF \rightleftharpoons CH_3COOH_2^+ + F^-$ .  
 HF gives  $H^+$  to the  $CH_3COOH$  & forms  $F^-$ .  
 So it is a conjugate base of HF.



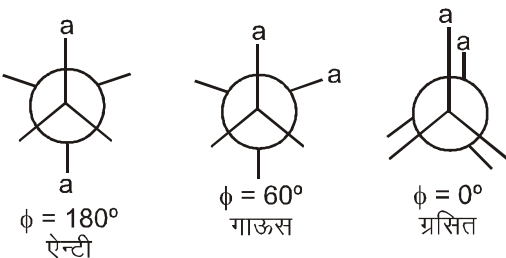
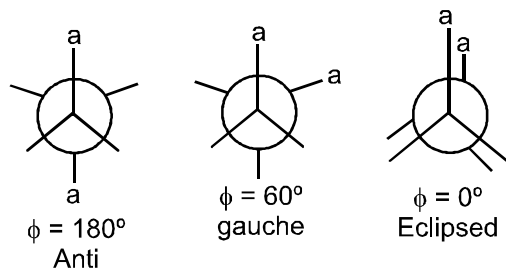
HF,  $CH_3COOH$  को  $H^+$  आयन देता है। इसलिए यह HF का संयुग्मी क्षार है।

40. Disproportionation reaction : The reaction in which same element/ compound get oxidized and reduced simultaneously.

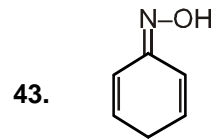
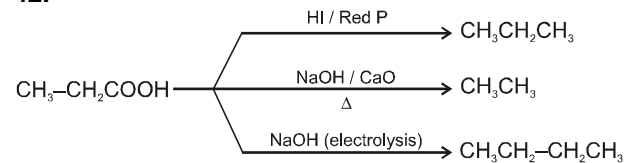


(d) option belongs to comproportionation reaction.

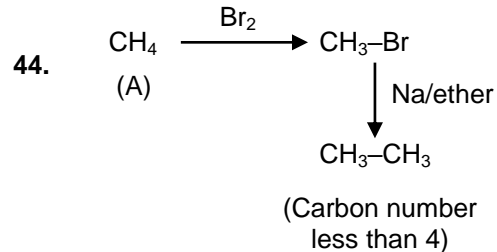
- 41.



- 42.



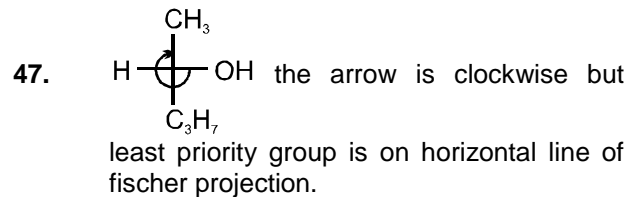
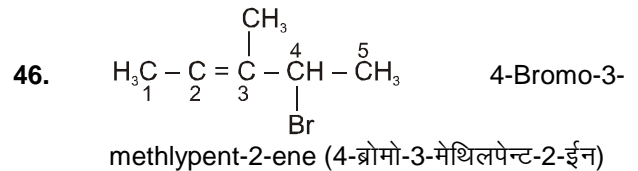
- 43.



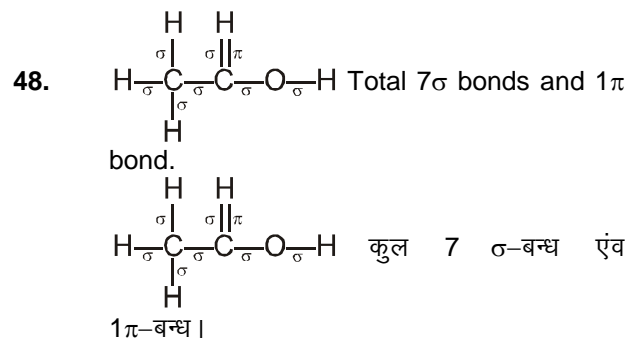
A is  $CH_4$

B is  $CH_3-CH_3$

45.  $-NO_2$  group, being strong electron-withdrawing, disperses the  $-ve$  charge, hence stabilizes the concerned carbanion.  $-NO_2$  समूह प्रबल इलेक्ट्रॉन आकर्षी समूह है, ऋणावेश को कम कर देता है, सम्बन्धित कार्बऋणायन को स्थायी कर देता है।



$H - \overset{\overset{CH_3}{|}}{\underset{\underset{C_3H_7}{|}}{C}} - OH$  यौगिक में तीर का चिन्ह दक्षिणावर्त दिशा में है लेकिन न्यूनतम वरियता वाला समूह क्षैतिज रेखा पर है।



49. Boiling point increases with increase in number of carbon atoms and decreases with branching.  
 Option (a) has 5 carbon atoms but  
 Option (b) has 6 carbon atoms  
 $\therefore$  B.P. of (b) > (a)  
 Option (c) and (d) have '5' carbon atoms each but option (c) has one branch and option (d) has two branches.  
 $\therefore$  B.P. of (c) > (d)  
 $\therefore$  Order of B.P. :  $b > a > c > d$   
 क्वथनांक कार्बन परमाणुओं की संख्या में वृद्धि के साथ बढ़ता है और ब्रांचिंग के साथ घटता है।  
 विकल्प (A) में 5 कार्बन परमाणु हैं लेकिन  
 $\therefore$  B.P. of (b) > (a)  
 विकल्प (सी) और (डी) में प्रत्येक में '5' कार्बन परमाणु हैं लेकिन विकल्प (सी) की एक शाखा है और विकल्प (डी) की दो शाखाएं हैं।  
 $\therefore$  B.P. of (c) > (d)  
 $\therefore$  का आदेश B.P. :  $b > a > c > d$

50. 
$$\text{CH}_3 - \overset{*}{\text{C}}\text{H} - \text{CH}_2 - \overset{*}{\text{C}}\text{H}(\text{Br}) - \overset{*}{\text{C}}\text{H}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5) - \text{CH}_3$$
  
 has three chiral carbons.  

$$\text{CH}_3 - \overset{*}{\text{C}}\text{H}(\text{OH}) - \text{CH}_2 - \overset{*}{\text{C}}\text{H}(\text{Br}) - \overset{*}{\text{C}}\text{H}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5) - \text{CH}_3$$
  
 तीन किरैल कार्बन उपस्थित है।

## PART-B: PHYSICS

51. When the man is at rest w.r.t. the ground, the rain comes to him at an angle  $30^\circ$  with the vertical.  
 This is the direction of the velocity of raindrops with respect to the ground.  
 Here  $\vec{v}_{rg}$  = velocity of rain with respect to the ground  
 $\vec{v}_{mg}$  = velocity of the man with respect to the ground.  
 and  $\vec{v}_{rm}$  = velocity of the rain with respect to the man,  
 We have  $\vec{v}_{rg} = \vec{v}_{rm} + \vec{v}_{mg}$  .....(i)  
 Taking horizontal components equation (i) gives  
 $v_{rg} \sin 30^\circ = v_{mg} = 10 \text{ km/hr}$   
 or  $v_{rg} = \frac{10}{\sin 30^\circ} = 20 \text{ km/hr}$   
 जब मनुष्य विराम अवस्था में है तब पानी की बूँदें उसके ऊपर ऊर्ध्वाधर से  $30^\circ$  के कोण पर गिरती हैं। यही पानी की बूँदों के वेग की जमीन के सापेक्ष दिशा होगी।  
 अब  $\vec{v}_{rg}$  = पानी की बूँदों का जमीन के सापेक्ष वेग

$\vec{v}_{mg}$  = मनुष्य का जमीन के सापेक्ष वेग  
 तथा  $\vec{v}_{rm}$  = पानी की बूँदों का मनुष्य के सापेक्ष वेग  
 $\vec{v}_{rg} = \vec{v}_{rm} + \vec{v}_{mg}$  .....(i)  
 क्षैतिज घटक लेने पर समीकरण (i) से  
 $v_{rg} \sin 30^\circ = v_{mg} = 10 \text{ km/hr}$   
 अथवा  $v_{rg} = \frac{10}{\sin 30^\circ} = 20 \text{ km/hr}$

52. Stefan's law is  $E = \sigma(T^4) \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{E}{T^4}$   
 where,  $E = \frac{\text{Energy}}{\text{Area} \times \text{Time}} = \frac{\text{Watt}}{\text{m}^2}$   
 $\sigma = \frac{\text{Watt} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}}{\text{K}^4} = \text{Watt} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \text{K}^{-4}$   
 स्टीफन के नियम से  $E = \sigma(T^4) \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{E}{T^4}$   
 यहाँ,  $E = \frac{\text{ऊर्जा}}{\text{क्षेत्रफल} \times \text{सम}} = \frac{\text{वाट}}{\text{मीटर}^2}$   
 $\sigma = \frac{\text{Watt} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}}{\text{K}^4} = \text{Watt} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \text{K}^{-4}$

53. Given problem is the case of mixed grouping of cells

So total current produced  $i = \frac{nE}{R + \frac{nr}{m}}$

Here  $m = 100, n = 5000, R = 500\Omega$

$E = 0.15 \text{ V}$  and  $r = 0.25\Omega$

$\Rightarrow i = \frac{5000 \times 0.15}{500 + \frac{5000 \times 0.25}{100}} = \frac{750}{512.5} \approx 1.5 \text{ A}$

दिये गये प्रन में सेलों का मिश्रित समूहन किया गया है। इसलिए

कुल प्रवाहित धारा  $i = \frac{nE}{R + \frac{nr}{m}}$

यहाँ  $m = 100, n = 5000, R = 500\Omega$

$E = 0.15 \text{ V}$  एवं  $r = 0.25\Omega$

$\Rightarrow i = \frac{5000 \times 0.15}{500 + \frac{5000 \times 0.25}{100}} = \frac{750}{512.5} \approx 1.5 \text{ A}$

54.  $\frac{Q}{t} = \frac{KA\Delta\theta}{l} \Rightarrow \frac{Q}{t} \propto \frac{A}{l} \propto \frac{d^2}{l}$

(d = Diameter of rod)

$\Rightarrow \frac{(Q/t)_1}{(Q/t)_2} = \left(\frac{d_1}{d_2}\right)^2 \times \frac{l_2}{l_1} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{8}$

$\frac{Q}{t} = \frac{KA\Delta\theta}{l} \Rightarrow \frac{Q}{t} \propto \frac{A}{l} \propto \frac{d^2}{l}$

(d = छड़ का व्यास)

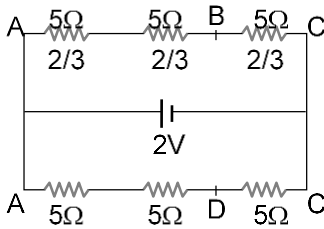
$\Rightarrow \frac{(Q/t)_1}{(Q/t)_2} = \left(\frac{d_1}{d_2}\right)^2 \times \frac{l_2}{l_1} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{8}$

55. Extra charge  $Q = (2CV - CV) = CV$  flows through potential  $V$  of the battery. Thus  $W = QV = CV^2$   
अतिरिक्त आवेश  $Q = (2CV - CV) = CV$  बैटरी (विभव  $V$ ) से प्रवाहित होगा अतः  $W = QV = CV^2$

56. zero error शून्य त्रुटि  
 $= -2 \text{ mm} + (6 \times 0.1) \text{ mm} = -1.4 \text{ mm}$   
 measured thickness मापी गई मोटाई  
 $= 7 \text{ mm} + (3 \times 0.1) \text{ mm} = 7.3 \text{ mm}$   
 True thickness वास्तविक मोटाई  
 $= 7.3 \text{ mm} + 1.4 \text{ mm} = 8.7 \text{ mm}$

57.  $S = \frac{i_g G}{i - i_g} = \frac{100 \times 0.01}{(10 - 0.01)} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1 \Omega$

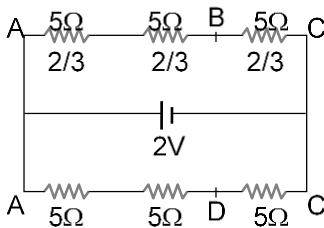
58. The given circuit can be redrawn as follows



For identical resistances, potential difference distributes equally among all. Hence potential difference

across each resistance is  $\frac{2}{3}V$ , and potential difference between A and B is  $\frac{4}{3}V$ .

दिये गये परिपथ को पुनः बनाने पर



सर्वसम प्रतिरोधों के लिए विभवान्तर समान रूप से बँट जाता है। अतः प्रत्येक प्रतिरोध के सिरोँ पर विभवान्तर  $\frac{2}{3}V$  है। एवं A व B के

बीच विभवान्तर  $\frac{4}{3}V$  है।

59. Equivalent resistance of parallel resistors is always less than any of the member of the resistance system.  
समान्तर संयोजन में तुल्य प्रतिरोध का मान दिये गये प्रतिरोधों के किसी भी मान से कम होता है।

60. Current in the bulb  $= \frac{P}{V} = \frac{4.5}{1.5} = 3A$

Current in  $1 \Omega$  resistance  $= \frac{1.5}{1} = 1.5A$

Hence total current from the cell  $i = 3 + 1.5 = 4.5A$

By using  $E = V + ir$

$\Rightarrow E = 1.5 + 4.5 \times (2.67) = 13.5V$

बल्ब में प्रवाहित धारा  $= \frac{P}{V} = \frac{4.5}{1.5} = 3A$

$1 \Omega$  प्रतिरोध से प्रवाहित धारा  $= \frac{1.5}{1} = 1.5A$

अतः सेल से ली गई कुल धारा  $i = 3 + 1.5 = 4.5A$

अब  $E = V + ir$

$\Rightarrow E = 1.5 + 4.5 \times (2.67) = 13.5V$

61. If the drops are conducting, then

$\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 = N \left( \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \right)$

$\Rightarrow R = N^{1/3}r$ . Final charge  $Q = Nq$

So final potential  $V = \frac{Q}{R}$

$= \frac{Nq}{N^{1/3}r} = V \times N^{2/3}$

यदि बूँदें चालक हैं, तब

$\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 = N \left( \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \right) \Rightarrow$

$R = N^{1/3}r$  अंतिम आवेश  $Q = Nq$

अतः अंतिम विभव  $V = \frac{Q}{R}$

$= \frac{Nq}{N^{1/3}r} = V \times N^{2/3}$

62. From given figure, it is clear that the net displacement is zero. So average velocity will be zero.

दिये गये चित्र से यह स्पष्ट है, कि वस्तु का कुल विस्थापन शून्य है, इसलिये औसत वेग शून्य होगा।

63. No current flows through the capacitor branch in steady state. Total current supplied by the battery

$i = \frac{6}{2.8 + 1.2} = \frac{3}{2}$

Current through  $2 \Omega$  resistor

$= \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} = 0.9A$

स्थायी अवस्था में, संधारित्र से कोई धारा प्रवाहित नहीं होगी। बैटरी द्वारा प्रदाय कुल धारा

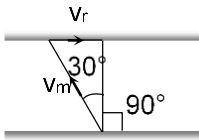
$i = \frac{6}{2.8 + 1.2} = \frac{3}{2}$

$2 \Omega$  प्रतिरोध से प्रवाहित धारा  $= \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} = 0.9A$

64.  $R = 4H \cot \theta$ , if  $\theta = 45^\circ$  then

$$R = 4H \Rightarrow \frac{R}{H} = \frac{4}{1}$$

65.



$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{V_r}{V_m} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow V_r = \frac{V_m}{2} = \frac{0.5}{2} = 0.25 \text{ m/s}$$

66. As we know, for conductors resistance  $\propto$  Temperature.

From figure  $R_1 \propto T_1 \Rightarrow \tan \theta \propto T_1$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = kT_1 \quad \dots (i)$$

and  $R_2 \propto T_2 \Rightarrow \tan (90^\circ - \theta) \propto T_2$

$$\Rightarrow \cot \theta = kT_2 \quad \dots (ii)$$

From equation (i) and (ii)

$$k(T_2 - T_1) = (\cot \theta - \tan \theta)$$

$$(T_2 - T_1) = \left( \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = 2 \cot 2\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow (T_2 - T_1) \propto \cot 2\theta$$

चालक का प्रतिरोध  $\propto$  तापक्रम

चित्र से,  $R_1 \propto T_1 \Rightarrow \tan \theta \propto T_1$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = kT_1 \quad \dots (i)$$

एवं  $R_2 \propto T_2 \Rightarrow \tan (90^\circ - \theta) \propto T_2$

$$\Rightarrow \cot \theta = kT_2 \quad \dots (ii)$$

समीकरण (i) व (ii) से,  $k(T_2 - T_1) = (\cot \theta - \tan \theta)$

$$(T_2 - T_1) = \left( \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = 2 \cot 2\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow (T_2 - T_1) \propto \cot 2\theta$$

67. Opposing force  $F = u \left( \frac{dm}{dt} \right) = 2 \times 0.5 = 1 \text{ N}$

$$\left( A_s, F = u \frac{du}{dt} \right)$$

So same amount of force is required to keep the belt moving at 2 m/s

$$\text{प्रतिरोधक बल } F = u \left( \frac{dm}{dt} \right) = 2 \times 0.5 = 1 \text{ N}$$

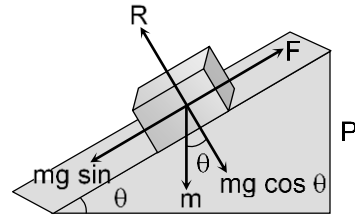
$$\left( \therefore F = u \frac{du}{dt} \right)$$

अतः बेल्ट को 2 m/s की चाल से गतिशील रखने के लिये इतने ही बल की आवश्यकता होगी।

68. Sliding friction is greater than rolling friction.

सर्पी घर्षण का मान लोटनिक घर्षण से अधिक होता है।

69.



$$v = 7.2 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} = 7.2 \times \frac{5}{18} = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

Slope is given 1 in 20

$$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{1}{20}$$

When man and cycle moves up then component of weight opposes its motion i.e.  $F = mg \sin \theta$

So power of the man  $P = F \times v = mg \sin \theta \times v$

$$= 100 \times 9.8 \times \left( \frac{1}{20} \right) \times 2 = 98 \text{ Watt}$$

70.  $|B| = \sqrt{7^2 + (24)^2} = \sqrt{625} = 25$

Unit vector in the direction of A will be

$$\hat{A} = \frac{3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}}{5}$$

$$\text{So required vector} = 25 \left( \frac{3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}}{5} \right)$$

$$= 15\hat{i} + 20\hat{j}$$

$$|B| = \sqrt{7^2 + (24)^2} = \sqrt{625} = 25$$

$$A \text{ की दिशा में एकांक सदिश } \hat{A} = \frac{3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}}{5}$$

इसलिये आवश्यक सदिश

$$= 25 \left( \frac{3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}}{5} \right) = 15\hat{i} + 20\hat{j}$$

71. For any uniform rod. the mass is concentrated at its centre.

height of the mass from ground is,  $h = (l/2) \sin 30^\circ$

Potential energy of the rod = mgh

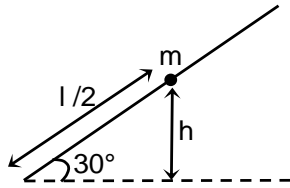
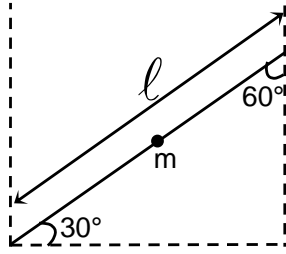
$$= m \times g \times \frac{l}{2} \sin 30^\circ = m \times g \times \frac{l}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{mgl}{4}$$

किसी भी समान छड़ के लिए. द्रव्यमान इसके केंद्र पर केंद्रित है।

जमीन से द्रव्यमान की ऊंचाई है  $h = (l/2) \sin 30^\circ$

छड़ की संभावित ऊर्जा = mgh

$$= m \times g \times \frac{l}{2} \sin 30^\circ = m \times g \times \frac{l}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{mgl}{4}$$



$$72. \quad \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|}$$

$$= \frac{9 + 16 + 25}{\sqrt{9 + 16 + 25} \sqrt{9 + 16 + 25}}$$

$$= \frac{50}{50} = 1 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = 1, \theta = 0^\circ$$

$$73. \quad ct^2 \text{ must have dimensions of } L$$

$$\Rightarrow c \text{ must have dimensions of } L/T^2$$

i.e.  $LT^{-2}$ .

$ct^2$  तथा  $L$  की विमायें समान होंगी

$$\Rightarrow \text{अतः } c \text{ की विमा } L/T^2 = LT^{-2}.$$

$$74. \quad \text{Length} \propto G^x c^y h^z$$

$$L = [M^{-1}L^3T^{-2}]^x [LT^{-1}]^y [ML^2T^{-1}]^z$$

By comparing the power of M, L and T in both sides we get

$$-x + z = 0, \quad 3x + y + 2z = 1 \text{ and}$$

$$-2x - y - z = 0$$

By solving above three equations we get

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, y = -\frac{3}{2}, z = \frac{1}{2}$$

लम्बाई  $\propto G^x c^y h^z$

$$L = [M^{-1}L^3T^{-2}]^x [LT^{-1}]^y [ML^2T^{-1}]^z$$

दोनों ओर M, L तथा T की घातों की तुलना करने पर हमें निम्न समीकरण प्राप्त होते हैं

$$-x + z = 0, \quad 3x + y + 2z = 1 \text{ तथा}$$

$$-2x - y - z = 0$$

तीनों समीकरणों को हल करने पर

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, y = -\frac{3}{2}, z = \frac{1}{2}$$

75. Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is **NOT** a correct explanation for Statement-1

वक्तव्य-1 सत्य है, वक्तव्य-2 सत्य है ; वक्तव्य-2 वक्तव्य-1 का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।

76. (A)  $\rightarrow$  (R), (B)  $\rightarrow$  (S), (C)  $\rightarrow$  (Q), (D)  $\rightarrow$  (P)

77. Cyclist has to counteract the centrifugal force while in the case of car only the passenger is thrown by this force

साइकिल चालक को अपकेन्द्रीय बल का प्रतिकार करना होता है परन्तु कार में बैठे यात्री पर यही बल बाहर की ओर लगता है

78. The angle of banking,  $\tan \theta = \frac{v^2}{rg}$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 12^\circ = \frac{(150)^2}{r \times 10}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 10.6 \times 10^3 \text{ m} = 10.6 \text{ km}$$

झुकाव कोण,  $\tan \theta = \frac{v^2}{rg}$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 12^\circ = \frac{(150)^2}{r \times 10}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 10.6 \times 10^3 \text{ m} = 10.6 \text{ km}$$

79. The maximum velocity for a banked road with friction,

$$v^2 = gr \left( \frac{\mu + \tan \theta}{1 - \mu \tan \theta} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2 = 9.8 \times 1000 \times \left( \frac{0.5 + 1}{1 - 0.5 \times 1} \right)$$

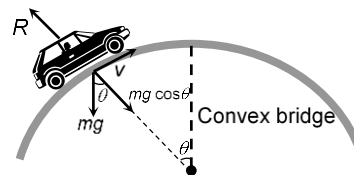
$$\Rightarrow v = 172 \text{ m/s}$$

उठे हुये घर्षण युक्त मार्ग पर अधिकतम वेग

$$v^2 = gr \left( \frac{\mu + \tan \theta}{1 - \mu \tan \theta} \right)$$

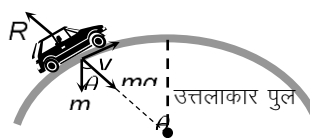
$$\Rightarrow v^2 = 9.8 \times 1000 \times \left( \frac{0.5 + 1}{1 - 0.5 \times 1} \right) \Rightarrow v = 172 \text{ m/s}$$

$$80. \quad R = mg \cos \theta - \frac{mv^2}{r}$$



when  $\theta$  decreases  $\cos \theta$  increases i.e., R increases.

$$R = mg \cos \theta - \frac{mv^2}{r}$$



जब  $\theta$  घटता है,  $\cos \theta$  बढ़ता है अर्थात् R बढ़ता है।

81.  $mg = 1 \times 10 = 10\text{N}$ ,  
 $\frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{1 \times (4)^2}{1} = 16$   
 Tension at the top of circle  
 $= \frac{mv^2}{r} - mg = 6\text{N}$   
 Tension at the bottom of circle  
 $= \frac{mv^2}{r} + mg = 26\text{N}$   
 $mg = 1 \times 10 = 10\text{N}$ ,  $\frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{1 \times (4)^2}{1} = 16$

वृत्त के शीर्ष बिन्दु पर तनाव

$$= \frac{mv^2}{r} - mg = 6\text{N}$$

वृत्त के निम्नतम बिन्दु पर तनाव

$$= \frac{mv^2}{r} + mg = 26\text{N}$$

82. Gravitational potential at mid point

$$V = \frac{-GM_1}{d/2} + \frac{-GM_2}{d/2}$$

$$\text{Now, PE} = m \times V = \frac{-2Gm}{d} (M_1 + M_2)$$

[ $m = k$  mass of particle]

So, for projecting particle from mid point to infinity

KE = |PE|

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{2Gm}{d} (M_1 + M_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 2\sqrt{\frac{G(M_1 + M_2)}{d}}$$

मध्य बिन्दु पर गुरुत्वीय विभव

$$V = \frac{-GM_1}{d/2} + \frac{-GM_2}{d/2}$$

$$\text{अब, PE} = m \times V = \frac{-2Gm}{d} (M_1 + M_2)$$

[ $m = k$  कण का द्रव्यमान]

अतः कण को मध्य बिन्दु से अनन्त तक प्रक्षेपित करने के लिये गतिज ऊर्जा (KE) =  $k$  |स्थितिज ऊर्जा (PE)|

ऊर्जा (PE)|

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{2Gm}{d} (M_1 + M_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 2\sqrt{\frac{G(M_1 + M_2)}{d}}$$

83. 4R

$$84. \frac{v_p}{v_e} = \sqrt{\frac{g_p \times R_p}{g_e \times R_e}} = k \sqrt{2 \times 2} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_p = 2 \times v_e = 2 \times 11.2 = 22.4 \text{ km/s}$$

$$85. v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}} \therefore \text{K.E.} \propto v^2 \propto \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\text{and } T^2 \propto r^3 \therefore \text{K.E.} \propto T^{-2/3}$$

$$86. \text{Force on charge } F = q(E_a) = q \times \frac{k \cdot 2p}{r^3}$$

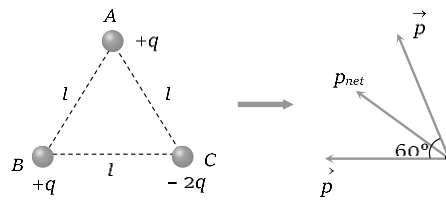
$$\Rightarrow F \propto \frac{1}{r^3}$$

When  $r \rightarrow$  doubled;  $F \rightarrow \frac{1}{8}$  times

$$\text{आवो पर बल } F = q(E_a) = q \times \frac{k \cdot 2p}{r^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow F \propto \frac{1}{r^3}$$

यदि  $r \rightarrow$  दो गुना  $F \rightarrow \frac{1}{8}$  गुना

87. 

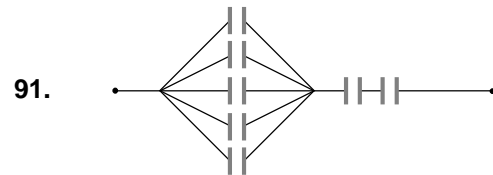
$$p_{\text{net}} = \sqrt{p^2 + p^2 + 2pp \cos 60^\circ} \quad (\because p = ql)$$

$$= \sqrt{3}p = \sqrt{3}ql$$

$$88. \vec{P} \times \vec{E}$$

89. A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-vi, E-v, F-ii

90.  $C_1 + C_2$



$$92. U = \frac{1}{2}CV^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times (200)^2 \times 10^{-6} = 0.04\text{J}$$

$$93. \text{Temperature gradient} = \frac{100 - 20}{20} = 4^\circ\text{C/cm}$$

temperature at centre =  $100 - 4 \times 10 = 60^\circ\text{C}$

ताप प्रवणता =  $\frac{100 - 20}{20} = 4^\circ\text{C/cm}$

मध्य बिन्दु पर ताप =  $100 - 4 \times 10 = 60^\circ\text{C}$

94. According to Newton's law of cooling

$$\frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{t} = K \left[ \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \theta_0 \right]$$

In the first case,

$$\frac{(60 - 50)}{10} = K \left[ \frac{60 + 50}{2} - \theta_0 \right]$$

$$1 = K(55 - \theta) \quad \dots(i)$$

In the second case,

$$\frac{(50-42)}{10} = K \left[ \frac{50+42}{2} - \theta_0 \right]$$

$$0.8 = k(46 - \theta_0) \dots (ii)$$

Dividing (i) by (ii), we get  $\frac{1}{0.8} = \frac{55 - \theta}{46 - \theta}$

or  $46 - \theta_0 = 44 - 0.8\theta \Rightarrow \theta_0 = 10^\circ\text{C}$

न्यूटन के शीतलन नियम के अनुसार,

$$\frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{t} = K \left[ \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \theta_0 \right]$$

प्रथम स्थिति में,  $\frac{(60-50)}{10} = K \left[ \frac{60+50}{2} - \theta_0 \right]$

$$1 = K(55 - \theta)$$

....(i)

द्वितीय स्थिति में,  $\frac{(50-42)}{10} = K \left[ \frac{50+42}{2} - \theta_0 \right]$

$$0.8 = k(46 - \theta_0)$$

....(ii)

समीकरण (i) में (ii) का भाग देने पर  $\frac{1}{0.8} = \frac{55 - \theta}{46 - \theta}$

या  $46 - \theta_0 = 44 - 0.8\theta \Rightarrow \theta_0 = 10^\circ\text{C}$

95.  $\lambda_m T = \text{constant}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \Rightarrow \frac{10^{-4}}{0.5 \times 10^{-6}} = 200.$$

$\lambda_m T =$  नियतांक

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \Rightarrow \frac{10^{-4}}{0.5 \times 10^{-6}} = 200.$$

96.  $\frac{E_1}{E_2} = \left( \frac{T_1}{T_2} \right)^4 \Rightarrow \frac{E}{E_2} = \left( \frac{273+0}{273+273} \right)^4$

$$\Rightarrow E_2 = 16E.$$

97. Stopping distance

$$= \frac{\text{Kinetic energy}}{\text{Retardation force}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}mu^2}{F}$$

If retarding force (F) and velocity (v) are equal then stopping distance  $\propto m$  (mass of vehicle)

As  $m_{\text{car}} < m_{\text{truck}}$  therefore car will cover less distance before coming to rest.

रुकने से पूर्व तय की गई दूरी

$$= \frac{\text{गतिज ऊर्जा}}{\text{मंदन बल}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}mu^2}{F}$$

यदि मंदन बल (F) तथा वेग (v) बराबर हैं तो दूरी  $\propto$  वाहन का द्रव्यमान (m)

यहाँ  $m_{\text{कार}} < m_{\text{ट्रक}}$  अतः कार विराम अवस्था में आने से पहले कम दूरी तय करेगी।

98.  $U = A - Bx^2 \Rightarrow F = -\frac{dU}{dx} = 2Bx \Rightarrow F \propto x$

99. If roads of the mountain were to go straight up, the slope  $\theta$  would have been large, the frictional

force  $\mu mg \cos \theta$  would be small. Due to small friction, wheels of vehicle would slip. Also for going up a large slope, a greater power shall be required.

यदि पर्वत की सड़कें ऊपर की ओर सीधी जाती हैं, तब ढाल  $\theta$  का मान अधिक होता है, अतः घर्षण बल  $\mu mg \cos \theta$  का मान

कम होता है। कम घर्षण के कारण वाहन के पहियों के फिसलने की संभावना अधिक रहती है तथा अधिक ढाल वाले मार्ग पर

ऊपर की ओर जाने के लिए अधिक शक्ति की भी आवश्यकता रहती है।

100. Percentage error is unit less प्रतिशत त्रुटि मात्रकहीन होती है

---- TEXT SOLUTIONS (TS) END ----