

## JEE Main Online Exam 2020

### Question with Solutions

3<sup>rd</sup> September 2020 | Shift-II

#### PHYSICS

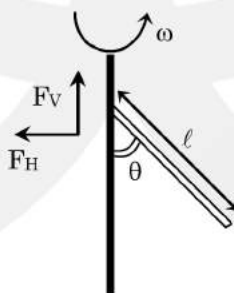
**Q.1** To raise the temperature of a certain mass of gas by 50°C at a constant pressure, 160 calories of heat is required. When the same mass of gas is cooled by 100°C at constant volume, 240 calories of heat is released. How many degrees of freedom does each molecules of this gas have (assume gas to be ideal) ?

- (1) 2                                  (2) 5                                  (3) 6                                  (4) 3

**Ans.** [3]

**Sol.**  $nC_p(50) = 160$   
 $nC_v(100) = 240$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{C_p}{2C_v} = \frac{160}{240} = \frac{\gamma}{2}$   
 $\therefore \gamma = \frac{4}{3}$  and  $f = \frac{2}{\gamma-1} = 6$

**Q.2**

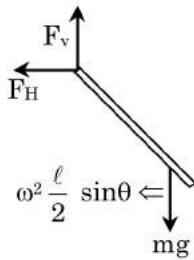


A uniform rod of length ‘ $l$ ’ is pivoted at one of its ends on a vertical shaft of negligible radius. When the shaft rotates at angular speed  $\omega$  the rod makes an angle  $\theta$  with it (see figure). To find  $\theta$  equate the rate of change of angular momentum (direction going in the paper)  $\frac{m\ell^2}{12} \omega^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$  about the centre of mass (CM) to the torque provided by the horizontal and vertical forces  $F_H$  and  $F_V$  about the CM. The value of  $\theta$  is then such that :

- (1)  $\cos \theta = \frac{g}{2\ell\omega^2}$                           (2)  $\cos \theta = \frac{g}{\ell\omega^2}$                           (3)  $\cos \theta = \frac{2g}{3\ell\omega^2}$                           (4)  $\cos \theta = \frac{3g}{2\ell\omega^2}$

**Ans.** [4]

Sol.



$$F_v = mg$$

$$F_H = m\omega^2 \frac{l}{2} \sin\theta$$

$$mg \frac{l}{2} \sin\theta - m\omega^2 \frac{l}{2} \sin\theta \frac{l}{2} \cos\theta = \frac{m l^2}{12} \omega^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{3}{2} \frac{g}{\omega^2 l} \quad \dots(ii)$$

**Q.3** The radius  $R$  of a nucleus of mass number  $A$  can be estimated by the formula  $R = (1.3 \times 10^{-15}) A^{1/3}$  m., It follows that the mass density of a nucleus is of the order of :L ( $M_{\text{prot.}} \cong M_{\text{neut.}} \cong 1.67 \times 10^{-27}$  kg)

- (1)  $10^{10} \text{ kg m}^{-3}$                       (2)  $10^{24} \text{ kg m}^{-3}$                       (3)  $10^{17} \text{ kg m}^{-3}$                       (4)  $10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$

**Ans.** [3]

**Sol.** 
$$\rho_{\text{nucleus}} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} = \frac{A}{(4/3)\pi r_0^3 A} = \frac{3}{4\pi r_0^3} = 2.3 \times 10^{17} \text{ kg/m}^3$$

**Q.4** The mass density of a planet of radius  $R$  varies with the distance  $r$  from its centre as  $\rho(r) = \rho_0 \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}\right)$ .

Then the gravitational field is maximum at :

- (1)  $r = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} R$                       (2)  $r = \sqrt{\frac{5}{9}} R$                       (3)  $r = R$                       (4)  $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} R$

**Ans.** [2]

**Sol.** 
$$E = 4\pi r^2 = \int_0^r \rho_0 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$\Rightarrow Er^2 = 4\pi G \int_0^r \rho_0 \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}\right) r^2 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow E = 4\pi G \rho_0 \left(\frac{r^3}{3} - \frac{r^5}{5R^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{dE}{dr} = 0 \quad \therefore r = \sqrt{\frac{5}{9}} R$$

**Q.5** Amount of solar energy received on the earth's surface per unit area per unit time is defined a solar constant. Dimension of solar constant is -

- (1)  $ML^2T^{-2}$                       (2)  $M^2L^0T^{-1}$                       (3)  $MLT^{-2}$                       (4)  $ML^0T^{-3}$

**Ans.** [4]

**Sol.** 
$$S = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{ML^2T^{-3}}{L^2} = MT^{-3}$$

**Q.6** A block of mass  $m$  attached to a massless spring is performing oscillatory motion of amplitude 'A' on a frictionless horizontal plane. If half of the mass of the block breaks off when it is passing through its equilibrium point, the amplitude of oscillation for the remaining system become  $fA$ . The value of  $f$  is :

- (1)  $\sqrt{2}$                       (2) 1                      (3)  $\frac{1}{2}$                       (4)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

**Ans.** [4]

**Sol.** At equilibrium position

$$V_0 = \omega_1 A = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}} A \quad \dots(i)$$

$$V = \omega A^1 = \sqrt{\frac{K}{\frac{m}{2}}} A^1 \quad \dots(ii)$$

$$\therefore A^1 = \frac{A}{\sqrt{2}}$$

**Q.7** If a semiconductor photodiode can detect a photon with a maximum wavelength of 400 nm, then its band gap energy is :

Planck's constant  $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$  J.s.

Speed of light  $c = 3 \times 10^8$  m/s

- (1) 3.1 eV                      (2) 1.1 eV                      (3) 2.0 eV                      (4) 1.5 eV

**Ans.** [1]

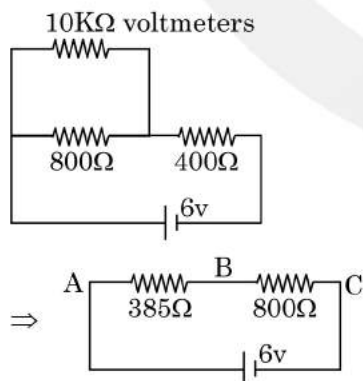
**Sol.**  $\Delta E = \frac{\lambda c}{\lambda e} = 3.1\text{eV}$

**Q.8** Two resistors  $400\Omega$  and  $800\Omega$  are connected in series across a 6 V battery. The potential difference measured by a voltmeter of  $10\text{ k}\Omega$  across  $400\Omega$  resistor is close to :

- (1) 2.05 V                      (2) 1.95 V                      (3) 2 V                      (4) 1.8 V

**Ans.** [2]

**Sol.**



So the potential difference in voltmeter across the points A and B is  $\frac{6}{1185} \times 385 = 1.949$  V



- Q.9** A metallic sphere cools from 50°C to 40°C in 300 s. If atmospheric temperature around is 20°C, then sphere's temperature after the next 5 minutes will be close to :
- (1) 33°C                      (2) 31°C                      (3) 35°C                      (4) 28°C

**Ans.** [1]

**Sol.** 
$$\frac{50 - 40}{300} = \beta \left( \frac{50 + 40}{2} - 20 \right)$$

$$\frac{40 - T}{300} = \beta \left( \frac{40 + T}{2} - 20 \right)$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{100}{3}$$

- Q.10** A particle is moving unidirectionally on a horizontal plane under the action of a constant power supplying energy source. The displacement (s) – time (t) graph that describes the motion of the particle is (graphs are drawn schematically and are not to scale) :



**Ans.** [1]

**Sol.** 
$$\frac{dK}{dE} = P = \text{const} \Rightarrow K = Pt = \frac{1}{2} mV^2$$

$$\therefore V = \sqrt{\frac{2Pt}{m}} = \frac{ds}{dt} \quad \therefore S = \sqrt{\frac{2P}{m}} \frac{2}{3} t^{3/2}$$

- Q.11** A calorimeter of water equivalent 20 g contains 180 g of water at 25°C. 'm' grams of steam at 100°C is mixed is 31°C. The value of 'm' is close to (Latent heat of water = 540 cal g<sup>-1</sup>, specific heat of water = 1 cal g<sup>-1</sup>°C<sup>-1</sup>).

- (1) 2                      (2) 2.6                      (3) 4                      (4) 3.2

**Ans.** [1]

**Sol.**

Cal	H <sub>2</sub> O	Sterm
20gm	180gm	m
25°C	25°C	100°C

$$200 \times 1 \times (31 - 25) = m \times 540 + m \times 1 \times (100 - 31)$$

- Q.12** Two sources of light emit X-rays of wavelength 1 nm and visible light of wavelength 500 nm, respectively. Both the sources emit light of the same power 200 W. The ratio of the number density of photons of X-rays to the number density of photons of the visible light of the given wavelengths is :

- (1)  $\frac{1}{500}$                       (2) 500                      (3)  $\frac{1}{250}$                       (4) 250

**Ans.** [1]

**Sol.** 
$$P = \frac{nhc}{\lambda t}$$

$$\therefore \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{1}{5}$$

**Q.13** The electric field of a plane electromagnetic wave propagating, along the x direction in vacuum is

$\vec{E} = E_0 \hat{j} \cos(\omega t - kx)$ . The magnetic field  $\vec{B}$ , at the moment  $t = 0$  is:

(1)  $\vec{B} = \frac{E_0}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} \cos(kx) \hat{j}$

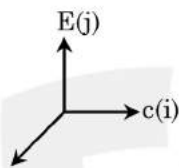
(2)  $\vec{B} = E_0 \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \cos(kx) \hat{j}$

(3)  $\vec{B} = \frac{E_0}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} \cos(kx) \hat{k}$

(4)  $\vec{B} = E_0 \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \cos(kx) \hat{k}$

**Ans.** [4]

**Sol.**



$\therefore \vec{B} (\hat{k})$

$\Rightarrow \vec{B} = B_0 \cos(\omega t - kx) \hat{k}$

Now put  $t = 0$ .

**Q.14** Hydrogen ion and singly ionized helium atom are accelerated, from rest, through the same potential differentiation. the ratio of final speeds of hydrogen and helium ions is close to -

(1) 1 : 2

(2) 10 : 7

(3) 5 : 7

(4) 2 : 1

**Ans.** [4]

**Sol.**  $q\Delta V = \frac{1}{2} mV^2 \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2q\Delta V}{m}}$

$\therefore \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \sqrt{\frac{e \cdot 4m}{m \cdot e}} = 2$

**Q.15** Two light waves having the same wavelength  $\lambda$  in vacuum are in phase initially, then the first wave travels a path  $L_1$  through a medium of refractive index  $n_1$  while the second wave travels a path of length  $L_2$  through a medium of refractive index  $n_2$ . After this the phase difference between the two waves to -

(1)  $\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (n_1 L_1 - n_1 L_2)$

(2)  $\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left( \frac{L_1}{n_1} - \frac{L_2}{n_2} \right)$

(3)  $\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (n_1 L_1 - n_2 L_2)$

(4)  $\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left( \frac{L_2}{n_1} - \frac{L_1}{n_2} \right)$

**Ans.** [3]

**Sol.**  $\Delta p = n_1 L_1 - n_2 L_2$

$\Delta \phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta p$

**Q.16** A block of mass 1.9 kg is at rest at the edge of a table, of height 1m. A bullet of mass 0.1 kg collides with the block and sticks to it. If the velocity of the bullet is 20 m/s in the horizontal direction just before the collision then the kinetic energy just before the combined system strikes the floor, is [Take  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ . Assume there is no rotational motion and loss of energy after the collision is negligible.]

(1) 21 J

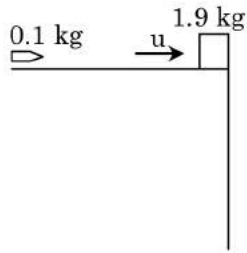
(2) 23 J

(3) 20 J

(4) 19 J

**Ans.** [1]

Sol.



$$p_i = p_f \Rightarrow 0.1 \times 20 = 2v$$

$$\therefore v = 1 \text{ m/s}$$

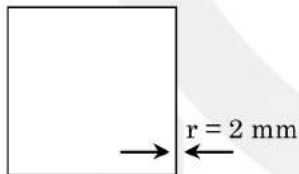
$$KE_f = mgh + \frac{1}{2} mv^2 = 213$$

**Q.17** A uniform magnetic field  $B$  exists in a direction perpendicular to the plane of a square loop made of a metal wire. The wire has a diameter of 4 mm and a total length of 30 cm. The magnetic field changes with time at a steady rate  $dB/dt = 0.032 \text{ Ts}^{-1}$ . The induced current in the loop is close to (Resistivity of the metal wire is  $1.23 \times 10^{-8} \Omega\text{m}$ )

- (1) 0.34 A                          (2) 0.53 A                          (3) 0.61 A                          (4) 0.43 A

**Ans.** [3]

**Sol.**

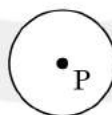


$$a = 7.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$q_i = \frac{d(Ba^2)}{dt} = a^2 \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$i = \frac{q}{R} = \frac{a^2 dB/dt}{\frac{\rho(40)}{\pi r^2}}$$

**Q.18** A perfectly diamagnetic sphere has a small spherical cavity at its centre, which is filled with a paramagnetic substance. The whole system is placed in a uniform magnetic field  $\vec{B}$ . Then the field inside the paramagnetic substance is :



- (1) Zero

(2)  $\vec{B}$

- (3) much large than  $|\vec{B}|$  and parallel to  $\vec{B}$

- (4) much large than  $|\vec{B}|$  but opposite to  $\vec{B}$

**Ans.** [1]

**Sol.**

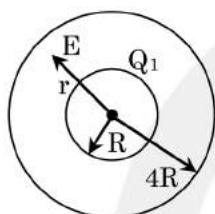
A perfect diamagnetic substance will completely expel the magnetic field. Therefore, there will be no magnetic field inside the cavity of sphere. Hence the paramagnetic substance kept inside the cavity will experience no force.



**Q.19** Concentric metallic hollow spheres radii  $R$  and  $4R$  hold charges  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  respectively. Given that surface charge densities of the concentric spheres are equal, the potential difference  $V(R) - V(4R)$  is :

- (1)  $\frac{3Q_1}{16\pi\epsilon_0 R}$                       (2)  $\frac{3Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$                       (3)  $\frac{Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$                       (4)  $\frac{3Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$

**Ans.** [1]  
**Sol.**



$$E = \frac{KQ_1}{r^2}$$

$$\Delta V = \int_R^{4R} E \, dr = \frac{3KQ_1}{4R}$$

**Q.20** Which of the following will NOT be observed when a multimeter (operating in resistance measuring mode) probes connected across a component, are just reversed?

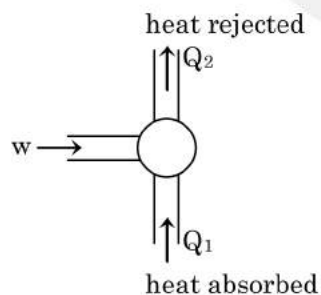
- (1) Multimeter shows an equal deflection in both cases i.e. before and after reversing the probes if the chosen component is resistor.
- (2) Multimeter shows NO deflection in both cases i.e. before and after reversing the probes if the chosen component is metal wire.
- (3) Multimeter shows a deflection, accompanied by a splash of light out of connected component in one direction and NO deflection on reversing the probes if the chosen component is LED.
- (4) Multimeter shows NO deflection in both cases i.e. before and after reversing the probes if the chosen component is capacitor.

**Ans.** [4]  
**Sol.**

- (1) Multimeter shows deflection when it connects with capacitor.
- (2) If we assume that LED has negligible resistance then multimeter shows no deflection for the forward bias but when it connects in reverse direction, it break down occurs so splash of light out.
- (3) The resistance of metal wire may be taken zero, so no deflection in multimeter.
- (4) No matter, how we connect the resistance across multimeter. It shows same deflection.

**Q.21** If minimum possible work is done by a refrigerator in converting 100 grams of water at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  to ice, how much heat (in calories) is released to the surroundings at temperature  $27^\circ\text{C}$  (Latent heat of ice = 80 Cal/gram) to the nearest integer?

**Ans.** [8791]  
**Sol.**



$$w + Q_1 = Q_2$$

$$w = Q_2 - Q_1$$

$$\text{C.O.P.} = \frac{Q_1}{w} = \frac{Q_1}{Q_2 - Q_1} = \frac{273}{300 - 273} = \frac{Q_1}{W}$$

$$w = \frac{27}{273} \times 80 \times 100 \times 4.2$$

$$Q_2 = w + \theta_1$$

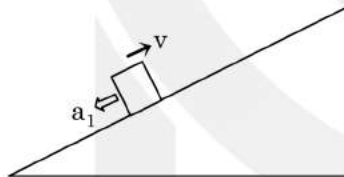
$$Q_2 = \frac{27}{273} \times 80 \times 100 \times 4.2 + 80 \times 100 \times 4.2$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{300}{273} \times 80 \times 100 = 8791.2 \text{ cal}$$

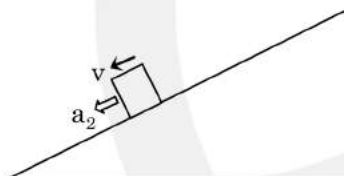
**Q.22** A block starts moving up an inclined plane of inclination  $30^\circ$  with an initial velocity of  $v_0$ . It comes back to its initial position with velocity  $\frac{v_0}{2}$ . The value of the coefficient of kinetic friction between the block and the inclined plane is close to  $\frac{I}{1000}$ . The nearest integer to I is .....

**Ans.** [346]

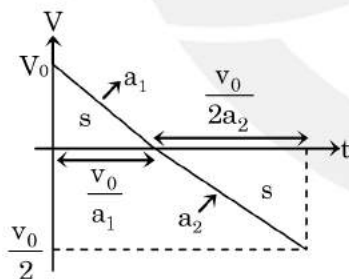
**Sol.**



$$a_1 = g(\sin\theta + \mu \cos\theta)$$



$$a_2 = g(\sin\theta + \mu \cos\theta)$$



$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} v_0 \frac{v_0}{a_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{v_0}{2} \right) \left( \frac{v_0}{2a_2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \sin\theta = 5 \mu \cos\theta$$

$$\therefore \mu = \sqrt{3} / 5$$



**Q.23** A galvanometer coil has 500 turns and each turn has an average area of  $3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$ . If a torque of 1.5 Nm is required to keep this coil parallel to a magnetic field when a current of 0.5 A is flowing through it, the strength of the field (in T) is .....

**Ans.** [20]

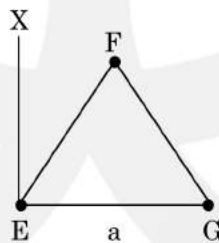
**Sol.**  $\vec{\tau} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$   
 $\tau = NI \times A \times B$   
 $105 = 500 \times 3 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times B$   
 $B = 20$

**Q.24** When an object is kept at a distance of 30 cm from a concave mirror, the image is formed at a distance of 10 cm from the mirror. If the object is moved with a speed of  $9 \text{ cms}^{-1}$ , the speed (in  $\text{cms}^{-1}$ ) with which image moves at that instant is .....

**Ans.** [1]

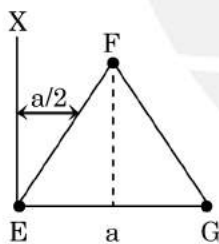
**Sol.**  $\left| \left( \frac{dv}{dt} \right) \right| = \left| \frac{v^2}{4^2} \right| \left| \frac{du}{dt} \right|$   
 $= \left( \frac{10}{30} \right) 2 \times 9 = 1 \text{ m/s}$

**Q.25** An massless equilateral triangle EFG of side 'a' (As shown in figure) has three particles of mass m situated at its vertices. The moment of inertia of the system about the line EX perpendicular to EG in the plane of EFG is  $\frac{N}{20} \text{ ma}^2$  where N is an integer. The value of N is .....



**Ans.** [25]

**Sol.**



$$I = 0 + m \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)^2 + ma^2$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} ma^2$$