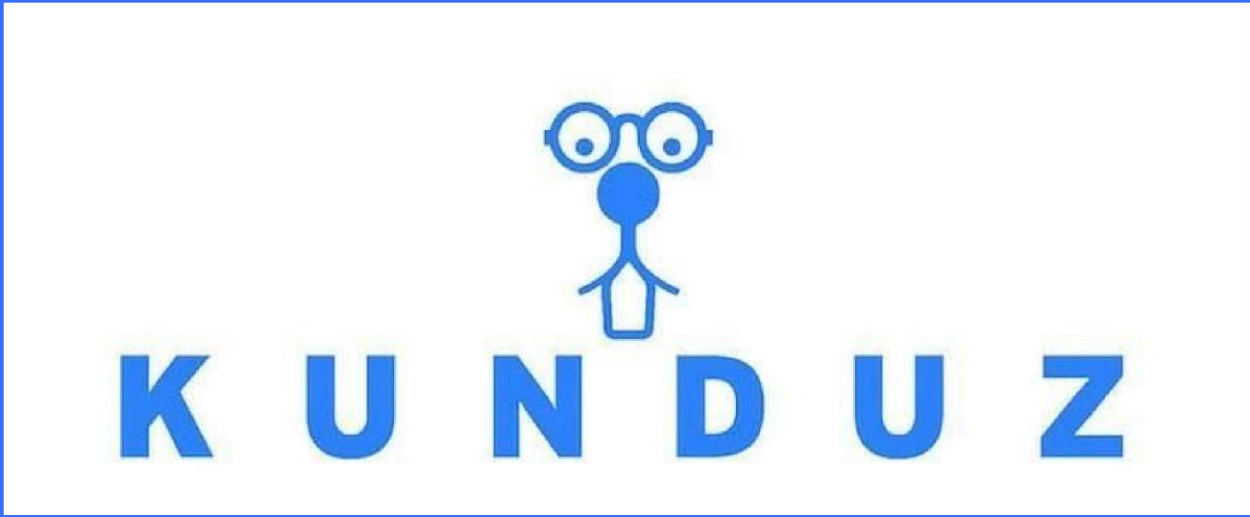


JEE Mains 6th September 2020 shift 1 Physics solutions prepared by KUNDUZ tutors

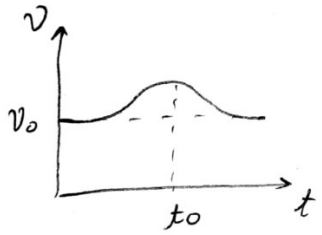
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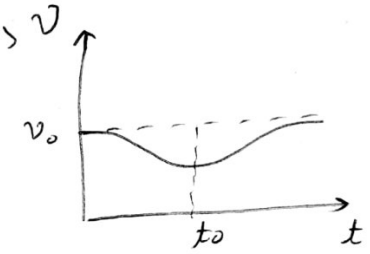
Question number

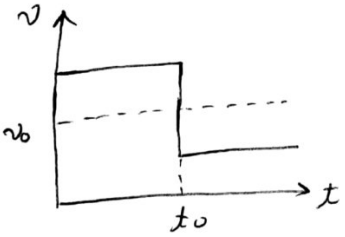
Question and Answers

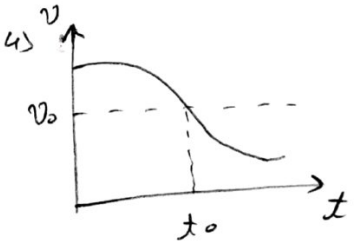
1

Q1. A sound source S is moving along the straight track with speed v, and is emitting sound of frequency v_0. An observer is standing at a finite distance, at point O, from the track. The time variation of frequency heard by the observer is best represented by:
(t_0 represents the instant when the distance between the source and observer is minimum)

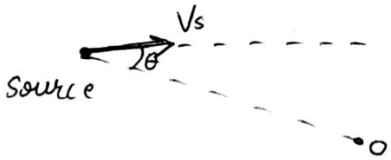
1) 

2) 

3) 

4) 

Sol>



Let speed of sound be V_ω, speed of sound source be V_s.

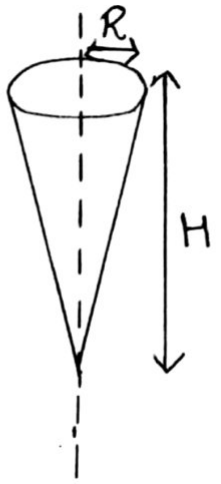
$\Rightarrow$ frequency $= v = \dfrac{V_\omega}{V_\omega - V_s\cos(\theta)}\, v_0$

Thus, graph is a cosine wave

Thus, option 4 is correct.

2

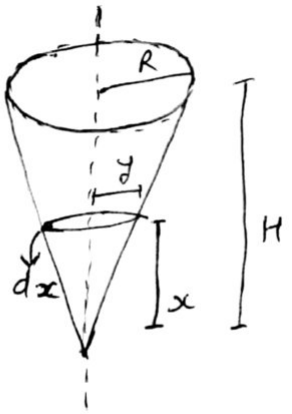
Q2 Shown in the figure is a hollow ice-cream cone (it is open at top). If its mass is M, radius of its top is R and height, H, then its moment of inertia about is axis is



(1) $\frac{M(R^2+H^2)}{4}$ (2) $\frac{MR^2}{3}$

(3) $\frac{MH^2}{3}$ (4) $\frac{MR^2}{2}$

Sol) Let us consider a differential element of thickness dx, radius y at height x.



$\Rightarrow dm = \rho \times 2\pi y\, dx$

$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{R}{H} \Rightarrow y = \frac{Rx}{H}$

$\Rightarrow dm = \rho\, 2\pi \frac{Rx}{H}\, dx$

$\Rightarrow dI = dm\, y^2 \Rightarrow I = \int dm\, y^2$

$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^H \rho\, 2\pi \frac{Rx}{H} \times \frac{R^2 x^2}{H^2}\, dx$

$= \rho \times 2\pi \frac{R^3}{H^3} \frac{H^4}{4} = \rho \times \frac{2\pi R^3 H}{4}$

$\rho = \frac{M}{\pi R\sqrt{R^2+H^2}} \Rightarrow I = \frac{M}{2R\sqrt{R^2+H^2}} \times R^3 H$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{I = \frac{MR^2 H}{2\sqrt{R^2+H^2}}}$

3

Q3. A particle of charge q and mass m is moving with a velocity $-v\hat{i}\ (v \neq 0)$ towards a large screen placed in the Y-Z plane at distance d. If there is magnetic field $\vec{B} = B_0\hat{k}$, the minimum value of v for which the particle will not hit the screen is:

(1) $\frac{2qdB_0}{m}$

(2) $\frac{qdB_0}{3m}$

(3) $\frac{qdB_0}{m}$

(4) $\frac{qdB_0}{2m}$

Sol) We know that Radius $= R = \frac{mv}{qB}$

For particle to just not hit the screen,

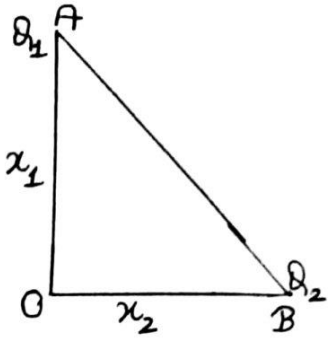
$d = R$

$\Rightarrow d = \frac{mv}{qB} \Rightarrow \boxed{v = \frac{dqB}{m}}$

Thus, option 3 is correct.

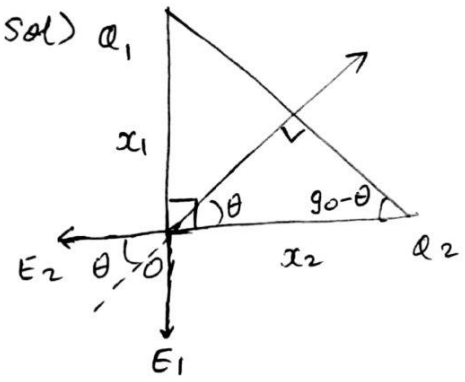
4

Q4. Charges Q_1 and Q_2 are at points A and B of a right angle triangle OAB. The resultant electric field at point O is perpendicular to the hypotenuse, then Q_1/Q_2 is proportional to:



(1) $\frac{x_2^2}{x_1^2}$ (2) $\frac{x_1^3}{x_2^3}$ (3) $\frac{x_2}{x_1}$ (4) $\frac{x_1}{x_2}$

Sol)



$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{E_1}{E_2}$$

$$\tan(90-\theta) = \frac{x_1}{x_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(\theta) = \frac{x_2}{x_1}$$

Also $E_1 = \frac{kQ_1}{x_1^2}$, $E_2 = \frac{kQ_2}{x_2^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(\theta) = \frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{x_2}{x_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Q_1}{x_1^2} \times \frac{x_2^2}{Q_2} = \frac{x_2}{x_1} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{x_1}{x_2}}$$

Thus, option 4 is correct.

5

Q 5 A satellite is in an elliptical orbit around a planet P. It is observed that the velocity of the satellite when it is farthest from the planet is 6 times less than when it is closest to the planet. The ratio of distances between the satellite and the planet at the closest and farthest points is:

(1) 1:2 (2) 1:6 (3) 3:4 (4) 1:3

Sol> Let the far distance be d_1 and close distance be d_2.

=> By conservation of angular momentum:

$d_1 v_{far} = d_2 v_{close}$

Given $v_{far} = \frac{v_{close}}{6}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{d_1}{d_2} = 6 \Rightarrow \boxed{d_2 : d_1 = 1 : 6}$

Thus, option 2 is correct.

6

86. An AC circuit has $R = 100\Omega$, $C = 2\mu F$ and $L = 80mH$, connected in series. The quality factor of the circuit is:

(1) 400 (2) 0.5 (3) 2 (4) 20

Sol) We know that,

quality factor of LCR circuit = Q

$$\Rightarrow Q = \frac{\omega L}{R}$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \Rightarrow Q = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \times \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \sqrt{\frac{80\times10^{-3}}{2\times10^{-6}}} \times \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{Q = 2}$$

Thus, option 3 is correct.

7

Q7 A point like object is placed at distance of 1m in front of a convex lens of focal length 0.5m. A plane mirror is placed at a distance of 2m behind the lens. The position and nature of the image formed by the system is:

(1) 2.6m front the mirror, real
(2) 1m from the mirror, virtual
(3) 1m from the mirror, real
(4) 2.6m from the mirror, virtual

Sol) Refraction through convex lens:

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

$f = 0.5m, \quad u = -1m$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{0.5} = \frac{1}{v} + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{v = 1m}$$

Thus, this image is $(2-1)$ m from mirror.
This act like object for mirror.
$\Rightarrow$ image is 1 m behind mirror.

Again there will be refraction from lens.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{0.5} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow v = 1.6\,m$$

$\Rightarrow$ Distance from mirror = 1.6 m and the image is virtual because final object was virtual.
Thus, option 4 is correct.

8

88 An object of mass m is suspended at the end of a massless wire of length L and area of cross-section, A. Young modulus of the material of the wire is Y. If the mass is pulled down slightly its frequency of oscillation along the vertical direction is:

(1) $f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{mL}{YA}}$

(2) $f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{YL}{mA}}$

(3) $f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{mA}{YL}}$

(4) $f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{YA}{mL}}$

Sol) At equilibrium, $\Delta l = \frac{mgl}{AE} \Rightarrow mg = \frac{\Delta l\, AE}{l}$

If wire is stretched x more

$\Rightarrow \Delta l + x = \frac{Fl}{AE} \Rightarrow F = (\Delta l + x)\frac{AE}{l}$

$\Rightarrow F - mg = -ma$

$\Rightarrow (\Delta l + x)\frac{AE}{l} - \frac{\Delta l\, AE}{l} = -ma$

$\Rightarrow a = -\frac{AE}{lm}x$

$\Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{\frac{AE}{lm}}$

$\Rightarrow f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{AE}{ml}}$, here $E = Y$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{AY}{ml}}}$

Thus option 4 is correct.

9

Q9 If the potential energy between two molecules is given by $U = \frac{A}{r^6} - \frac{B}{r^{12}}$, then at equilibrium, seperation between molecules, and the potential energy are:

(1) $\left[\frac{B}{A}\right]^{\frac{1}{6}}, 0$ (2) $\left[\frac{2B}{A}\right]^{1/6}, \frac{A^2}{4B}$

(3) $\left[\frac{2B}{A}\right]^{1/6}, \frac{-A^2}{2B}$ (4) $\left[\frac{B}{2A}\right]^{1/6}, \frac{-A^2}{2B}$

Sol) Given $U = \frac{A}{\epsilon^6} + \frac{B}{\epsilon^{12}}$

$\Rightarrow F = -\frac{dU}{d\epsilon}$

$\Rightarrow F = \frac{6A}{\epsilon^7} - \frac{12B}{\epsilon^{13}}$

At equilibrium position, $F = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{6A}{\epsilon^7} = \frac{12B}{\epsilon^{13}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\epsilon = \left(\frac{2B}{A}\right)^{1/6}}$

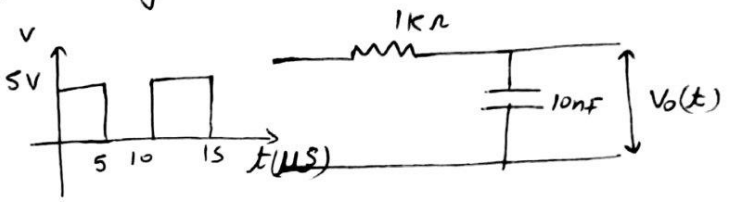
$\Rightarrow U = \frac{A}{2B} \times A - \frac{B}{4B^2} A^2 = \frac{A^2}{2B} - \frac{A^2}{4B}$

$\Rightarrow U = \frac{3A^2}{4B} \times \frac{1}{3} = \boxed{\frac{A^2}{4B}}$

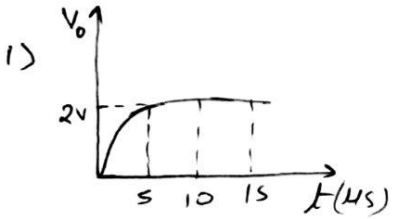
Thus, option 2 is correct

10

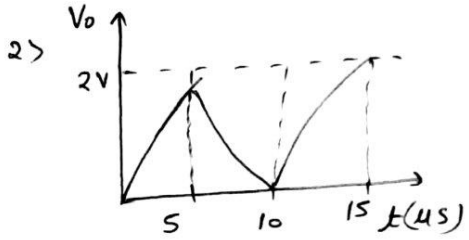
Q10 For the given input voltage waveform $V_{in}(t)$, the output voltage waveform $V_o(t)$, across the capacitor is correctly depicted by:



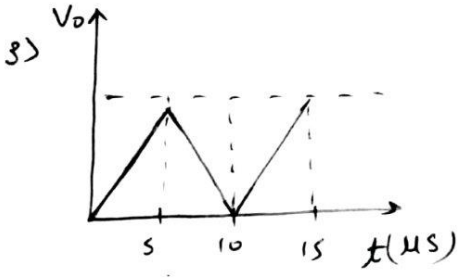
1)



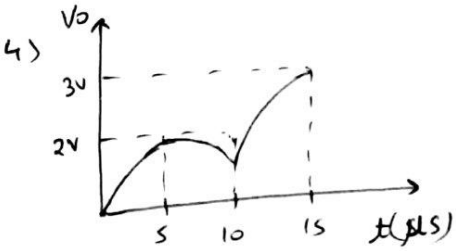
2)



3)



4)



Sol) when V_{in} is 5V, then voltage across capacitor is given by $V = 5\left(1 - e^{-t/RC}\right)$

When V_{in} is zero, capacitor will discharge.

$\Rightarrow V = V' e^{-t/\tau}$

$\Rightarrow$ from 0 to 5 μs capacitor will charge, then from 5 μs to 10 μs it will discharge to some extent and then again charge

Thus, option 4 is correct

11

Q.11 A clock has a continuously moving second's hand of 0.1m length. The average acceleration of the tip of the hand (in units of ms^{-2}) is of the order of:

(1) 10^{-3} (2) 10^{-1} (3) 10^{-4} (4) 10^{-2}

Sol) $l = 0.1\,m$

$\omega = \frac{\theta}{t}$, $\theta = 2\pi$, $t = 60\ sec$

$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi}{60}\ rad/s$

acceleration $= a = ml\omega^2/m$

$= l\omega^2$

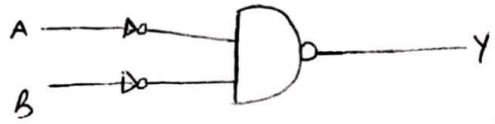
$= 0.1 \times \left(\frac{2\pi}{60}\right)^2$

$= 1.09 \times 10^{-3}\ m/s^2$

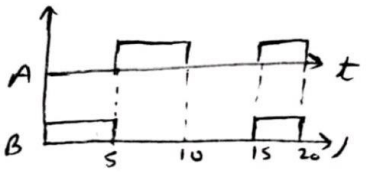
Thus, option 1 is correct.

12

Q 12)

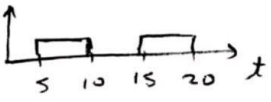


Input are given as shown:

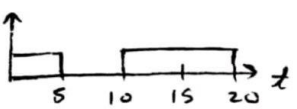


Then output signal is:

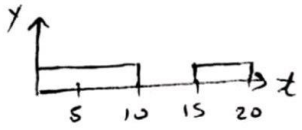
1)



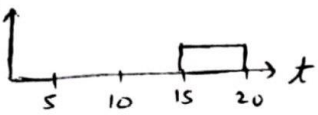
2)



3)



4)



sol) $Y = \overline{(\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B})} = A + B$

Truth table ->

A	B	Y = A+B
0	1	1
1	0	1
0	0	0
1	1	1

=> 1 from 0 to 10
0 from 10 to 15
1 from 15 t 20
Thus, option 3 is correct.

13

Q 13) electron, proton and He^{2+} are moving with same KE, then order of de-Broglie wavelengths are:

1) $\lambda_e < \lambda_p < \lambda_{He^{2+}}$ 2) $\lambda_p > \lambda_e > \lambda_{He^{2+}}$

3) $\lambda_e > \lambda_{He^{2+}} > \lambda_p$ 4) $\lambda_e > \lambda_p > \lambda_{He^{2+}}$

Sol) $KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$, P = momentum $= mv$

$\Rightarrow KE = \frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{P}{m}\right)^2 \Rightarrow KE = \frac{P^2}{2m}$

Also $P = \frac{h}{\lambda} \Rightarrow KE = \frac{1}{2m}\left(\frac{h}{\lambda}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow KE = \frac{h^2}{2m\lambda^2}$

Since KE of all three are same,

$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 \propto \frac{1}{m} \Rightarrow \lambda \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}$

Since $m_e < m_p < m_{He^{2+}}$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_e > \lambda_p > \lambda_{He^{2+}}}$

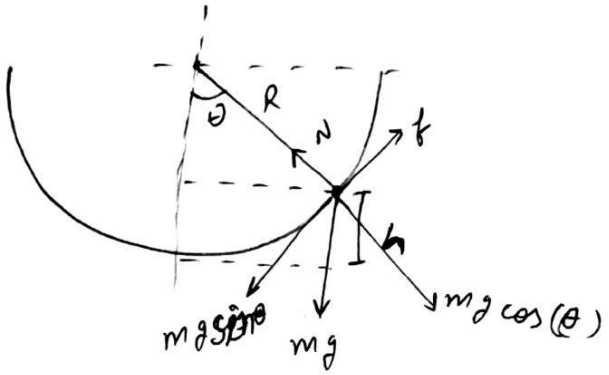
Thus, option 4 is correct.

14

Q14. An insect is at the bottom of a hemispherical ditch of radius 1m. It crawls up the ditch but starts slipping after it is at height h from the bottom. If the coefficient of friction between the ground and the insect is 0.75, then h is: ($g = 10\ ms^{-2}$)

(1) 0.20m (2) 0.60m (3) 0.80m (4) 0.45m

Sol)



$$\mu mg\cos(\theta) = mg\sin\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(\theta) = \mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(\theta) = 0.75 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\theta) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = R(1-\cos\theta) = \boxed{R/5}$$

Given $R = 1m$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{5} = \boxed{0.20m}$$

Thus, option 1 is correct.

15

Q15. You are given that Mass of $^{7}_{3}Li = 7.0160\ u$, Mass of $^{4}_{2}He = 4.0026\ u$ and Mass of $^{1}_{1}H = 1.0079\ u$. When 20g of $^{7}_{3}Li$ is converted into $^{4}_{2}He$ by proton capture, the energy liberated, (in kWh), is:
[Mass of nucleon = $1\ GeV/c^2$]

(1) 1.33×10^6 (2) 6.82×10^5 (3) 8×10^6 (4) 4.5×10^5

Sol)

$$^{7}_{3}Li + ^{1}_{1}H = 2\ ^{4}_{2}He$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta m = m_{Li} + m_H - 2m_{He}$$

$$= 7.0160 + 1.0079 - 2\times(4.0026)$$

$$= 8.0239 - 8.0052$$

$$= 0.0187\ u$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Energy} = 0.0187 \times 931\ MeV$$

$$= 17.4097\ MeV$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{energy } 20g\ Li = 17.4097 \times 10^6 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times \frac{20}{7} N_A$$

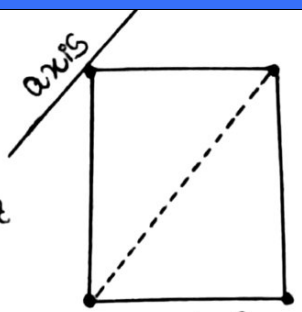
$$= 4.79 \times 10^{12}\ J$$

$$= \boxed{1.33 \times 10^6\ kWh}$$

Thus, option 1 is correct.

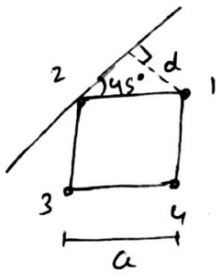
16

816. Four points masses, each of mass m, are fixed at the corners of a square of side l. The square is rotating with angular frequency ω, about an axis passing through one of the corners of the square and parallel to tis diagonal, as shown in the figure. The angular momentum of the square about the axis is:



(1) $ml^2\omega$ (2) $3ml^2\omega$ (3) $4ml^2\omega$ (4) $2ml^2\omega$

sol>



Moment of inertia of 1 about axis = I_1

$\Rightarrow I_1 = m d^2$

$d = a \cos 45^\circ = a/\sqrt{2}$

$\Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{ma^2}{2}$

$I_2 = 0$, $I_3 = I_1 = \frac{ma^2}{2}$

$I_4 = m \times (\sqrt{2}a)^2 = 2ma^2$

$\Rightarrow$ Angular momentum $= (I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4)\omega$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{L = 3ma^2\omega}$

Thus, option 2 is correct.

17

Q17. Molecules of an ideal gas are known to have three translational degrees of freedom. The gas is maintained at a temperature of T. The total internal energy, U of a mole of this gas, and the value of $\gamma = \left[\frac{C_p}{C_v}\right]$ are given, respectively, by:

(1) $U = \frac{5}{2}RT$ and $\gamma = \frac{6}{5}$ (2) $U = 5RT$ and $\gamma = \frac{7}{5}$

(3) $U = 5RT$ and $\gamma = \frac{6}{5}$ (4) $U = \frac{5}{2}RT$ and $\gamma = \frac{7}{5}$

Sol) Given that translational degree of freedom = 3

$\Rightarrow$ Rotational degree of freedom = 2

$\Rightarrow f = 3 + 2 = 5$

$\Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = 1 + \frac{2}{f} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{2}{5} = \boxed{\frac{7}{5}}$

Also, $U = n C_v T$

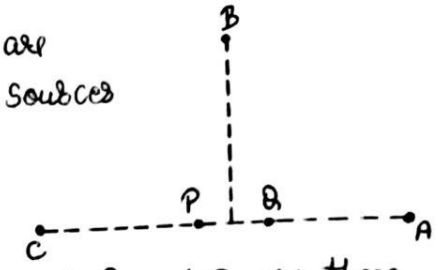
$C_v = \frac{fR}{2} = \frac{5R}{2}$, $n = 1$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{U = \frac{5RT}{2}}$

Thus, option 4 is correct.

18

Q18. In the figure below, P and Q are two equally intense coherent sources emitting radiation of wavelength 20m. The seperation between P and Q is 5m and the phase of P is ahead of that of Q by 90°. A, B and C are three distinct point of observation, each equidistant from the midpoint PQ. The intensities of radiation at A, B, C will be in the ratio of:



(1) 0:1:2 (2) 4:1:0 (3) 0:1:4 (4) 2:1:0

sol> phase difference $= \phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\Delta x$

At A $\Delta x = PQ = 5m$

$\Rightarrow \phi = \frac{2\pi}{20} \times 5 - \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta\phi_A = 0}$

$\Rightarrow \Delta\phi_C = \frac{2\pi}{20} \times 5 + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$

$\Rightarrow \Delta\phi_B = \frac{2\pi}{2} \times 0 + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi/2$

$\Rightarrow I_A = I_0 \cos^2\left(\frac{\Delta\phi_A}{2}\right) = I_0$

$\Rightarrow I_B = I_0 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = I_0/2$

$\Rightarrow I_C = I_0 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$

$\Rightarrow I_A : I_B : I_C = \boxed{2:1:0}$

Thus, option 4 is correct.

19

Q19. A screw gauge has 50 divisions on its circular scale. The circular scale is 4 units ahead of the pitch scale marking, prior to use. Upon one complete rotation of the circular scale, a displacement of 0.5 mm is noticed on the pitch scale. The nature of zero error involved and the least count of the screw gauge, are respectively:

(1) Positive, 0.1 μm
(2) Negative, 2 μm
(3) Positive, 10 μm
(4) Positive, 0.1 μm

sol) Since circular scale is 4 units ahead.

$\Rightarrow$ Zero error = $(4-0) \times$ least count

$\Rightarrow$ Zero error > 0

$$\text{Least count} = \frac{\text{Pitch}}{\text{CSD}} = \frac{0.5}{50} \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0.01 \text{ mm}$$

$$= \boxed{10 \mu m}$$

Thus, option 3 is correct.

20

Q20. An electron is moving along +x direction with a velocity of $6 \times 10^6 ms^{-1}$. It enters a region of uniform electric field of 300 V/cm pointing along +y direction. The magnitude and direction of the magnetic field set up in this region such that the electron keeps moving along the x direction will be:

(1) 5×10^{-3} T, along +z direction

(2) 3×10^{-4} T, along +z direction

(3) 3×10^{-4} T, along -z direction

(4) 5×10^{-3} T, along -z direction

Sol) Direction of $\vec{E} = \hat{j} \Rightarrow \hat{F} = -\hat{j}$

Direction of $\vec{v} = \hat{i} \Rightarrow \hat{v} = \hat{i}$

For balancing $\hat{F}_B = \hat{j}$

$\Rightarrow \hat{j} = -(\hat{v} \times \hat{B}) \Rightarrow \boxed{\hat{B} = \hat{k}}$

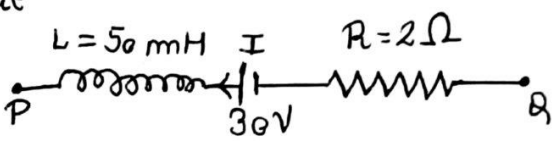
Also $qVB = qE \Rightarrow B = E/v$

$\Rightarrow B = \frac{300 \times 10^2}{6 \times 10^6} = \boxed{5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T}}$

Thus, option 1 is correct.

21

Q21. A part of a complete circuit is shown in the figure. At some instant, the value of current I is 1A and it is decreasing at a rate of $10^2 A s^{-1}$. The value of the potential difference $V_P - V_Q$, (in volts) at that instant is-



Sol> Applying $I < VL$.

$$\Rightarrow V_Q - IR + 30 + L\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = V_P$$

$$\Rightarrow V_P - V_Q = 30 - IR + L\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$$

Given $\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = 100\ A/s$, $R = 2\Omega$, $L = 50\ mH$

$I = 1A$

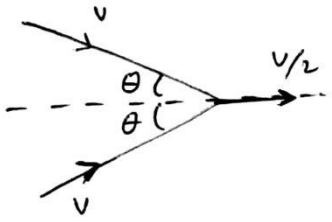
$$\Rightarrow V_P - V_Q = 30 - (2\times1) + (50\times10^{-3}\times100)$$

$$= 30 - 2 + 5 = \boxed{33\ V}$$

22

Q22. Two bodies of the same mass are moving with the same speed, but in the different directions in a plane. They have a completely inelastic collision and move together thereafter with a final speed which is half of their initial velocities of the two bodies (in degree) is –

Sol)



If the angle between the initial velocities of the two bodies is 2θ, then after collision velocity will be at angle bisector of 2θ.

$$\Rightarrow \quad mv\cos\theta + mv\cos(\theta) = 2m\frac{v}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 2\cos(\theta) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \cos(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\theta = 60^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{2\theta = 120^\circ}$$

23

Q.23. The density of a solid metal sphere is diameter. The maximum error in the density of the sphere is $\left[\frac{x}{100}\right]\%$. If the relative errors in measuring the mass and the diameter are 6.0% and 1.5% respectively, then the value of x is –

Sol:

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 = \frac{4}{3}\pi\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = m \times \frac{3}{4\pi} \times \frac{8}{d^3} = \frac{6}{\pi}\frac{m}{d^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(\rho) = \ln\left(\frac{6}{\pi}\right) + \ln(m) - 3\ln(d)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = 0 + \frac{dm}{m} - \frac{3d(d)}{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \times 100\% = 6 - 3\times(-1.5) = 10.5\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{100} = 10.5 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 1050}$$

24

Q.24 Suppose that intensity of a laser is $\left[\frac{315}{\pi}\right] W/m^2$. The rms electric field, in units of V/m associated with this source is close to the nearest integer is— ($\varepsilon_0 = 8.86 \times 10^{-12} C^2 N m^{-2}$; $c = 3 \times 10^8 m s^{-1}$)

Sol)

We know that :

$$I = \frac{1}{2} c \varepsilon_0 E_{rms}^2$$

Given $I = \frac{315}{\pi} W/m^2$

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

$\varepsilon_0 = 8.86 \times 10^{-12} C^2 N/m^2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{315}{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 10^8 \times 8.86 \times 10^{-12} \times E_{rms}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{315}{\pi} \times \frac{2}{3 \times 10^8 \times 8.86 \times 10^{-12}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{E_{rms} = 275 \text{ V/m}}$$

25

Q25
Initially a gas of diatomic molecules is contained in a cylinder of volume V_1 at a pressure P_1 and temperature 250K. Assuming that 25% of the molecules get dissociated causing a change in number of moles. The pressure of the resulting gas at temperature 2000K, when contained in a volume $2V_1$ is given by P_2. The ratio P_2/P_1 is—

sol) Let initial no. of moles be n

$$\Rightarrow n' = 2 \times 0.25n + 0.75n$$
$$= 1.25n$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1 V_1 = n R \times 250 \quad — ①$$

$$2V_1 \times P_2 = n' R \times 2000 \quad — ②$$

$$\frac{②}{①} \Rightarrow \frac{2P_2}{P_1} = \frac{n' \times 2000}{n \times 250}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{1.25 \times 8}{2} = \boxed{5}$$

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