WEEKLY TEST MEDICAL PLUS -02 TEST - 05 BALLIWALA SOLUTION Date 04-08-2019

[PHYSICS]

1. (c) $\frac{A}{B}=\frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Force}}=[M^0L^0T^0]$

$Ct=\text{angle} \Rightarrow C=\frac{\text{Angle}}{\text{Time}}=\frac{1}{T}=T^{-1}$

$Dx=\text{angle} \Rightarrow D=\frac{\text{Angle}}{\text{Distance}}=\frac{1}{L}=L^{-1}$

$\therefore \frac{C}{D}=\frac{T^{-1}}{L^{-1}}=[M^0LT^{-1}]$

2. (d) Maximum error in measuring mass = 0.001 g, because least count is 0.001 g. Similarly, maximum error in measuring volume is 0.01 cm^3.

$$\frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho}=\frac{\Delta M}{M}+\frac{\Delta V}{V}=\frac{0.001}{20.000}+\frac{0.01}{10.00}$$

$$=(5\times10^{-5})+(1\times10^{-3})=1.05\times10^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho=(1.05\times10^{-3})\times\rho$$

$$=1.05\times10^{-3}\times\frac{20.000}{10.00}=0.002\ \text{g cm}^{-3}$$

3. (d) Diameter = M.S.R. + C.S.R × L.C + Z.E.

= 3 + 35 × (0.5/50) + 0.03 = 3.38 mm

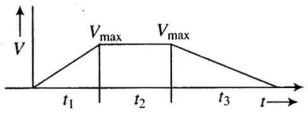
4. (d) $\frac{C^2}{g}=\frac{L^2T^{-2}}{LT^{-2}}=[L]$

5. (b) Given $7x=\frac{g}{2}(2n-1)$ and $x=\frac{1}{2}g(1)^2$

Solving these two equations, we get $n=4$ s.

6. (c) Graphically, the area of v–t curve represents displacement.

$$S = \frac{1}{2} v_{max} t_1 \quad \text{or} \quad t_1 = \frac{2S}{v_{max}}$$



$$2S = v_{max} t_2 \quad \text{or} \quad t_2 = \frac{2S}{v_{max}}$$

$$5S = \frac{1}{2} v_{max} t_3 \quad \text{or } t_3 = \frac{10S}{v_{max}}$$

$$v_{av} = \frac{\text{Total displacement}}{\text{Total time}} = \frac{S + 2S + 5S}{\frac{2S}{v_{max}} + \frac{2S}{v_{max}} + \frac{10S}{v_{max}}}$$

$$\frac{v_{av}}{v_{max}} = \frac{8S}{14S} = \frac{4}{7}$$

Alternative:

$$\frac{v_{av}}{v_{max}} = \frac{\text{Total displacement}}{2\begin{pmatrix}\text{Total displacement} \\ \text{during acceleration} \\ \text{and retardation}\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}\text{Displacement} \\ \text{during uniform} \\ \text{velocity}\end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\frac{v_{av}}{v_{max}} = \frac{8S}{2(S + 5S) + 2S} = \frac{8}{14} = \frac{4}{7}$$

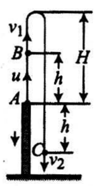
7. (c) $H = \frac{u^2}{2g}$; given $v_2 = 2v_1$ (i)

A to B : $v_1^2 = u^2 - 2gh$ (ii)

A to C: $v_2^2 = u^2 - 2g(-h)$ (iii)

Solving (i), (ii) and (iii), we get the value of u^2 as $10gh/3$ and then we get the value of H by using

$H = \frac{u^2}{2g}$ (Fig. S2.15)



8. (a) Let the particle be thrown up with initial velocity u.

Displacement (s) at any time t is $S = ut - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$.

The graph should be parabolic downwards as shown in option (b).

9. (c) Maximum height will be attained at 110 s. Because after **110 s**, velocity becomes negative and rocket will start coming **down**.
Area from 0 to 110 s is

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 110 \times 1000 = 55{,}000 \text{ m} = 55 \text{ km}$$

10. (d) Here relative velocity of the train w.r.t. other train is $V - v$. Hence, $0 - (V - v)^2 = 2ax$

or $a = -\frac{(V-v)^2}{2x}$ Minimum retardation $= \frac{(V-v)^2}{2x}$

11. (c) $x = at^2 - bt^3$

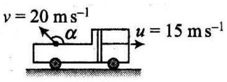
Velocity $= \frac{dx}{dt} = 2at - 3bt^2$

and acceleration $= \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 2a - 6bt$

Acceleration will be zero if

$2a - 6bt = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{2a}{6b} = \frac{a}{3b}$

12. (b) $\sin\alpha = \frac{u}{v} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 60°$



$\Rightarrow \quad \theta = 90° + \alpha = 150°$

13. (a) For the person to be able to catch the ball, the horizontal component of velocity of the ball should be same as the speed of the person, i.e.,

$$v_0 \cos\theta = \frac{v_0}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad \theta = 60°$$

14. (d) Let $u_x = 3 \text{ m s}^{-1}$, $a_x = 0$
$v_y = u_y + a_y t = 0 + 1 \times 4 = 4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}$
Angle made by the resultant velocity w.r.t. direction of initial velocity, i.e., x-axis, is
$\beta = \tan^{-1}\frac{v_y}{v_x} = \tan^{-1}\frac{4}{3}$

15. **(a)** Time to reach the maximum height,

$$t_1 = \frac{u}{g}$$

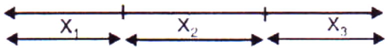
If t_2 be the time taken to hit the ground, then

$$-H = ut_2 - \frac{1}{2}gt_2^2$$

But $t_2 = nt_1$ (given)

$$\Rightarrow -H = u\frac{nu}{g} - \frac{1}{2}g\frac{n^2u^2}{g}$$

16.

17. 

Starting from rest $x_1 = \frac{1}{2} a (10)^2$ ....(1)

$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{1}{2} a(20)^2$ ....(2)

$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = \frac{1}{2} a(30)^2$ ....(3)

From (2) – (1) $x_2 = \frac{1}{2} a (300)$

From (3) – (2) $x_3 = \frac{1}{2} a (500)$

$\Rightarrow \quad x_1 : x_2 : x_3 :: 1 : 3 : 5$

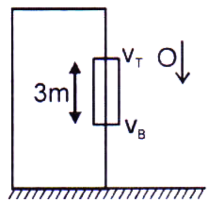
18. $s = \frac{(u+v)}{2} t$

$3 = \frac{(v_T + v_B)}{2} \times 0.5$

$v_T + v_B = 12$ m/s

Also, $v_B = v_T + (9.8)(0.5)$ .... (2)

$v_B - v_T = 4.9$ m/s



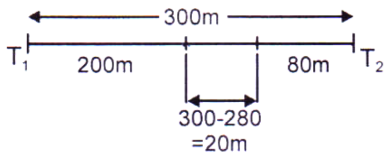
19. Initial distance between trains is 300 m. Displacement of 1st train is calculated by area under V-t.

curve of train 1 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 40 = 200$ m.

Displacement of train 2 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times (-20) = -80$ m.

Which means it moves towards left.

$\therefore$ Distance between the two is 20 m.



20. At $t = \frac{T}{4}$ and $t = \frac{3T}{4}$, the stone is at same height,

Hence average velocity in this time interval is zero.

Change in velocity in same time interval is same for a particle moving with constant acceleration.

Let H be maximum height attained by stone, then distance travelled from t = 0 to $t = \frac{T}{4}$ is $\frac{3}{4}H$ and from $t = \frac{T}{4}$ to $t = \frac{3T}{4}$ distance travelled is $\frac{H}{2}$.

From $t = \frac{T}{2}$ to t = T sec distance travelled is H and from $t = \frac{T}{2}$ to $t = \frac{3T}{4}$ distance travelled is $\frac{H}{4}$.

21. The retardation is given by $\frac{dv}{dt} = -av^2$

integrating between proper limits $\Rightarrow$ $-\int_u^v \frac{dv}{v^2} = \int_0^t a\,dt$ or $\frac{1}{v} = at + \frac{1}{u}$

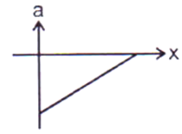
$\Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx} = at + \frac{1}{u}$ $\Rightarrow$ $dx = \frac{u\ dt}{1+aut}$

integrating between proper limits $\Rightarrow$ $\int_0^s dx = \int_0^t \frac{u\,dt}{1+aut}$ $\Rightarrow$ $S = \frac{1}{a}\ell n\,(1 + aut)$

22. The linear relationship between V and x is
V = – mx + C where m and C are positive constants.
$\therefore$ Acceleration

$a = V\frac{dV}{dx} = -m(-mx + C)$ $\therefore$ $a = m^2x - mC$

Hence the graph relating a to x is :



23. $x_A = x_B$

$10.5 + 10t = \frac{1}{2}at^2$ $a = \tan 45° = 1$

$t^2 - 20t - 21 = 0$ $t^2 - 21t + t - 21 = 0$

$t(t-21) + 1(t-21) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 21, -1$

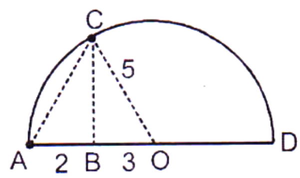
rejecting negative value $t = 21$ sec.

24. From triangle BCO $\Rightarrow$ BC = 4

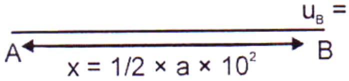
From triangle BCA $\Rightarrow$ $AC = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$

$AC = u_1 t$, $BC = u_2 t$

$\therefore \frac{u_1}{u_2} = \frac{AC}{BC} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{4}}$



25. After 10 sec



$\vec{u_B} = 2 \times 10 = 20$

$x = 1/2 \times a \times 10^2$
$= 100$

Now $x_A = (40\,t)$

$x_B = 100 + (ut) + \frac{1}{2}(2)\,t^2 = 100 + 20\,t + t^2$

A will be ahead of B when

$x_B < x_A \Rightarrow 100 + 20\,t + t^2 < 40\,t$
$\Rightarrow t^2 - 20\,t + 100 < 0$
$t^2 - 10t - 10\,t + 100 < 0$
$t(t-10) - 10\,(t-10) < 0$
$(t-10)^2 < 0$

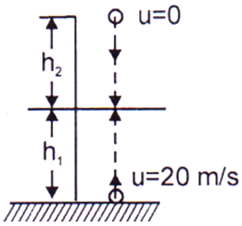
which is not possible

26. Height of the building

$H = h_1 + h_2$

$= \frac{1}{2}gt^2 + ut - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$

$= ut = 60$ m.



27. $\vec{r} = (t^2 - 4t + 6)\hat{i} + t^2\hat{j}$; $\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = (2t-4)\hat{i} + 2t\hat{j}$, $\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = 2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$

if $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{v}$ are perpendicular

$\vec{a}.\vec{v} = 0$ $\quad (2\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}).((2t-4)\hat{i} + 2t\hat{j}) = 0 \quad 8t - 8 = 0 \quad t = 1$ sec.

28. At t = 0 $\quad \frac{dx}{dt} = 0$ for particles 1,2 and 3 and $\left|\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}\right| > 0$ for $t > 0$

and $\frac{dx}{dt} = -3.4$ m/s for particle 4 and $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ is negative for $t > 0$

Therefore for $t > 0$; $\left|\frac{dx}{dt}\right|$ is increasing in all.

29. $s = 4t + \frac{1}{2}(1)t^2 = 2t + \frac{1}{2}(2)t^2$

$4t + 0.5t^2 = 2t + t^2$

Solving we get, t = 0 and t = 4s.

So, $s = 4 \times 4 + \frac{1}{2}(1)4^2 = 24$ m

30. $0 = 30t + \frac{1}{2}(-10)t^2 \Rightarrow t = 6$

31. $d = \int |\vec{v}|\, dt = \int_0^4 |t-2|\, dt$

$= \int_0^2 (2-t)dt + \int_2^4 (t-2)\, dt = 4\text{metre}$

32. Let h be height of building. Hence

$-h = ut_1 - \frac{1}{2}gt_1^2$ ....(i)

$-h = ut_2 - \frac{1}{2}gt_2^2$ ......(ii)

$-h = -\frac{1}{2}gt_3^2$ .....(ii)

From (1) and (3) :

$\frac{1}{2}g\frac{t_3^2}{t_2} = -u + \frac{g}{2}t_1$

From (1) and (3) :

$\frac{1}{2}g\frac{t_3^2}{t_2} = u + \frac{g}{2}t_2$

Adding above two questions : $t_3 = \sqrt{t_1 t_2}$

33. Let v the river velocity and u the velocity of the swimmer in still water. Then

$$t_1 = 2\left(\frac{\omega}{\sqrt{u^2 - v^2}}\right)$$

$$t_2 = \frac{\omega}{v+u} + \frac{\omega}{u-v} = \frac{2u\omega}{u^2 - v^2}$$

$$t_3 = \frac{2\omega}{u}$$

And It is obvious from the above that

$$t_1^2 = t_2 t_3$$

34. $12 = u(1) + \frac{1}{2}(a)(1)^2 = u + \frac{a}{2}$ ......(i)

$$12 = (u+a)\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}(a)\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2$$

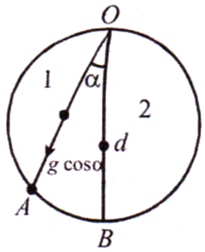
$= \frac{13u}{2} + \frac{21}{8}a$ .....(ii)

Solving a = – 3.2 m/s^2

35. $h = \frac{u^2 \sin^2\theta}{2g}$, hence $\frac{\Delta h}{h} = 2.\frac{\Delta t}{u}$

Since, $\frac{\Delta u}{u} = 2\%$, hence $\frac{\Delta T}{T} = \frac{\Delta h}{h} = 4\%$

36. OA = d$\cos\alpha$, $a_{OA} = g\cos\alpha$



Along

$\Rightarrow$ $v_A^2 = 2g\cos\alpha.\cos\alpha$

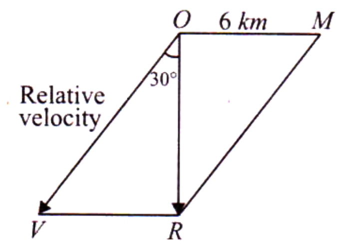
Along OB

$v_B^2 = 2gd$

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{v_B}{v_B} = \cos\alpha$

Hence, (C) is correct option.

37. Velocity of rain = Velocity of man + Relative velocity of rain OR gives the actual velocity.



$$\tan 30^o = \frac{VR}{OR}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{6}{OR}$$

OR $= 6\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore$ Hence, the answer is (B)

38. $t = \frac{AB}{\sqrt{5^2 - 3^2}} = \frac{3}{4} = 45$ minutes

$\therefore$ Answer is (C)

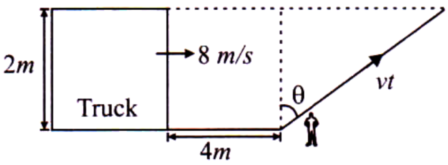
39. Disance covered in 15 minutes $= 5\text{km/hr} \times \frac{15}{60}\text{hr} = 1.25\text{ km}$

Extra distance along river covered $= \sqrt{(1.25)^2 - (1)^2} = 0.75\text{ km}$

Velocity of river $= \frac{0.75}{(15/60)\text{hr}} = \frac{0.75 \times 4}{1} = 3\text{km/hr}$

$\therefore$ Answer is (B)

40.



vt = 2secθ

Distance covered by truck = 8t = 4 + vtsinθ = 4 + 2 tanθ

$\Rightarrow$ $8.\frac{2\sec\theta}{2+\tan\theta} = 4 + 2\tan\theta$

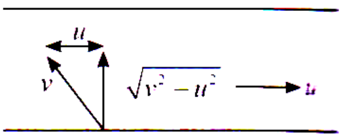
$\Rightarrow$ $v = \frac{8\sec\theta}{2+\tan\theta} = \frac{8}{2\cos\theta \times \sin\theta}$

For minimum velocity, $\frac{dv}{d\theta} = 0$ $\quad\Rightarrow \tan\theta = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore$ $V_{min} = \frac{8\sqrt{1+1/4}}{2+1/2} = 1.6\sqrt{5}$

Hence (A) is correct option.

41. Let velocity of man in still water be v and that of water with respect to ground be u. Velocity of man downstream = v + u



As given, $\sqrt{v^2 - u^2}\ t = (v+u)T$

$\Rightarrow$ $(v^2 - u^2)t^2 = (v + u)^2T^2$

$\Rightarrow$ $(v - u)^2 = (v + u)T^2$

$\therefore$ $\frac{v}{u} = \frac{t^2 + T^2}{t^2 - T^2}$

$\therefore$ (C) is correct option

[CHEMISTRY]

46. **(a)** $Na_2CO_3.xH_2O$. Its weight = 106 + 18 x.

Weight of anhydrous Na_2CO_3 = 106

% loss in weight = $\frac{18x \times 100}{106+18x} = 63$

$\therefore \quad x = 10.27 \approx 10$

47. **(c)** In law of reciprocal proportions, the two elements combining with the third element, must combine with each other in the same ratio or multiple of that Ratio of S and O when combine with C is 2 : 1. Ratio of S and O is SO_2 is 1 : 1

48. **(b)** Equivalent weigth of the elements is weight of element which reacts with 8 gm of oxygen to form oxide.

$\therefore$ Eq. weight of the element

$= \frac{32.33}{67.67} \times 8 = 3.82$

49. **(c)** Mol in each case

$7\text{ g } N_2 = \frac{7}{28} = 0.25;\; 2\text{ g } H_2 = \frac{2}{2} = 1.0;$

$16\text{ g } NO_2 = \frac{16}{46} = 0.34;\; 16\text{ g } O_2 = \frac{16}{32} = 0.50$

Thus hydrogen has maximum moles, hence maximum molecules.

50. **(a)** Suppose the nucleus of hydrogen atom have charge of one proton i.e. The electron revolves in a radius of r around it. Therefore the centripital force is supplied by electrostatic force of attraction i.e.

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

or $\frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{ze^2}{r}$

or $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{ze^2}{r} = K.E$

now total energy (E_n) = K.E + P.E

in first excited state

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \left[-\frac{ze^2}{r}\right]$$

$$= +\frac{1}{2}\frac{ze^2}{r} - \frac{ze^2}{r}$$

$$-3.4\text{ eV} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{ze^2}{r}$$

$$\therefore K.E = \frac{1}{2}\frac{ze^2}{r} = +3.4\text{ eV}$$

51. **(a)** $\lambda = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mE}}$

$= \frac{6.6 \times 10^{-34}}{\sqrt{2 \times 1 \times 0.5}} = 6.6 \times 10^{-34}$

52 **(d)** $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H Z^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2}\right)$

To calculate shortest wavelength take $n_2 = \infty$ and longest wavelength take nearest value of n_2.

For H-atom,

$\frac{1}{\lambda_{shortest}}$ $n_2 = \infty, Z = 1, n_1 = 1$

$\therefore \quad \frac{1}{x} = R_H$ (Lyman series)

For $\frac{1}{\lambda_{longest}}$ of Li^{2+}, $Z = 3, n_1 = 2, n_2 = 3$

(Balmer series)

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{longest}} = \frac{1}{x} \times 3^2 \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) = \frac{5}{4x}$$

$\therefore \quad \lambda_{longest} = \frac{4x}{5}$

53. **(a)** 2^{nd} excited state will be the 3rd energy level.

$E_n = \frac{13.6}{n^2}\text{eV}$ or $E = \frac{13.6}{9}\text{eV} = 1.51$ eV.

54. **(b)**

1. $BO_3^{3-} \longrightarrow 5 + 8 \times 3 + 3 = 32$; $CO_3^- \longrightarrow 6 + 8 \times 3 + 2 = 32$; $NO_8^- \longrightarrow 7 + 8 \times 3 + 1 = 32$ — ISO electronic

2.. $SO_3^- \longrightarrow 16 + 8 \times 3 + 2 = 42$; $CO_3^- \longrightarrow 32$; $NO_3^- \longrightarrow 32$ — not ISO electronic

3. $CN^- \longrightarrow 6 + 7 + 1 = 14$; $N_2 \longrightarrow 7 \times 2 = 14$; $C_2^- \longrightarrow 6 \times 2 + 2 = 14$ — ISO electronic

4. $PO_4^{3-} \longrightarrow 15 \times 8 \times 4 + 3 = 50$; $SO_4^- \longrightarrow 16 + 8 + 2 = 50$; $ClO_4^- \longrightarrow 17 + 8 \times 4 + 1 = 50$ — ISO electronic

55. (c) $ns^2\ p^1$ is the electronic configuration of III period. Al_2O_3 is amphoteric oxide

56. (d)

57. (b) $BeO < MgO < CaO < BaO$.
The basic character of the oxides increases down the group.

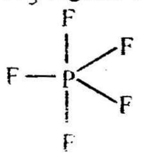
58. (b) In hydrides of 15th group elements, basic character decreases on descending the group i.e.
$NH_3 > PH_3 > AsH_3 > SbH_3$.

59. (d) Larger the (+) charge, lower will be radii.

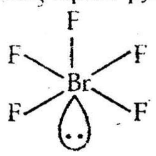
60. (b) The species having unpaired electron is paramagnetic

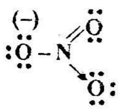
61. (d) The bond order of C–O in CO, CO_2 and CO_3^{2-} is 3, 2 & 1.33.
Hence bond length follows the order
$CO < CO_2 < CO_3^{2-}$

62. (c) PF_5 trigonal bipyramidal



BrF_5 square pyramidal (distorted)



63 (d) 

It has 4 bond pairs and none lone pair on N.

64. (b) $:N\equiv\overset{+}{N}-\ddot{\underset{..}{O}}:^{-}$ octet of each atom is complete.

65. (c) Due to H-bonding in H – F its boiling point is more than HCl.

66. (a) The order of bond angles

$BF_3 > SiH_4 > NH_3 > H_2S$
120° 109°28′ 107° 92.5°

67. (c) $\left(P+\frac{a}{V^2}\right)(V-b)=RT$ at high pressure $\frac{a}{V^2}$ can be neglected

$PV - Pb = RT$ and $PV = RT + Pb$

$\frac{PV}{RT} = 1 + \frac{Pb}{RT}$

$Z = 1 + \frac{Pb}{RT}$; Z > 1 at high pressure

68 (c) The different type of molecular velocities possessed by gas molecules are

(i) Most probable velocity (α) $= \sqrt{\frac{2RT}{M}}$

(ii) Average velocity $\bar{v} = \sqrt{\frac{2RT}{M}}$

(iii) Root mean square velocity in all three cases

$v = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}}$

In all the above cases

Velocity × $\sqrt{T}$

69. (d) The value of a is a measure of the magnitudeof the attractive forces between the molecules of the gas. Greater the value of 'a', larger is the attractive intermolecular force between the gas molecules.
The value of b related to the effective size of the gas molecules. It is also termed as excluded volume.
The gases with higher value of a and lower value of b are more liquefiable, hence for Cl_2 "a" should be greater than for C_2H_6 but for it b should be less than for C_2H_6.

70. (c) Wt. of nitrogen (w) = 7gm (given),
Temperature = 27 + 273 = 300 K
Molar. wt. of nitrogen (m) = 28 gm,

$P = 750.9 \text{ mm Hg} = \frac{750.9}{760}$ atm.

$(\because 1 \text{ mm Hg} = \frac{1}{760}$ atm

Gas constant, R = 0.082 atm K^{-1} mol^{-1}
By gas equation,

$PV = nRT \text{ or } PV = \frac{w}{m}RT \Rightarrow V = \frac{wRT}{mP}$

$= \frac{7 \times 0.082 \times 300}{28 \times \frac{750.9}{760}} = \frac{7 \times 0.082 \times 300 \times 760}{750.9 \times 28}$

$\Rightarrow V = 6.24$ litre

71 (c) $P_{H_2} = X_{H_2} P_{total}$

Mass of H_2 = Mass of O_2 = W

$$= \frac{\frac{w}{2}}{\frac{w}{2} + \frac{w}{32}} \times 3.4 = \frac{16}{17} \times 3.4 = 3.2 \text{ atm}$$

72. (c) $KE = \frac{3}{2} nRT;\ n_{N_2} = \frac{14}{28} = 0.5\,\text{mol};\ T_{N_2} = ?$

$n_{O_2} = \frac{32}{32} = 1\,\text{mol};\ T_{O_2} = 300K$

Given, K.E.(N_2) = K.E.(O_2), so $n_{N_2} T_{N_2} = n_{O_2} T_{O_2}$

or $0.5 \times T_{N_2} = 1 \times 300$, or $T_{N_2} = 600K$

73. D

74. (b) The relative rates of diffusion of gases with respect to molecular weights is given by the expression

$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \sqrt{\frac{M_2}{M_1}} = 4$; $M_2 = 64$ and $M_1 = 4$

75. (b) $57.3 - 55.4 = 1.9$ kJ

76. (c) A π-bond is formed by orbitals having same symmetry about the internuclear axis.

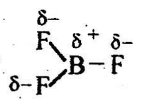
77. (c) $\sigma 1s^2, \sigma^* 1s^2, \sigma 2s^2, \sigma^* 2s^2,$

$\sigma 2p_z^2, \pi 2p_x^2, \pi 2p_y^2, \pi^* 2p_x^2, \pi^* 2p_y^2$

∴ No. of antibonding electron pairs = 4

78. **(b) AgCl**

79.

(d) The shape of BF_3 is trigonal planar  and $\mu = 0$ hence it is non polar. The shape of NF_3 is pyramidal  and $\mu \neq 0$ hence it is polar.

80. [b] 2g of xe ——— 3.158 g

$\therefore$ 131.2 g xe ——— 207.3 g

$\therefore$ Wt of fluorine = 207 – 131.2

= 76

81. [c] - Fact

82. [c] $m\,\Delta v.\,\Delta V \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$

$\therefore \Delta V = \frac{1}{2m}\sqrt{\frac{h}{4\pi}}$

83. $mvr = n\frac{h}{2\pi}$

$r = 0.529 \times \frac{n^2}{z}$

$r \propto n^2$

$\therefore \sqrt{r} \propto n$

84. [d] $Fe_2o_3 + 3\,co \rightarrow 2\,Fe + 3\,co_2$

160 gm 3 mol

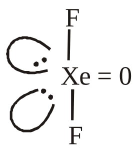
$\therefore$ by 4 gm 0.075 mol

$c + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightarrow co$

1 mol of co fromed by 11200 ml of o_2

$\therefore$ 0,075 = 11200 × 0.075

= 840 ml

85. [c] 

86. [a] The average energy per bond in O_2 is greater than that in O_3 because dissociation of O_2 is endothermic

87. [b] Fact

88. [a] $NH_3 + BF_3 \rightarrow H_3N \rightarrow BF_3$

sp^3 sp^2 sp^3 sp^3

89. [b] $Li^- = 1s^2, 2s^2$ (EA_1 = – ve)

$Be^- = 1s^2, 2s^2\,2p^1$ (EA_2 = + ve)

90. [a] A π bond nodal plane passing through the two bonded nuclei i.e molecular plane

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