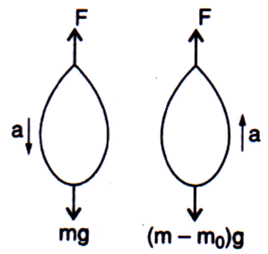
AVIRAL
JEE | NEET | FOUNDATIONS

WEEKLY TEST MEDICAL PLUS -01 TEST - 10 RAJPUR SOLUTION Date 21-07-2019

[PHYSICS]

1. Let F be the upthrust of the air. As the balloon in descending down with an acceleration a,



∴ mg – F = ma ......(i)

Let mass m_0 be removed from the balloon so that it starts moving up with an acceleration a. Then,

$F - (m - m_0)g = (m - m_0)a$

$F - mg + m_0g = ma - m_0a$ .....(ii)

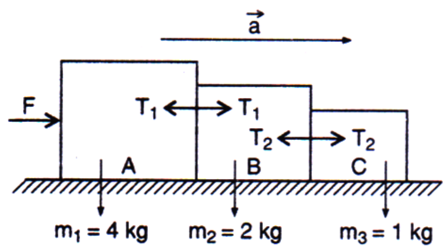
Adding eqns. (i) and (ii), we get

$m_0g = 2\ ma - m_0a$

$m_0(g + a) = 2ma$

$$m_0 = \frac{2ma}{a+g}$$

2. According to free body diagram of block A,



$F - T_1 = m_1a$ ......(i)

$T_1 - T_2 = m_2a$ .....(ii)

$T_2 = m_3a$ .....(iii)

Addding all the three eqns., we get

$F = (m_1 + m_2 + m_3)a$ or $a = \frac{F}{m_1 + m_2 + m_2}$

$$= \frac{14}{4+2+1}$$

Putting in eqn. (i), contact force between A and B is

$T_1 = F - m_1a = 14 - 4 \times 2 = 6$ N

Hence, correct option is (a)

4. Time periof of a simple pendulum is given :

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \quad \text{or } T \propto \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

When the elevator is accelerating downwards, then net gravitational acceleration is (g – a). So, the time period when elevator is accelerating downwards, is greatest.

5. As per Newton's third law of motion, when a horse pulls a wagon, the force that causes the horse to move forward is the force the ground exerts on it.

6. $$F = \frac{d}{dt}(Mv) = v\frac{dM}{dt} + M\frac{dv}{dt}$$

As v is a constant, $F = v\frac{dM}{dt}$

But $\frac{dM}{dt} = M\ kg/s$

∴ To keep the conveyer belt moving at v m/s,

Force needed = vM newton

7. Given that;

$u = 10\ m/s,\ \frac{dm}{dt} = 2\ kg/s$

Total mass of the truck, M = (100 + 100)kg = 200 kg

We know that,

$F = \frac{udm}{dt}$

or $F = 10 \times 2 = 20\ N$

8. Direction of resultant will be given by $\tan\theta$, where θ is the angle which resultant makes with x-axis.

$\therefore\ \tan\theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$

or $2y = x$

or $2y - x = 0$

9.

10. $F - Mg = Ma$

$8000 = 2000\ a$

$\therefore$ Acceleration is 4 ms^{-2} upwards

11. For minimum stopping distance the tyres should be jammed. Here, the car will stop due to sliding friction.

Hence, $F = \mu Mg$.

The retarding force produced will be

$Ma = \mu Mg$

$\therefore\ a = \mu g$ (independent of mass)

So, both the cars will have the same stopping distance

12. Considering free-body diagrams of the masses, we have

$T - 3g = 3a$ and $5g - T = 5a$

Solving for T, we have

$T = (15/4)g$

$\therefore$ F = Force on the pulley

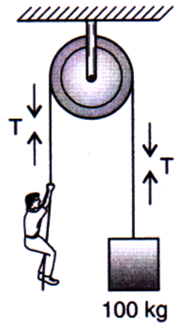
$= 2T = 2 \times \frac{15}{4} = 7.5\ kg\ f$

13. Let T be the tension in the rope and a the acceleration of the rope.

The absolute acceleraion of man is therefore $\left(\frac{5g}{4} - a\right)$. Equations of motion for mass and man gives.

$T - 100g = 100a$ .....(i)

$T - 60g = 60\left(\frac{5g}{4} - a\right)$ ....(ii)



14. Change in momentum in one sec, i.e.,

F = change in momentum per bullet × no. of bullets fired per second

= mv × n = mnv

15. Reading of spring balance = tension

Tension, $T = \frac{2m_1m_2g}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 9.8}{2 + 2}$

$19.6\ N = \frac{19.6}{9.8} kgf = 2kgf$

16. Let the accelerationbe a.

Then $20 = 0 + 0.1 \times a$

$\therefore\ a = 200\ ms^{-2}$

and Force = 0.150 × 200 N = 30 N

17. Tension = m(g + a)

= 5000(9.8 + 2) = 5900 N

18. $T_2 = \frac{6}{6+6+6}F = \frac{F}{3}$

19. Accelerations of the skaters will be in the ratio $\frac{F}{4} : \frac{F}{5}$, i.e., 5 : 4

Now according to the equation, $s = 0 + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ we get;

$\frac{s_1}{s_2} = \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{5}{4}$

20. Suppose F = upthrust due to buoyancy
Then while descending, we find:
$Mg - F = M\alpha$ ......(i)
when ascending, we have:
$F - (M - m)g = (M - m)\alpha$ .....(ii)
Solving eqns. (i) and (ii), we get;

$m = \left[\frac{2\alpha}{\alpha + g}\right]M$

21. For a body to the equilibrium, it should exist both in translational equilibrium.
For translational equilibruim, $\Sigma F = 0$
and for rotational equilibrium, $\Sigma \tau = 0$

22. For on M_1 will be $F_1 = M_1a_1$
Let the force on M_2 be F_2. Then $F_2 = M_2a_2$
Also, $F = F_1 + F_2 = M_1a_1 + M_2a_2$

$\therefore \quad a_2 = \frac{(F - M_1a_1)}{M_2}$

23. Acceleration of the mass m_3 = common acceleration of the system $= \frac{F}{\text{total mass}} = \frac{F}{m_1 + m_2 + m_2}$

24. Because the raindrop is falling with uniform velocity, there will be no change in its actual weight,

i.e., $\text{Weight} = mg = \frac{0.2}{1000} \times 10 = 0.002\ N$

25. $\vec{F}_{satellite} + \vec{F}_{dust} = 0$

$\vec{F}_{satellite} - \vec{F}_{dust}$

$= -\vec{v}\frac{dM}{dt}$

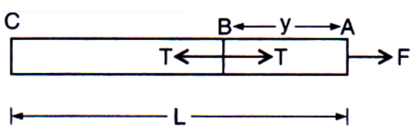
$\therefore \quad F_{satellite} = -v\frac{dM}{dt}$

$= - v/.\alpha v = - \alpha v^2$

$\therefore \quad (\text{acceleration})_s = -\frac{\alpha v^2}{M}$

26. Acceleration of the rope a = (F/M) .....(i)

Now, considering the motion of the part AB of the rope [which has mass $\left(\frac{M}{L}\right)y$ and acceleration given by eqn. (i) assuming that tension at B is T.



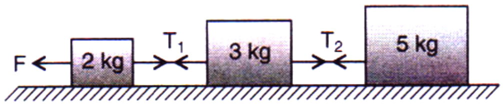
$F - T = \left(\frac{M}{L}y\right) \times a$

or $F - T = \frac{M}{L}y \times \frac{F}{M} = \frac{Fy}{L}$

or $T = F - F\frac{y}{L} = F\left(1 - \frac{y}{L}\right)$

27. One of the weights given a reading and the other prevents the acceleration of the styem. Therefore, the reading is not zero but 10 N.

28. Equations of motion are :



$F - T_1 = 2a$ .....(i)

$T_1 - T_2 = 3a$ ....(ii)

$T_2 = 5a$ ....(iii)

Adding all above equations, we get;

F = 10a = 10 × 1 = 10 N

29. Let the initial length of the string be L

∴ $(x - L)K = 5$, $(y - K)K = 7$

$(z - L)K = 9$

$$\frac{x-L}{y-L} = \frac{5}{7} \text{ and } \frac{y-L}{z-L} = \frac{7}{9}$$

Solving, we get; z = 2y – x.

30. Mg – T = Ma

∴ $T = M(g - a) = Mg\left(1 - \frac{a}{g}\right)$

or $\frac{2}{5}Mg = Mg\left(1 - \frac{a}{g}\right)$

or $\frac{a}{g} = 1 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$

∴ a = 0.6 g

31. The tension in the string between P and Q accelerates double the mass as compared to that between A and R. Hence, tension between P and Q = 2 × tension between Q and R

32. The weight of the body should be balanced by the vertical force exerted by the inclined plane on the block.

33. Momentum carried by each bullet = mv

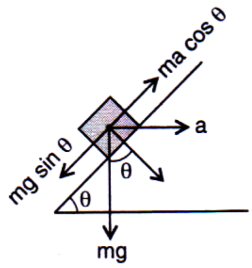
= 0.010 × 500 kg-m/s = 5 kg-m/s

Now, force = change in momentum in 1 sec

= 5 × 10 = 50 N

∴ $\text{Acceleration} = \frac{50}{200}\,m/s^2 = 25 cm/s^2$

34. $mg \sin\theta = ma \cos\theta$



or $a = g \tan\theta$

∵ $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{l}$

Hence, $\tan\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{l^2 - 1}}$

∴ $a = \frac{g}{\sqrt{l^2 - 1}}$

35. Net force on the rod = $F_1 - F_2$

As mass of the rod is M, hence acceleration of the rod is :

$a = \frac{(F_1 - F_2)}{M}$

If we now consider the motion of part AB of the rod [whose mass is equal to (M/L)y], then

$F_1 - T = \frac{M}{L} y \times a$

where T is the tension in the rod at the point B.

Now, $F_1 - T = \frac{M}{L} y \times \left(\frac{F_1 - F_2}{M}\right)$

or $T = F_1\left(1 - \frac{y}{L}\right) + F_2\left(\frac{y}{L}\right)$.

Alternative Method : Considering motion of the other part BC of the rod also, we can calculate tension at the point B. In this case,

$T - F_2 = \frac{M}{L}(L - y) \times a$

or $T = F_2 + \frac{M}{L}(L - y) \times \frac{(F_1 - F_2)}{M}$

$= F_1\left(1 - \frac{y}{L}\right) + F_2\left(\frac{y}{L}\right)$

36. $T \cos\theta = T_1 = 10 \times g$
$T \sin\theta = 98$

$\therefore \tan\theta = \frac{98}{10 \times 9.8} = 1$ or $\theta = 45^o$

37. Change in momentum of each bullet = 5[v – (v)]
$\Delta p = 10v$
Because 10 bullets are fired per second, hence change in momentum per sec
i.e., $F = \Delta p \times 10 = 10v \times 10$
This force will be directed upwards and will balance the weight of the dish
i.e., $10v \times 10 = 10 \times 980$
$\therefore$ = 98 cm/sec

38. Firstly, when the cap is opened, gas and liquid rush out and as a reaction weight increases and then it decreases.

39. Momentum of one bullet
$= mv = 20 \times 10^{-3} \times 300$
p = 6kg-m/sec.
N = Number of bullets/sec = 4

$\therefore \frac{dp}{dt} =$ change of momentum/sec or force
$= Np = 4 \times 6 = 24$ N

40. Now, $a = \frac{\sqrt{F_1^2 + F_2^2}}{m} = \frac{F_3}{m} = \frac{R_3}{m}$

41.

42. $\frac{dm}{dt} = 0.1 kg/sec;$ Mass of the rocket = 100 kg
v = 1 km/sec = 1000 m/sec

$F = \frac{d(mv)}{dt}$

$= m\frac{dv}{dt} - v\frac{dm}{dt}$ (as the mass is decreasing)

$0 = 100a - 1000 \times 0.1$
$a = 1 \text{ m/s}^2$

43. $\vec{F} = 6\hat{i} - 8\hat{j} + 10\hat{k}$

$|\vec{F}| = \sqrt{36+64+100} = \sqrt{200}\,N = 10\sqrt{2}\,N$

Acceleration, $a = 1\ ms^{-2}$

$\therefore$ Mass, $M = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{1} = 10\sqrt{2}kg$

44.

45. The net upward acceleration is $9.8 - 2.8 = 7\ m/sec^2$
Total mass = 80 + 5 = 85 kg
So, net upward force is F = 85 × 7 = 595 N

[CHEMISTRY]

46 $CH_2=CH-CH_2-C\equiv CH$ has 10σ-bonds are 3π-bonds

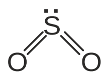
47. BF_3 has sp^2-hybridisation and trigonal planar geometry.

48. 34 electrons

49.

50.

51. BF_3 and NO_2^- have sp^2-hybridised central atom while NH_2^- and H_2O have sp^3 hybridised central atom.

52.  sp^2-hybridisation

53. SF_4 and I_3^- and PCl_5 are sp^3d-hybridised. In general $PCl_5(g)$ in considered sp^3d. In solid state, PCl_5 exists as $(PCl_4)^{\oplus}(PCl_6)^{\ominus}$ with sp^3 and sp^3d^2-hybridisations respectively.

$SbCl_5^{2-}$ has 5σ bonds and one lone pair. It is sp^3d^2-hybridised.

54. Four atoms directly related with $C\equiv C$ are linearly arrnaged

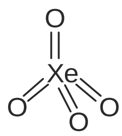
55. XeF has 8 electrons in valence shell. In XeF_2, XeF_4 and XeF_6, two sigma bonds, four sigma bonds and six sigma bonds are respectively formed. Hence, in XeF_2 3 pairs of electrons are left, in XeF_4 2 pairs of electron are left and in XeF_6 only 1 pair of electron is left.

56. In BH_3, B-atom forms 3σ-bonds has sp^2-hybridization. In B_2H_6, each B-atom is joined with 4H atoms and is sp^3-hybridization

57. $\underset{\text{Al is } sp^2}{AlH_3} \xrightarrow{H^-} \underset{\text{Al is } sp^3}{AlH_4^-}$

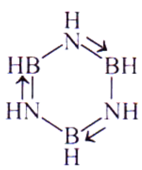
58. Each f C^1 and C^2 are forming two sigma bonds. Hence, both are sp-hybridised.

59.

60.  XeO_4 has 4σ- and 4π-bonds.

61. In SF_4, sulphur atom is sp^3d hybridized with two axial and two equitorial F-atoms and one lone pair on equitorial position.
The axial S–F bonds are larger than equitorial S–F bonds.

62. In methane C-atom is sp^3-hybridized with 25 s-character. In ethene, it is sp^2 with 33 s-character has to be less than 25 (actual value is 21.43)

63.  $12\ \sigma$ and 3π bonds. Ratio $\sigma : \pi$ bonds = 4 : 1

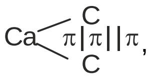
64 $\Delta H = \frac{1}{2}\Delta_{diss.}H^{\theta} + \Delta_{eq}H^{\theta} + \Delta_{hyd.}H^{\theta}$

$= \frac{240}{2} + (-349) + (-381) = -610 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

65. Highest product of charges of ions.

66. Phosphorus ($1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 \boxed{3d}$) can expand electronic configuration become of availability of 3d-subshell in valence shell.
Nitrogen ($1s^2 2s^2 2p^3$) has no d-subshell in valence shell for expansion of electronic configuration.

67. Cu^{2+} and SO_4^{2-} have coulombic forces of attraction giving rise to ionic bond. Four H_2O molecules form coordinate bonds with Cu^{2+}. One H_2O molecule joins two H_2O related to Cu^{2+} and also SO_4^{2-} by H-bonds. H_2O itself has covalent bonds.

68. 

, one sigma and two pi bonds

69. x is related to sp^3-hybridized C-atom, y is related to sp^2-hybridized C-atom and z is related to sp-hybridised C-atom.