





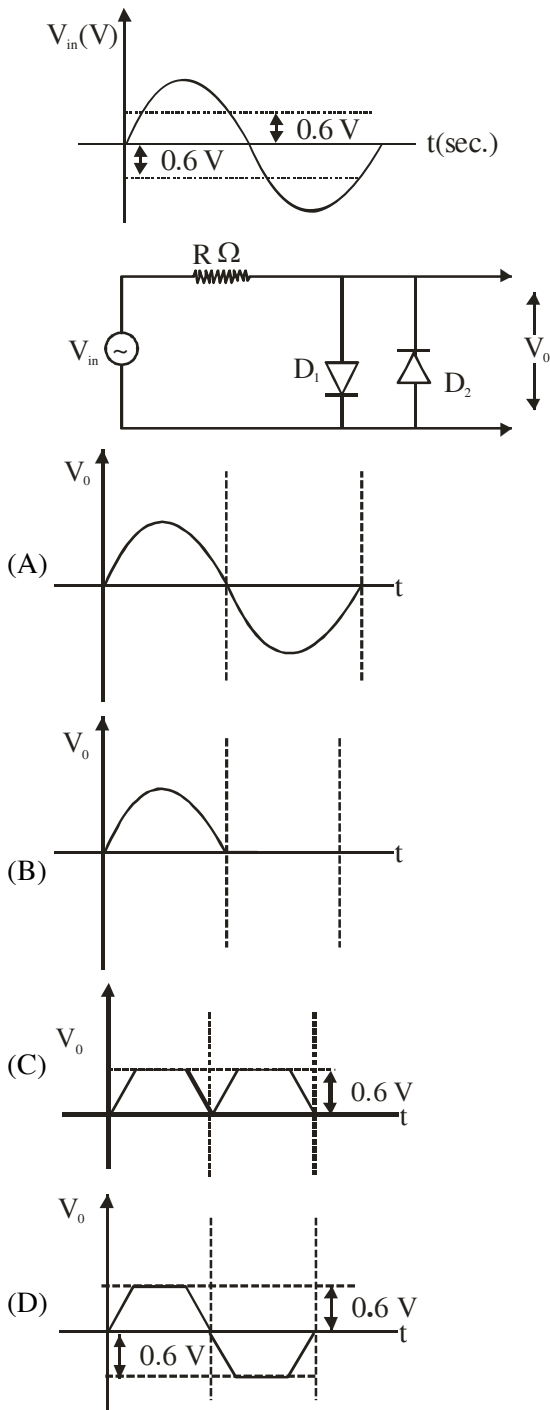








19. In the given circuit the input voltage  $V_{in}$  is shown in figure. The cut-in voltage of p-n junction diode ( $D_1$  or  $D_2$ ) is 0.6 V. Which of the following output voltage ( $V_0$ ) waveform across the diode is correct?



Ans. (D)

Sol. In +ve half cycle

$D_1 \rightarrow$  F.B.;  $D_2 \rightarrow$  R.B.

0 – 0.6 V

$V_{out}$  same as  $V_{in}$

In –ve half cycle

$D_2 \rightarrow$  F.B.;  $D_1 \rightarrow$  R.B.

20. Amplitude modulated wave is represented by  $V_{AM} = 10[1 + 0.4 \cos(2\pi \times 10^4 t)] \cos(2\pi \times 10^7 t)$ .

The total bandwidth of the amplitude modulated wave is :

- (A) 10 kHz (B) 20 MHz  
(C) 20 kHz (D) 10 MHz

Ans. (C)

Sol. Bandwidth =  $2 f_m$   
 $= 2 \times 10^4 \text{ Hz} = 20 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$   
 $= 20 \text{ kHz}$

### SECTION-B

1. A student in the laboratory measures thickness of a wire using screw gauge. The readings are 1.22 mm, 1.23 mm, 1.19 mm and 1.20 mm. The

percentage error is  $\frac{x}{121} \%$ . The value of x is \_\_\_\_

Ans. (150)

Sol.  $X = \frac{1.22\text{mm} + 1.23\text{mm} + 1.19\text{mm} + 1.20\text{mm}}{4}$

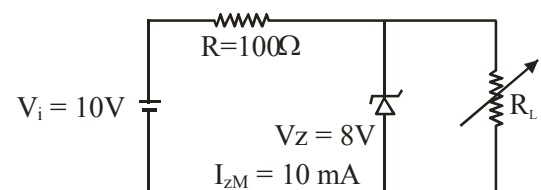
$X = 1.21 \text{ mm}$

$\Delta x = \frac{0.01 + 0.02 + 0.02 + 0.01}{4} = \frac{0.06}{4} = 0.015$

Percentage error =  $\frac{0.015}{1.21} \times 100$

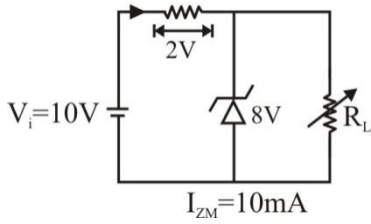
$X = 150$

2. A Zener of breakdown voltage  $V_Z = 8V$  and maximum zener current,  $I_{ZM} = 10 \text{ mA}$  is subjected to an input voltage  $V_i = 10V$  with series resistance  $R = 100\Omega$ . In the given circuit  $R_L$  represents the variable load resistance. The ratio of maximum and minimum value of  $R_L$  is \_\_\_\_



Ans. (2)

Sol.



$I = \frac{2}{100} = 20\text{mA}$ $V_L = I_L R_L$ $8 = 10 \times 10^{-3} \times R_{L_{\max}}$ $\frac{4}{5} \times 10^3 = R_{L_{\max}}$ $\boxed{800 = R_{L_{\max}}}$	$I = I_Z + I_L$ $I_L = 10\text{mA}$ <p>If <math>\boxed{I_Z = 0}</math></p> $I_{L_{\max}} = 20\text{mA}$ $V_L = I_{L_{\max}} \times R_{L_{\min}}$ $\frac{8}{20} \times 10^3 = R_{L_{\min}}$ $\boxed{400 = R_{L_{\min}}}$
---	---

$$\frac{R_{L_{\max}}}{R_{L_{\min}}} = \frac{800}{400} = 2$$

3. In a Young's double slit experiment, an angular width of the fringe is  $0.35^\circ$  on a screen placed at 2 m away for particular wavelength of 450 nm. The angular width of the fringe, when whole system is immersed in a medium of refractive index  $7/5$ , is  $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ . The value of  $\alpha$  is \_\_\_\_\_

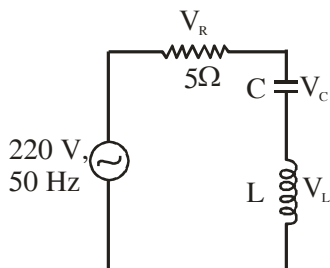
Ans. (4)

Sol. 
$$\beta = \frac{0.35 \times 5}{7} = 0.25$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{25}{100}$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = 4}$$

4. In the given circuit, the magnitude of  $V_L$  and  $V_C$  are twice that of  $V_R$ . Given that  $f = 50\text{ Hz}$ , the inductance of the coil is  $\frac{1}{K\pi}\text{ mH}$ . The value of  $K$  is \_\_\_\_\_



Ans. (0)

Sol.  $V_L = V_C = 2V_R$

$$X_L = X_C = 2R$$

$$X_L = 10\Omega$$

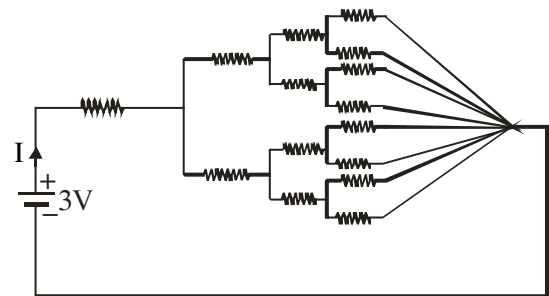
$$\omega L = 10$$

$$2\pi f L = 10$$

$$L = \frac{10}{2\pi f} = \frac{1}{10\pi} \text{H} = \frac{1000}{10\pi} \text{mH}$$

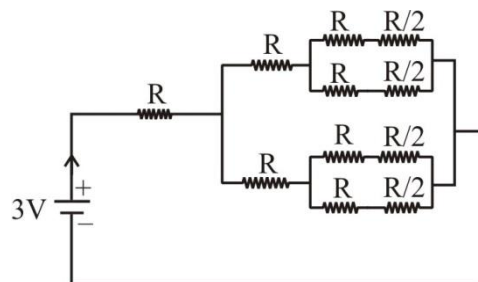
$$L = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{100}\pi}; \quad K = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01 \approx 0$$

5. All resistances in figure are  $1\Omega$  each. The value of current 'I' is  $\frac{a}{5}\text{ A}$ . The value of a is \_\_\_\_\_



Ans. (8)

Sol.



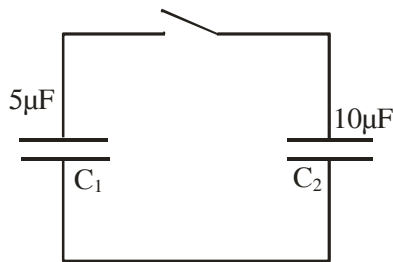
$$R_{\text{eq}} = \frac{15R}{8} = \frac{15}{8}\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{3}{\frac{15}{8}} = \frac{8}{5}\text{ A}$$

$$\therefore a = 8$$



6. A capacitor  $C_1$  of capacitance  $5\mu\text{F}$  is charged to a potential of  $30\text{ V}$  using a battery. The battery is then removed and the charged capacitor is connected to an uncharged capacitor  $C_2$  of capacitance  $10\mu\text{F}$  as shown in figure. When the switch is closed charge flows between the capacitors. At equilibrium, the charge on the capacitor  $C_2$  is \_\_\_\_\_  $\mu\text{C}$ .



**Ans. (100)**

- Sol.** Before closing the switch

$$Q = C_1 V_0 = 5 \times 30 = 150\mu\text{C}$$

After closing the switch

$$V = \frac{Q}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{150}{10 + 5} = 10\text{ V}$$

$$Q_2 = C_2 V = 10 \times 10 = 100\mu\text{C}$$

7. A tuning fork of frequency  $340\text{ Hz}$  resonates in the fundamental mode with an air column of length  $125\text{ cm}$  in a cylindrical tube closed at one end. When water is slowly poured in it, the minimum height of water required for observing resonance once again is \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}$ .

(Velocity of sound in air is  $340\text{ ms}^{-1}$ )

**Ans. (50)**

- Sol.** Assumption : Ignore word “**fundamental mode**” in question.

$$\lambda = \frac{V}{f} = \frac{340}{340} = 1\text{ m}$$

$$\text{First resonating length} = \frac{\lambda}{4} = 25\text{ cm}$$

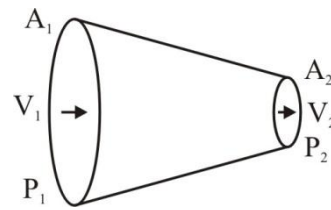
$$\text{Second resonating length} = \frac{3\lambda}{4} = 75\text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Third resonating length} = \frac{5\lambda}{4} = 125\text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Height of water required} = 125 - 75 = 50\text{ cm}$$

8. A liquid of density  $750\text{ kgm}^{-3}$  flows smoothly through a horizontal pipe that tapers in cross-sectional area from  $A_1 = 1.2 \times 10^{-2}\text{ m}^2$  to  $A_2 = \frac{A_1}{2}$ . The pressure difference between the wide and narrow sections of the pipe is  $4500\text{ Pa}$ . The rate of flow of liquid is \_\_\_\_\_  $\times 10^{-3}\text{ m}^3\text{ s}^{-1}$ .

**Ans. (24)**



**Sol.**

$$A_2 = \frac{A_1}{2}$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = 4500\text{ Pa}$$

$$P_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho V_1^2 + \rho gh = P_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho V_2^2 + \rho gh$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = \frac{1}{2}\rho(V_2^2 - V_1^2) \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\text{And } A_1 V_1 = A_2 V_2$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = 2V_1 \quad \dots(2)$$

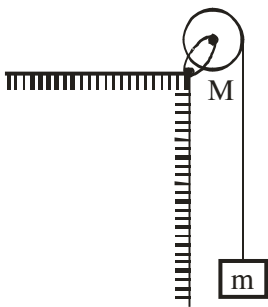
$$4500 = \frac{1}{2} \times 750 \times 3V_1^2$$

$$V_1 = 2\text{ m/s}$$

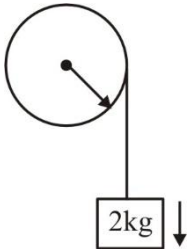
$$\text{Volume flow rate} = A_1 V_1 = 24 \times 10^{-3}\text{ m}^3\text{ s}^{-1}$$

9. A uniform disc with mass  $M = 4 \text{ kg}$  and radius  $R = 10 \text{ cm}$  is mounted on a fixed horizontal axle as shown in figure. A block with mass  $m = 2 \text{ kg}$  hangs from a massless cord that is wrapped around the rim of the disc. During the fall of the block, the cord does not slip and there is no friction at the axle. The tension in the cord is \_\_\_\_\_ N.

(Take  $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ )



Ans. (10)



Sol.

$$2g - T = 2a \quad \dots(1)$$

$$TR = \frac{MR^2}{2} \alpha \quad \dots(2)$$

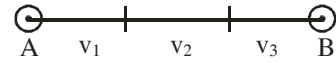
$$\alpha = \frac{a}{R} \quad \dots(3)$$

$$T = 2a$$

$$2g - T = 2a$$

$$T = g = 10\text{N}$$

10. A car covers AB distance with first one-third at velocity  $v_1 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , second one-third at  $v_2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  and last one-third at  $v_3 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . If  $v_3 = 3v_1$ ,  $v_2 = 2v_1$  and  $v_1 = 11 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  then the average velocity of the car is \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{ms}^{-1}$ .



Ans. (18)

Sol.  $\langle \vec{v} \rangle = \frac{\text{Displacement}}{\text{time}}$

(Let displacement be  $l$ )

$$= \frac{l}{\left( \frac{l}{v_3} + \frac{l}{v_2} + \frac{l}{v_1} \right) \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{\frac{1}{v_1} + \frac{1}{v_2} + \frac{1}{v_3}} = \frac{3}{\frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{22} + \frac{1}{33}}$$

$$= 18 \text{ m/s}$$