

WEEKLY TEST TYJ -1 TEST - 15 R & B
SOLUTION Date 04-08-2019

[PHYSICS]

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

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

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

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

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 cm³.

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

$$= (5 \times 10^{-5}) + (1 \times 10^{-3}) = 1.05 \times 10^{-3}$$

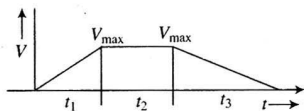
$$\Delta \rho = (1.05 \times 10^{-3}) \times \rho$$

$$= 1.05 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{20.000}{10.00} = 0.002 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$

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

4. (c) Graphically, the area of v-t curve represents displacement.

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



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

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

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

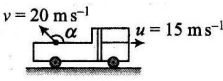
$$\frac{v_{\text{av}}}{v_{\max}} = \frac{8S}{14S} = \frac{4}{7}$$

Alternative:

$$\frac{v_{\text{av}}}{v_{\max}} = \frac{\text{Total displacement}}{2 \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Total displacement} \\ \text{during acceleration} \\ \text{and retardation} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Displacement} \\ \text{during uniform} \\ \text{velocity} \end{array} \right)}$$

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

5. (b) $\sin \alpha = \frac{u}{v} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 60^\circ$



$\Rightarrow \theta = 90^\circ + \alpha = 150^\circ$

6. (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.,

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

7. $x_A = x_B$

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

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

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

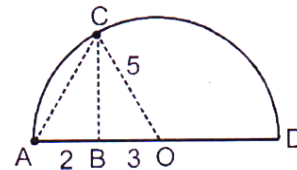
rejecting negative value $t = 21 \text{ sec.}$

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

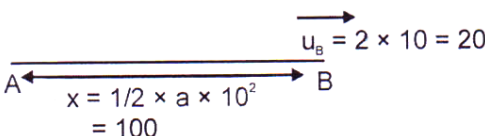
From triangle BCA $\Rightarrow AC = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = 2\sqrt{5}$

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

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



9. After 10 sec



Now $x_A = (40 t)$

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

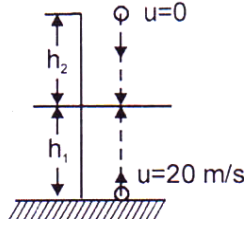
A will be ahead of B when

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_B < x_A &\Rightarrow 100 + 20t + t^2 < 40t \\
 &\Rightarrow t^2 - 20t + 100 < 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow t^2 - 10t - 10t + 100 < 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow t(t-10) - 10(t-10) < 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow (t-10)^2 < 0
 \end{aligned}$$

which is not possible

10. Height of the building

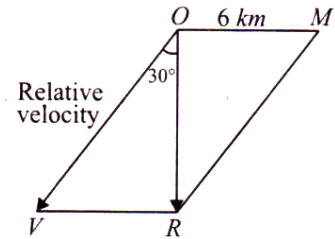
$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= h_1 + h_2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}gt^2 + ut - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \\
 &= ut = 60 \text{ m.}
 \end{aligned}$$



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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tan 30^\circ &= \frac{VR}{OR} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{6}{OR} \\
 OR &= 6\sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

∴ Hence, the answer is (B)



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

∴ Answer is (C)

13. Distance 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 = $\frac{0.75}{(15/60) \text{ hr}} = \frac{0.75 \times 4}{1} = 3 \text{ km/hr}$

∴ Answer is (B)

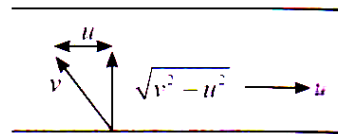
14. Let velocity of man in still water be v and that of water with respect to ground be u. Velocity of man downstream = v + u

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

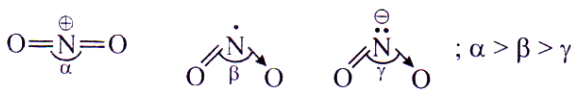
$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow (v^2 - u^2)t^2 &= (v + u)^2 T^2 \\
 \Rightarrow (v - u)^2 &= (v + u)T^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

∴ (C) is correct option



[CHEMISTRY]

16. 34 electrons
- 17.
18. Bond orders are : $\text{He}_2^+ = 0.5$; $\text{O}_2^- = 1.5$; $\text{NO} = 2.5$; $\text{C}_2^{2-} = 3.0$
- 19.
20. 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.
21. Each f C^1 and C^2 are forming two sigma bonds. Hence, both are sp-hybridised.
22. CO has triple bond $:\text{C}\equiv\text{O}:$, CO_2 has double bonds $\text{O}=\text{C}=\text{O}$,
 CO_3^{2-} has C–O bond intermediate between single and double bond.
23. 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)
24. Bond orders are : $\text{O}_2^- = 1.5$, $\text{NO} = 2.5$, $\text{C}_2^{2-} = 3.0$
25.  ; $\alpha > \beta > \gamma$
- 26.
27. Bond order of N_2^{2-} and N_2^{2+} is 2.
 Bond order of N_2^{2-} and N_2^{2+} is 2.5
 Bond order of N_2 is 3
28. Bond orders of O_2^{2-} , O_2^- , O_2 and O_2^+ are 1, 1.5, 2 and 2.5 respectively. (Please, refer to the text article no. 5.25)