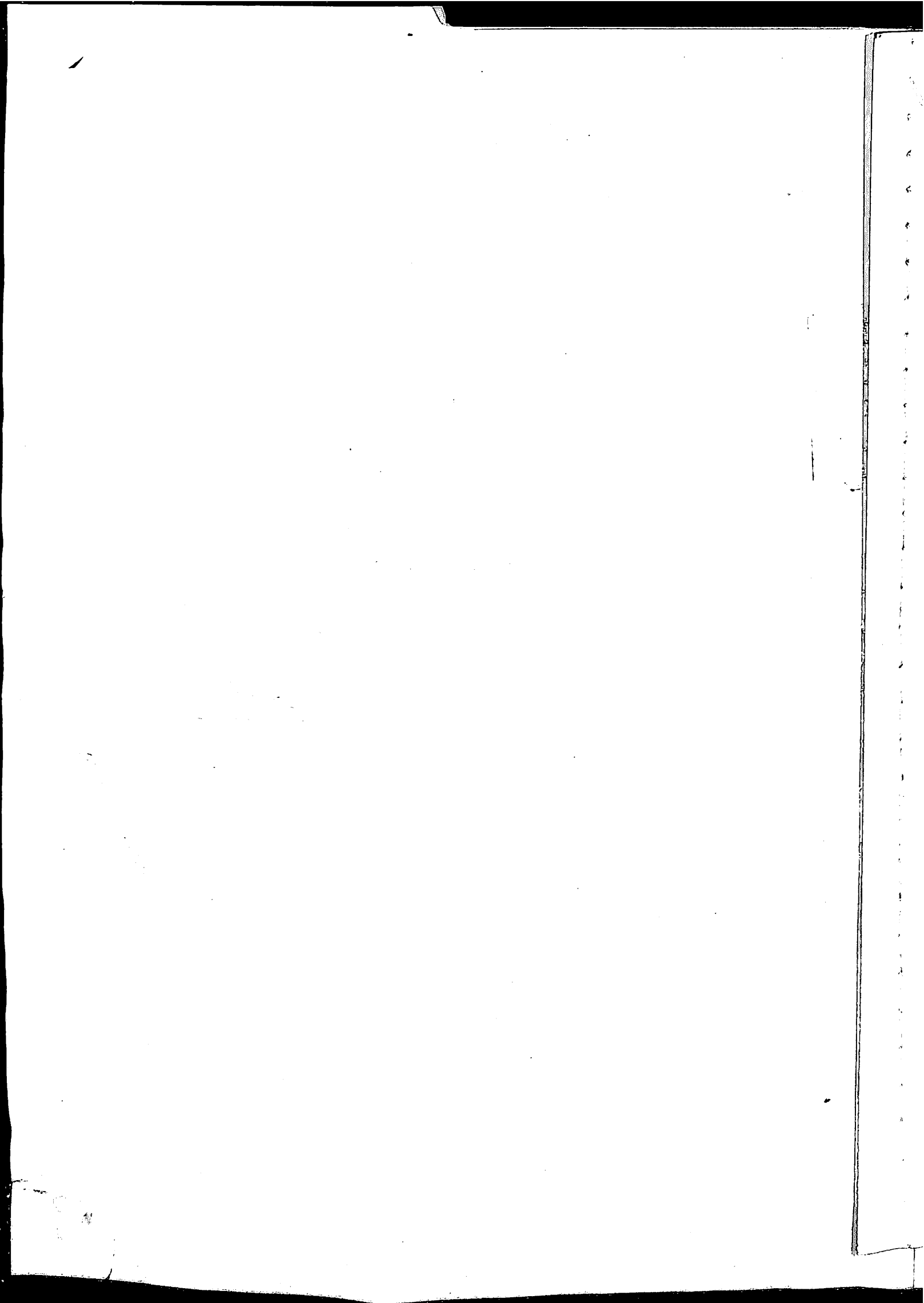




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कुल पृष्ठ संख्या-32 (कवर पेज सहित)

क्रम संख्या.....

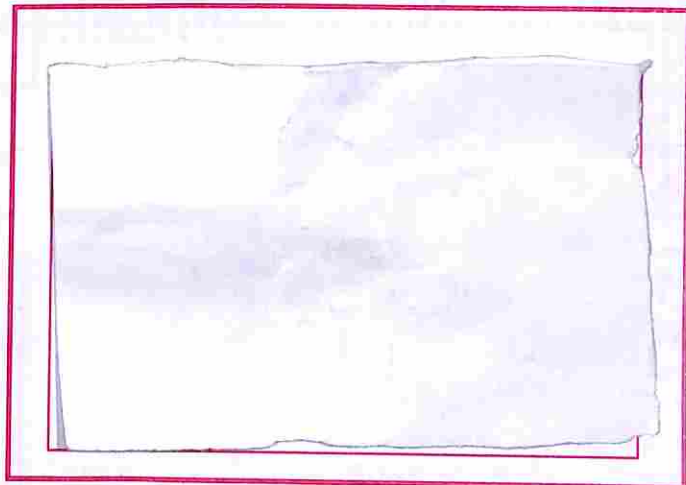


माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा



(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं भरा जाना चाहिये)



नोट :- परीक्षार्थी उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्य किसी भी भाग में अपना नामांक नहीं लिखें।

माध्यम - हिन्दी ☐ अंग्रेजी ☒

विषय Physics

परीक्षा का दिन Saturday

दिनांक 08-03-2025

नोट :- परीक्षार्थी के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश इस पृष्ठ के पिछले भाग पर उल्लेखित हैं। जिन्हें सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ लें व पालना अवश्य करें।

- परीक्षक हेतु निर्देश :-** (1) परीक्षक को उपरोक्त सारणी अनुसार प्राप्तांक भरना अनिवार्य है, अन्यथा नियमानुसार दंडित किया जायेगा।
 (2) परीक्षक उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर के पृष्ठों के बायीं ओर निर्धारित कॉलम में लाल इंक से अंक प्रदत्त करें।
 (3) कुल योग भिन्न में प्राप्त होने पर उसे पूर्णांक में ही परिवर्तित कर अंकित करें (उदाहरणार्थ : $15\frac{1}{4}$ को 16, $17\frac{1}{2}$ को 18, $19\frac{3}{4}$ को 20)

प्रश्नवार प्राप्तांको की सारणी (परीक्षक के उपयोग हेतु)			
प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक	प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक
1	8k	19	
2	4k	20	
3	10	21	
4	1k	22	
5	1k	23	
6	1k	24	
7	1k	25	
8	1k	26	
9	1k	27	
10	1k	28	
11	1k	29	
12	1k	30	
13	1k	31	
14	3	योग	56
15	3	प्राप्त अंको का कुल योग (Round off)	
16	3	अंकों में	शब्दों में
17	4	56	8147
18	4		

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर राजेश संकेतांक

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि इस उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्माण में बोर्ड द्वारा प्रदत्त 58 जी.एस.एम. ईको मैपलिथो कागज ही उपयोग में लिया गया है। 177/2024

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश

1. समस्त प्रश्नों का हल निर्धारित शब्द सीमा में इसी उत्तर पुस्तिका में करना है। विशेष परिस्थिति में अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका, उत्तर पुस्तिका भरी हुई होने पर पर्यवेक्षक एवं वीक्षक की अनुशंसा पर ही उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी।
2. प्रश्न-पत्र पर निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना नामांक लिखें।
3. प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने के पश्चात् जिस पृष्ठ पर हल समाप्त होता है, उस पर अन्त में "समाप्त" लिखकर अन्त के सभी रिक्त पृष्ठों को तिरछी लाईन से काटें।
4. निम्न बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखें अन्यथा अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम अधिनियम के तहत कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी :-
 - (i) उत्तर पुस्तिका के ऊपर/अन्दर तथा प्रश्नोत्तर के किसी भी भाग में चाही गई सूचना के अलावा अपना नामांक, नाम, पता, फोन नम्बर अथवा पहचान की कोई अन्य प्रकार की सूचना आदि अंकित नहीं करें अन्यथा "अनुचित साधनों के प्रयोग" के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जावेगी।
 - (ii) उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों को फाड़ें नहीं। उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित संख्या के अनुसार पृष्ठ पूरे होने चाहिये। परीक्षार्थी उत्तरपुस्तिका प्राप्त करते ही पृष्ठ संख्या की जांच कर लें यदि पृष्ठ कम/अधिक या क्रम में नहीं हैं तो वीक्षक से तुरन्त बदलवा लें।
 - (iii) परीक्षा केन्द्रों पर पुस्तक, लेख, कागज, केलक्यूलेटर, मोबाईल, पेजर आदि किसी भी प्रकार का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण तथा किसी भी प्रकार का हथियार आदि ले जाना निषेध है।
 - (iv) वस्त्र, स्केल, ज्यामेट्री बॉक्स पर कुछ भी न लिखकर लावें। टेबल के आस-पास कोई अनुचित सामग्री नहीं होनी चाहिये, इसकी जांच कर लें।
 - (v) अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका/ग्राफ/मानचित्र आदि परीक्षा भवन से बाहर ले जाना दण्डनीय अपराध है, अतः परीक्षा समाप्ति पर उत्तर पुस्तिका वीक्षक को बिना सौंपे परीक्षा कक्ष नहीं छोड़ें।
5. उत्तरों को क्रमानुसार एक ही स्थान पर लिखें। प्रश्न क्रमांक भी सही अंकित करें, अन्यथा दण्ड स्वरूप परीक्षक को 1 अंक कम करने का अधिकार है। बीच में उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठ रिक्त न छोड़ें। गणित विषय के लिए रफ कार्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठों पर करें तथा तिरछी रेखा से काटें।
6. जहाँ तक हो सके प्रश्न के सभी भाग के उत्तर, उत्तर पुस्तिका में एक ही स्थान पर अंकित करें।
7. भाषा विषयों को छोड़कर शेष सभी विषयों के प्रश्न-पत्र हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषा में मुद्रित हैं। किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटि/अन्तर/विरोधाभास होने पर हिन्दी भाषा के प्रश्न को ही सही माना जाये।

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Q1 → Multiple Choice Question :-

Question No.	Option	Answer
(i)	$N C^{-1} m^2$	(C) ✓
(ii)	$F/4$	(C) ✓
(iii)	Potential energy	(B) ✓
(iv)	$\frac{2}{5} A$	(B) ✓
(v)	Zero	(A) ✓
(vi)	$-mB \cos \theta$	(A) ✓
(vii)	Mechanical energy into electrical energy	(D) ✓
(viii)	10 V	(D) ✓
(ix)	Energy	(C) ✓
(x)	Microwave	(A) ✓
(xi)	$f = \frac{f_1 + f_2}{f_1 f_2}$	(C) ✓

8½

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परीक्षक द्वारा प्रदत्त अंक	प्रश्न संख्या	परीक्षार्थी उत्तर
	(xi)	Polarisation (c)
	(xii)	10V (c)
	(xiii)	+13.6 eV (B)
	(xiv)	angular momentum (A)
	(xv)	Mass defect of nucleus (D)
	(xvi)	Electrons (A)
	(xvii)	Zero (A)

Q2- Fill in the Blanks :-

- (i) Cube ($E_{\text{axis}} = \frac{2KP}{8^3}$)
- (ii) Mobility
- (iii) Shunt
- (iv) Positive and small ($\pm$)
- (v) Magnetic flux



(vi)

 90°

(vii)

Zero

(viii)

Incident

(ix)

James Chedwik

(x)

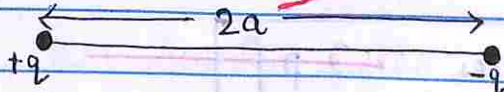
 $10^{-5} \Omega m$ to $10^6 \Omega m$

Q3

Give the answer of the following question in one to two line :-

(i)

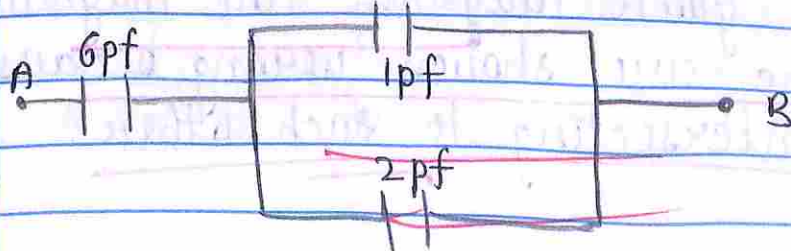
Electric dipole moment is define as some magnitude of charge and opposite in nature are seperated by small distance ($2a \rightarrow 0$) due to attraction force between them.



The product of charge and distance is called Electric dipole moment.

$$P = q \cdot 2a \text{ --- C.m / debye.}$$

(ii)



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1 pf and 2 pf are connected in parallel

$$C_{\text{Parallel}} = C_1 + C_2$$

$$C_{\text{parallel}} = 1 \text{ pf} + 2 \text{ pf}$$

$$C_{\text{parallel}} = 3 \text{ pf}$$



6 pf and 3 pf are connected in series.

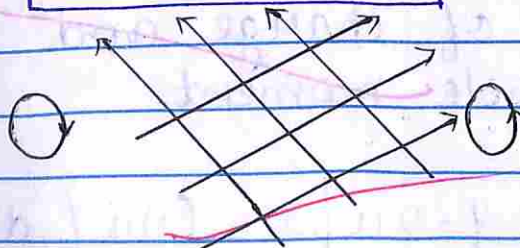
$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{series}}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{series}}} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{series}}} = \frac{1+2}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{C_{\text{series}}} = \frac{3}{6}$$

$$C_{\text{series}} = 2 \text{ pf}$$

(iii)



In the given diagram the magnetic field line are shown wrong because it is intersecting to each other.

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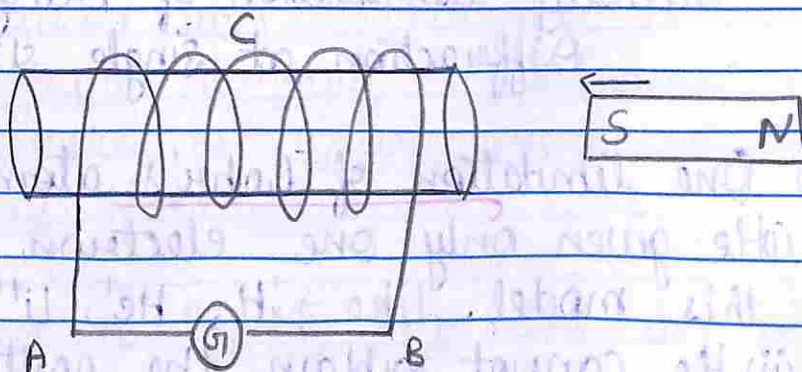
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The Property of Magnetic field lines said that Two field lines are does not intersect to each other. if they they intersect so at inter-section point we have got two direction of Magnetic field line which is not possible.

- (iv) The formula of Torque on the magnetic needle of magnetic moment $\vec{m}$ when it is allowing to oscillate in the Uniform magnetic field B .

$$\tau = mB \sin \theta \quad \text{--- N.m}$$

(v)



When the South poles of bar magnet is brought toward a coil.

⊗ $B \uparrow$ Increase in the magnetic field line in cross.

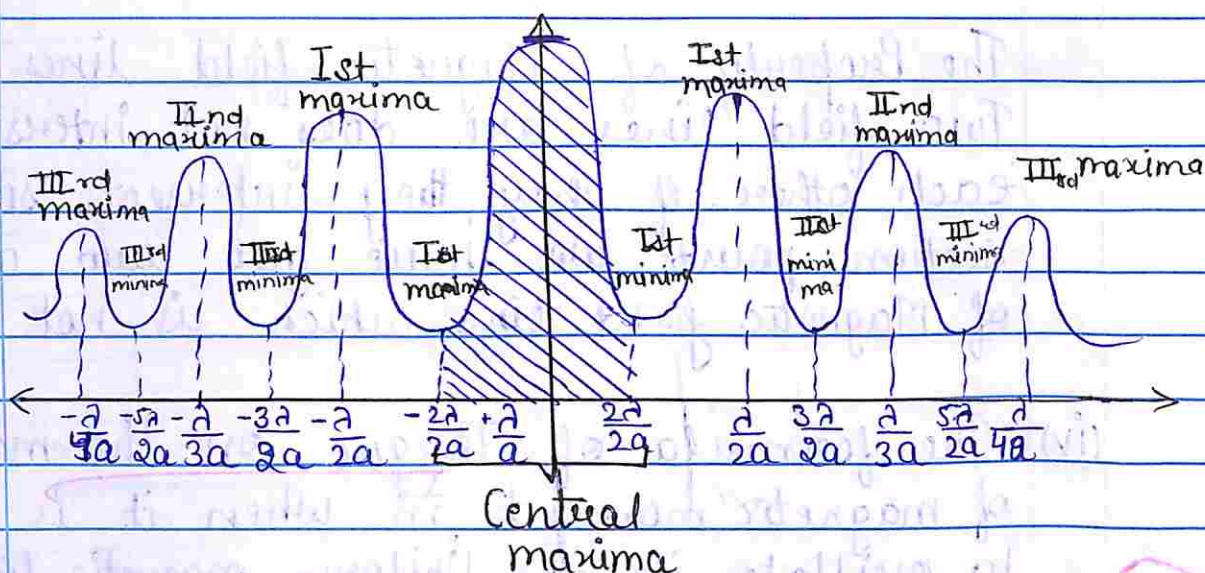
So the flux is also increases due to Mag flux an emf is also induced in the coil.

Where the Magnetic flux is decreases.

⊙ $B \downarrow$ the Magnetic lines decrease
So the direction of induced current (ACW) Anti clock wise



(vi)



$$O_{cm} = 2O_{maxima} = 2O_{minima}$$

Intensity distribution of fringes due to Diffraction at single slit

(vii) One limitation of Bohr's atomic model is that it gives only one electron like species in this model. Like $\rightarrow$ H , He^+ , Li^{++} , Be^{+++} etc.

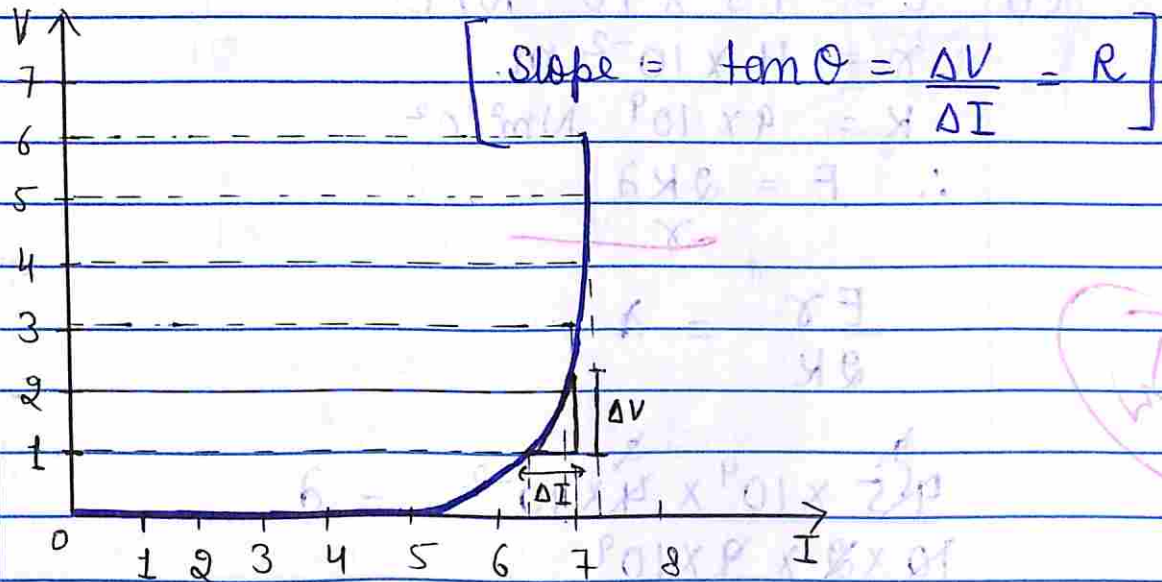
(iii) It cannot explain the position of electron and can't explain the shape of orbit.

(viii) Nuclear fusion $\rightarrow$ The Reaction in which one/two or more than species are combined or a light unstable nuclei are combined to each other and form a heavy stable nuclei and release more amount of energy in the form of heat and radiation are known as Nuclear fusion reaction. Eg $\rightarrow$ Hydrogen bomb

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- (ix) The V-I characteristic curves of a p-n junction diode in forward bias.



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The forward bias resistance is also known as forward dynamic resistance. It is based on unidirectional conduction Property of Diode.

- (x) According to Snell's law the sin of angle of incident to the sin of angle of refracted is equal to the refractive index of refracted medium with respect to the refractive index of incident medium.

$$\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{n_2}{n_1} = n_{21}$$

SECTION - B

(4) $E = 4.5 \times 10^4 \text{ N/C}$

$\lambda = 4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$

$K = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$

$\therefore E = \frac{2K\lambda}{\lambda}$

$\frac{E\lambda}{2K} = \lambda$

$4.5 \times 10^4 \times 4 \times 10^{-2} = \lambda$

$18 \times 10^2 \times 10^9$

$\lambda = 10^{-7}$

$\lambda = 10 \times 10^{-6} \text{ --- C/m}$

(5) $u = -15 \text{ cm}$

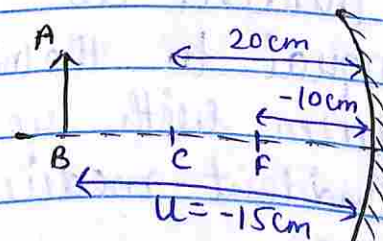
$f = -10 \text{ cm}$

$\lambda = 20 \text{ cm}$

$\therefore \frac{R}{2} = f$

$\frac{20}{2} = f$

$f = 10 \text{ cm}$



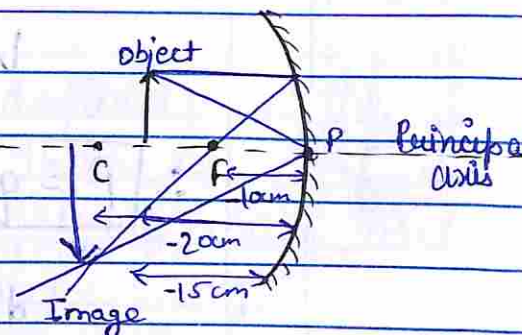
General diagram

We applied the mirror formula.

$\therefore \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$

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$$\frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{v}$$
$$\frac{1}{-10} - \frac{1}{-15} = \frac{1}{v}$$


$$\frac{1}{-10} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\frac{-3 + 2}{30} = \frac{1}{v}$$

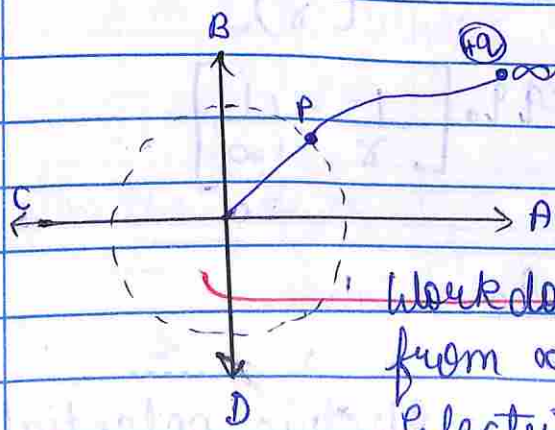
$$\frac{-1}{30} = \frac{1}{v}$$

→ Large in size.

$V = -30 \text{ cm}$ → The image is real and inverted.

→ The position of image is b/w C and ∞ because object is placed b/w F and C.

(6)



Work done in moving the charge ($\pm q$) from ∞ to point P is known as electric potential.



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$$W = q \Delta V$$

$$(V_2 - V_1)$$

$$\therefore \boxed{F = q_0 E} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$dW = F dx \cos \theta$$

$$dW = F dx \cos 180^\circ$$

$$\equiv -1$$

$$dW = - \underbrace{F}_{q_0 E} dx$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F \text{ and } dx \text{ are} \\ \text{opposite so the} \\ \text{angle b/w } F \text{ and} \\ dx \text{ is } (180) \end{array} \right.$

from equation ①

$$dW = -q_0 E dx$$

Both side taking integration

$$\int_{\infty}^r dW = - \int_{\infty}^r q_0 E dx$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\frac{kq}{x^2}$$

$$[W]_{\infty}^r = -kq q_0 \int_{\infty}^r \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x} \right)_{\infty}^r$$

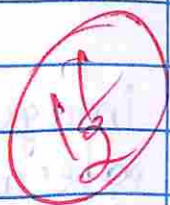
$$[U - 0] = +kq q_0 \left[\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\infty} \right]$$

$$\equiv 0$$

$$W_0 = U = \frac{kq q_0}{x}$$

$$\left[\frac{W_0}{q_0} = \frac{kq}{x} = \text{Electric potential} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{J}{C} \dots \text{Volt} \right]$$

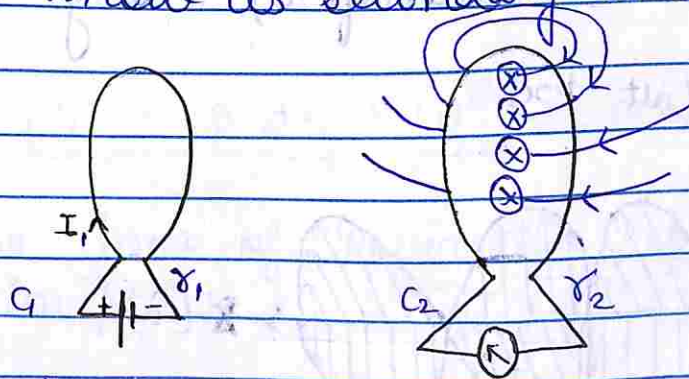




(7) Mutual Inductance $\rightarrow$ It is defined as the current flows in a coil then an emf is induced in another due to first coil are known as mutual Inductance.

The coil in which current is flowing are known as primary coil.

The coil in which magnetic flux / emf is induced is known as secondary coil.



$I_1 \uparrow \rightarrow \otimes B_{21} \uparrow \rightarrow$ Magnetic flux is also increase Φ_{21}

$\downarrow$
An emf is induced

where the flux is decreases
 $\otimes B_{21} \downarrow$ (ACW)

So the $\Phi_{21} \propto I_1$
 $\Phi_{21} = M_{21} I_1$

$$\left[\frac{\Phi_{21}}{I_1} = M_{21} \right] \frac{\text{wb}}{\text{Amp}} = \text{Henry}$$

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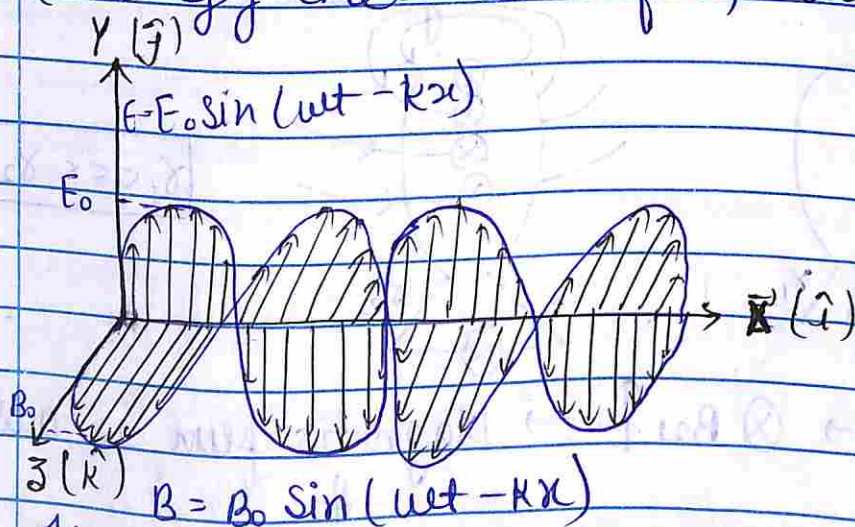
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(8) The two characteristics of electromagnetic wave :-

(i) The speed of light is remain constant in electromagnetic wave

$$C = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/sec.}$$

(ii) The electric field vector and Magnetic field vector are always oscillating perpendicular to each other and direction of propagation (energy ~~en~~ transfer) along $\underline{\underline{E \times B}}$



It is a continuous transmitted on energy.

(9) Wavelength of incident of light = $5000 \text{ \AA}$
Refractive index of water = $\frac{4}{3}$

$$C = v = \lambda f$$

$$\frac{C}{\lambda} = f$$

$$f = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{5000 \times 10^{-10}} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{5 \times 10^{-7}}$$



$$f = 0.6 \times 10^{15}$$

$$f = 6 \times 10^{14} \text{ -- Hz}$$

$$\therefore V_0 = \frac{c}{n}$$

$$V_0 = \frac{3 \times 10^8 \times 3}{4} = 2.25 \times 10^8 \text{ m/sec}$$

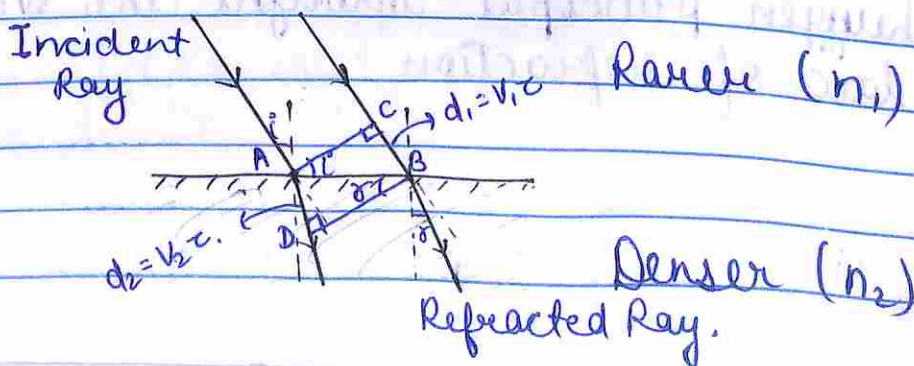
$$V_0 = \frac{9}{4} \times 10^8$$

$$V_0 = 2.25 \times 10^8 \text{ -- m/sec.}$$

(10) The law of Refraction of light using Huygen's principal.

Refraction $\rightarrow$ When the incident light is travelling from one medium to another medium then it deviates from its original path and its speed is also changes (decrease or increasing).

$$V_1 \neq V_2$$



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In triangle ABC

$$\sin i = \frac{P}{H} = \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{d_1}{AB} = \frac{V_1 r}{AB}$$

①

In $\triangle ADB$

$$\sin r = \frac{P}{H} = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{d_2}{AB} = \frac{V_2 r}{AB}$$

②

from equation ① and ②

$$\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$

$$\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$

We know that (v) speed of light is inversely proportional to Refractive index (n)

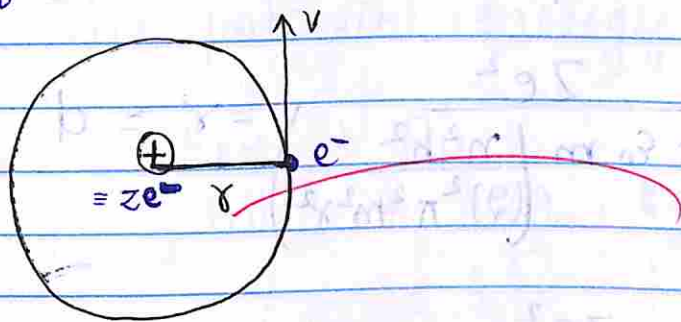
$$V \propto \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\left[\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{n_2}{n_1} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right] \text{--- ③}$$

Eqⁿ ③ is refraction of light using Huygen's principle through the shell's law of refraction



- (11) The radius of dynamically stable orbit in hydrogen atom and total energy of their electron in the orbit by Rutherford nuclear model of the atom.



The electrostatic force is: Balanced by the Centripetal force.

$$\therefore \boxed{r \equiv d}$$

$$|F_{em}| = |F_c|$$

$$\frac{K q_1 q_2}{r^2} = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$\frac{K Z e^2}{d^2} = \frac{mv^2}{d}$$

$$\frac{K Z e^2}{mv^2} = d = r$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Ze^2}{mv^2} = r = d} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

Acc to IInd postulate of Bohr's :-

$$\left[J_n = m v_n r_n = \frac{nh}{2\pi} \right] \quad \text{--- ②}$$



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$$\left[J_n = V = \frac{nh}{2\pi m r} \right] \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

from equation (1) and (3)

$$\frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 m \left(\frac{n^2 h^2}{(2)^2 \pi^2 m^2 r^2} \right)} = r = d$$

$$\frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 m \left(\frac{n^2 h^2}{4\pi^2 m^2 r^2} \right)} = r$$

$$\frac{Ze^2 m \pi r^2}{\epsilon_0 h^2 n^2} = r = d$$

$$d = r = \frac{\epsilon_0 h^2 n^2}{m \pi Z e^2} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

Eqn (4) is representing the formula of radius of stable orbit.

$$r = \underbrace{\left(\frac{\epsilon_0 h^2}{m \pi e^2} \right)}_{\text{constant}} \times \frac{n^2}{Z}$$

$$r = \frac{8.854 \times 10^{-12} \times (6.626 \times 10^{-34})^2}{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 3.14 \times (1.6 \times 10^{-19})^2} \times \frac{n^2}{Z}$$



$$r = 0.529 \frac{n^2}{Z} \text{ \AA}$$

Total energy is equal to sum of kinetic energy and potential energy.

$$E_{\text{Total}} = E_K + E_P$$

$$E_{\text{Total}} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \left(\frac{k q_1 q_2}{r} \right) \frac{k z e^2}{r}$$

$$E_{\text{Total}} = \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{z^2 e^2}{4 \epsilon_0 h n \pi} \right)^2 + \frac{-k q_1 q_2}{\left(\frac{\epsilon_0 h^2 n^2}{\pi m z e^2} \right)}$$

$$E_{\text{Total}} = \frac{1}{8} \frac{m z^2 e^4}{\epsilon_0 h^2 n^2} + \frac{-z e^2}{4 \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{\epsilon_0 h^2 n^2}{\pi m z e^2} \right)}$$

$$E_{\text{Total}} = \frac{m z^2 e^4}{8 \epsilon_0 h^2 n^2} + \frac{-z^2 e^4 m}{4 \epsilon_0^2 h^2 n^2}$$

$$E_{\text{Total}} = \frac{m z^2 e^4}{8 \epsilon_0^2 h^2 n^2} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$E_{\text{Total}} = \frac{m e^4 z^2}{8 \epsilon_0^2 h^2 n^2} \text{ --- Joule}$$

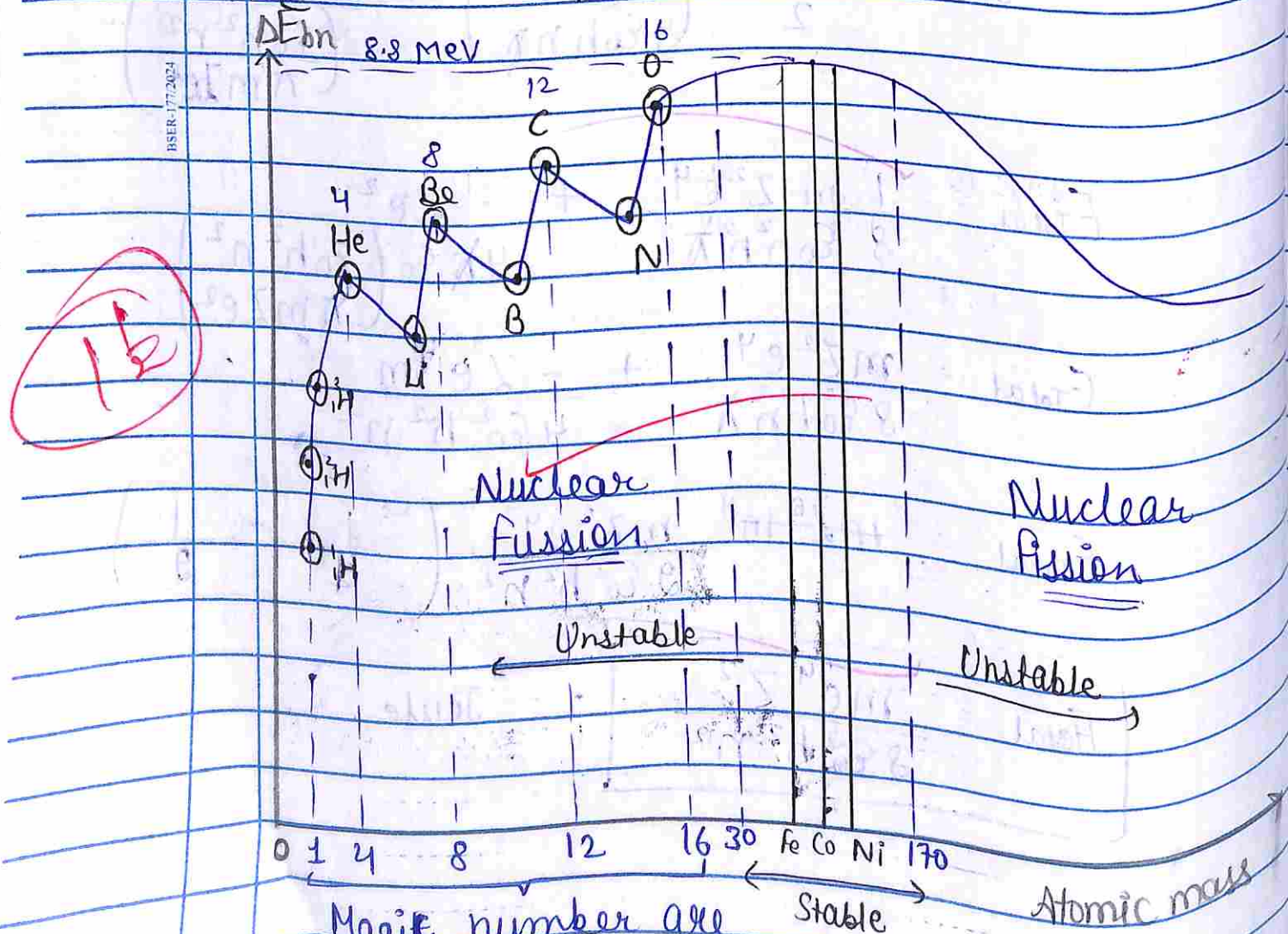
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(12) An attraction / repulsion force is act on the neutron and proton presents in the nucleus are known as Nuclear force.

Nuclear binding energy per nucleus is defined as the Nuclear binding energy per unit of mass number.

$\Delta E_{bn} \propto \frac{\Delta E_b}{A} \propto \text{Stability of nucleus}$



Magik number are more stable as to their neighbouring nucleic.



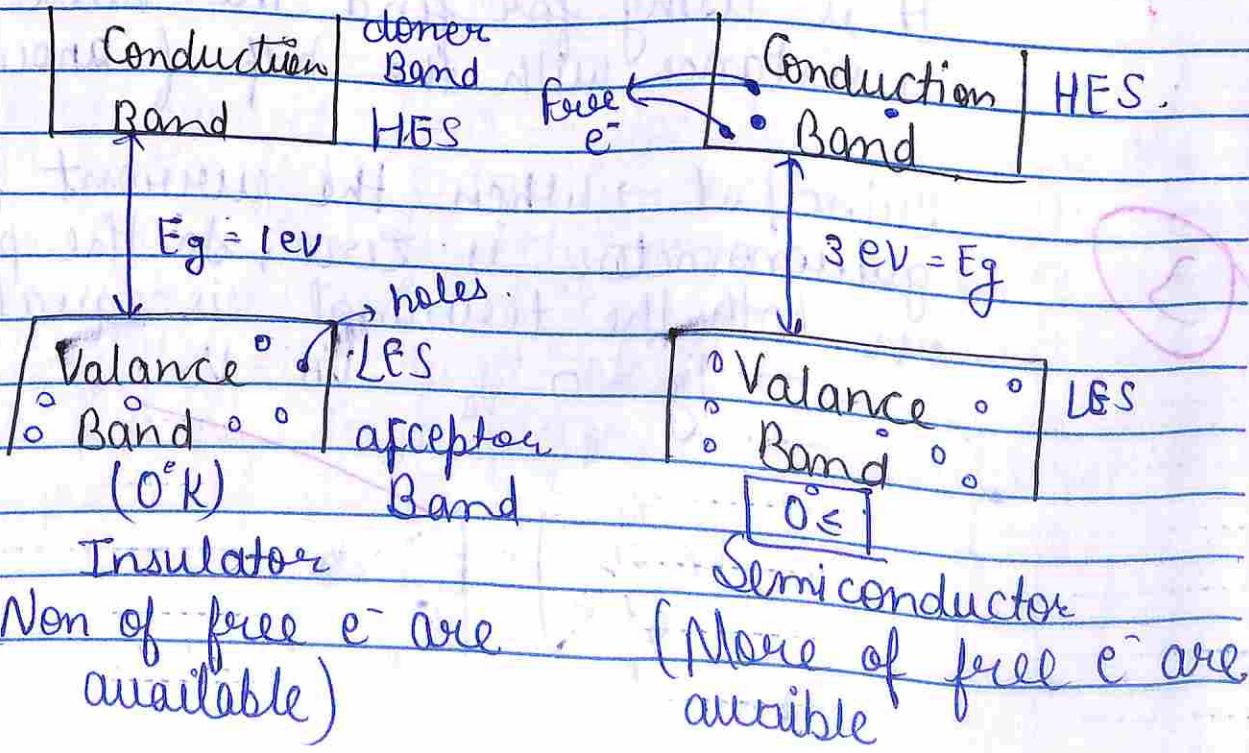
The nuclei is lie between 30 to 170 are more stable as compared to other nuclei.

② The nuclei is the integer multiple of 4 is more stable to their nuclei neighbouring.

③ The nuclei are in 30 below and 170 above are unstable.

(13) The insulator is occurred when the temperature is $0K$ and equal / below $0K$.

The semiconductor is occurred when the temperature is $(\leq 0K \leq)$ is worked as both insulator and conductor below and above the $0K$ temperature are known as Semi-conductor.



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It is shows conductivity (semiconductor)
but it is a bad conductor.

Conductivity Range.

$$10^{-6} \longrightarrow 10^5 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$$

Conductivity Range of Conductor

$$10^2 \longrightarrow 10^8 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$$

Bad Conductor Good conductor

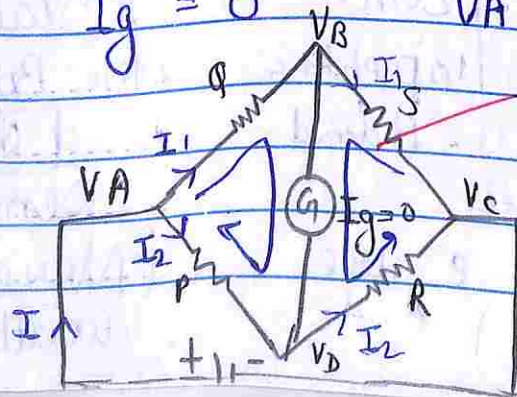
SECTION - C

- (14) Wheatstone bridge is a special type of circuit in which four resistance, three are known and one is unknown. It is using for find the value of unknown resistance with the help of known resistance.

Principal $\rightarrow$ When the current flows in galvanometer is zero, so the potential on both the terminal is equal.

$$I_g = 0$$

$$V_A = V_C$$





Acc to Kirchhoff Voltage law (KVL) in loop ①

$$-I_1 Q + I_2 P = 0$$

$$I_2 P = I_1 Q$$

$$\boxed{\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{P}{Q}} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

Acc to KVL in loop ②

$$+SI_1 - I_2 R = 0$$

$$SI_1 = I_2 R$$

$$\boxed{\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{R}{S}} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

from equation ① and ②

$$\frac{P}{Q} = \frac{R}{S} = \text{Balancing Condition of Wheatstone Bridge.}$$

- (15) Biot savart law $\rightarrow$ Acc to this law the Magnetic field Intensity due to small element is equal to / directly proportional to current flowing in current carrying conduction, length of the small element, sine of angle I and dl and inversely proportional to square of distance separating them.

$$\boxed{dB \propto \frac{I dl \sin \theta}{r^2}}$$

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$$\vec{dB} = \frac{\mu_0 I dl \sin \theta}{r^2}$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{\text{Tesla} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{A}}$$

$$\vec{dB} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I dl \sin \theta}{r^2} \quad \text{--- Tesla} \cdot \frac{\text{m}}{\text{A}}$$

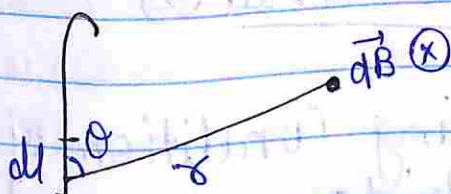
--- Tesla

$I \rightarrow$ Current flows in current carrying conductor (Amp)

$dl \rightarrow$ length of small element (m)

$r^2 \rightarrow$ distance b/w dl and B (m)

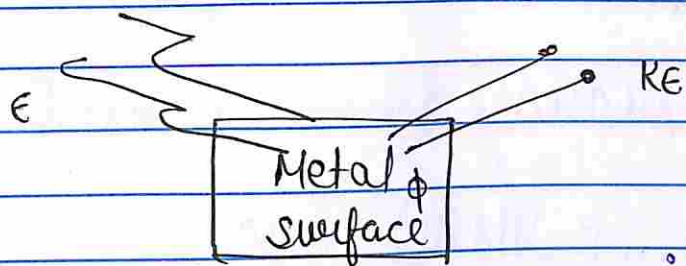
$\vec{dB} \rightarrow$ Magnetic field Intensity (Tesla)



Current carrying
conductor

(ii)

(16) When a specific frequency of incident light enters the metal surface, so the photoelectrons are emitted out from the metal surface by absorbing the photon energy. These are known as the photoelectric effect.



The energy of photo e^- is equal to sum of work function and kinetic energy.

$$E = \phi_0 + KE$$

$$h\nu = \phi_0 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\phi = h\nu_0 \text{ When } KE \rightarrow 0$$

$$h\nu = h\nu_0 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}mv^2}_{eV_0}$$

$$h\nu = h\nu_0 + eV_0$$

$$\boxed{\frac{h\nu}{e} - \frac{h\nu_0}{e} = V_0} \equiv y = mx + c$$

$$\frac{h}{e}(\nu - \nu_0) = V_0$$

$\nu_0 \rightarrow$ Threshold frequency

$V_0 \rightarrow$ Stopping potential.

$$\boxed{\text{Slope} = \frac{h}{e}}$$

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Stopping potential

$$\frac{3h\nu_0}{e}$$

$$\frac{2h\nu_0}{e}$$

$$\frac{h\nu_0}{e}$$

$$-\frac{h\nu_0}{e}$$

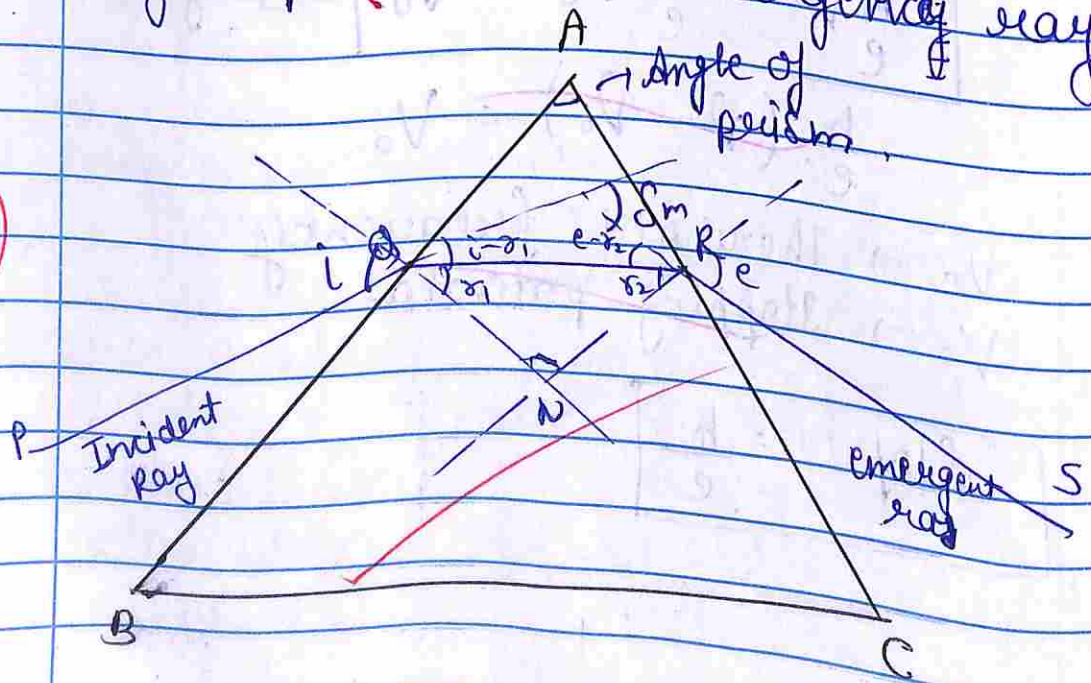
 ν_0

(Threshold frequency)

Frequency

SECTION - D

- (18) The angle of deviation is defined as the angle between the incident ray and the emergent ray.





In Quadrilateral ARNQ

$$\angle A + \underbrace{\angle Q + \angle QNR + \angle R}_{\substack{90^\circ \quad 90^\circ \\ \text{Normal angle}}} = 360$$

$$\angle A + 90 + \angle QNR + 90 = 360$$

$$\angle A + \angle QNR = 180 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$A = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 \quad S = \frac{(i - \gamma_1) + (e - \gamma_2)}{A} = i + e - \frac{(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)}{A}$$

$$\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma \quad \text{let } S = S_m$$

$$A = 2\gamma$$

$$\boxed{\frac{A}{2} = \gamma}$$

$$S_m = 2i - A$$

$$\boxed{\frac{S_m + A}{2} = i}$$

We know that

$$n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{\sin \left(\frac{S_m + A}{2} \right)}{\sin \frac{A}{2}}$$

$$\frac{S_m + A}{A} = n$$

$$\left(\frac{S_m}{A} + 1 \right) = n$$

$$\boxed{S_m = (n - 1) A} \quad \text{Ans (Hence Proved)}$$

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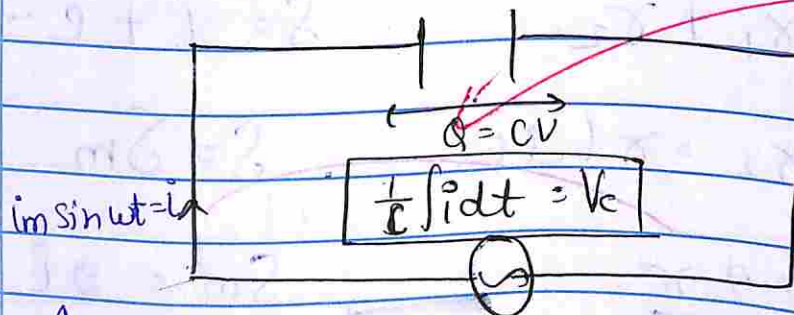
(17) The root mean square value of alternating current is

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{rms}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Square $\rightarrow$ mean $\rightarrow$ root

$$i^2 \rightarrow \langle i^2 \rangle \rightarrow \sqrt{\langle i^2 \rangle}$$

$$i = i_m^2 \sin^2 \omega t \quad i = i_m^2 \langle \sin^2 \omega t \rangle \quad i = \sqrt{i_m^2 \langle \sin^2 \omega t \rangle}$$



Acc to KVL

$$V_m = V_c$$

$$V_m = V_m \sin \omega t$$

$$Q = i_m \sin \omega t$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = i_m C \sin \omega t \times \frac{dt}{dt}$$

Integrating both side

$$i = i_m C \int \sin \omega t$$

$$i = -i_m C \cos \omega t$$



$$i = \frac{i_m}{\cancel{1/\omega C}} \cos \omega t$$

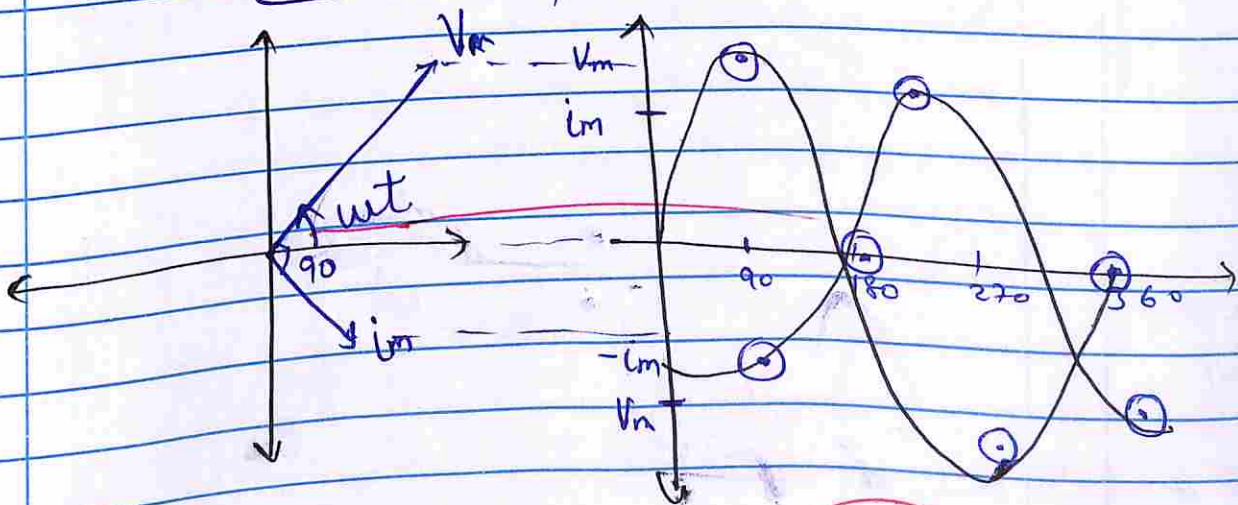
X_C (Capacitive reactance)

$$i = \frac{i_m \cos \omega t}{X_C \sin(90^\circ - \phi)}$$

$$\text{Phase diff} = \phi_v - \phi_i$$

$$\omega t + 90^\circ - \omega t$$

$$\phi = 90^\circ$$



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$$E = \phi + K\epsilon$$

$$\frac{h}{e}(\nu - \nu_0) = V_0$$

$$18 - 8 = K\epsilon$$

$$18 - 8$$

$$\boxed{10 = K\epsilon} = eV$$

$$1.6 \times 10^{-19}$$

