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JEE (Main)

PAPER-1 (B.E./B. TECH.)

2023

COMPUTER BASED TEST (CBT)

Memory Based Questions & Solutions

Date: 1 February 2023 (SHIFT-1) | TIME : (9.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m)

Duration: 3 Hours | Max. Marks: 300

SUBJECT: PHYSICS

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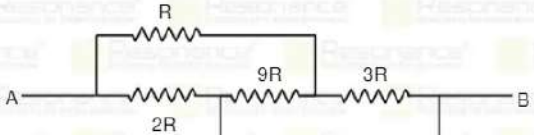
PART : PHYSICS

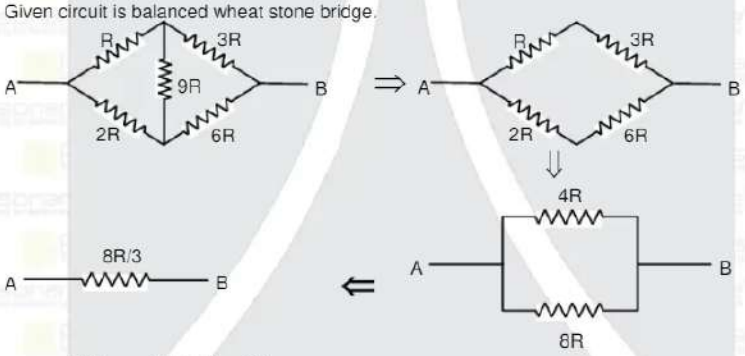
1. In the given circuit, find the equivalent resistance between A and B.



(1) $\frac{2}{3}R$ (2) $\frac{8}{3}R$ (3) $\frac{R}{3}$ (4) $\frac{R}{4}$

Ans. (2)

Sol. Given circuit is balanced wheat stone bridge.



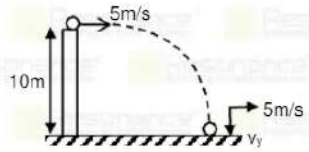
$$R_{eq} = \frac{R_1R_2}{R_1+R_2} = \frac{8R\times 4R}{12R} = \frac{8R}{3}$$

2. A projectile is thrown horizontally from a 10 m tower with initial velocity of 5 m/s. Find velocity of projectile just before hitting the ground.

(1) 10 m/s (2) 18 m/s (3) 15 m/s (4) 25 m/s

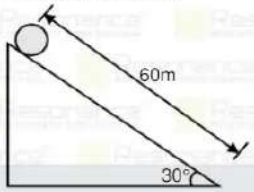
Ans. (3)

Sol.



$V_y = \sqrt{2gh} = \sqrt{2\times 10\times 10} = 10\sqrt{2}$ m/s $\Rightarrow$ $v = \sqrt{V_x^2+V_y^2} = \sqrt{200+25} = 15$ m/s

3. If a solid cylinder rolls along an inclined plane of inclination 30° and length of inclined plane is 60 m. then find the velocity of cylinder when it reaches to bottom.



(1) 40 m/s (2) 20 m/s (3) $20\sqrt{3}$ m/s (4) 45 m/s

Ans. (2)

Sol. $a = \frac{g\sin\theta}{1+\frac{k^2}{r^2}} = \frac{g\sin\theta}{1+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}g\text{isr}\theta = \frac{2}{3}\times 10\times\sin 30^\circ = \frac{10}{3}$ m/s

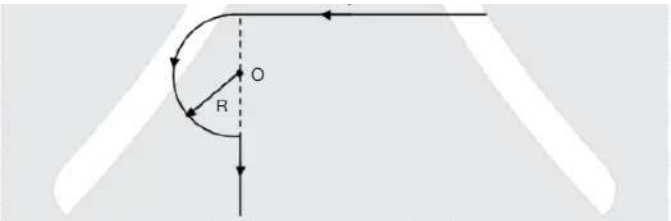
$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$

$v^2 = 0 + 2\times\frac{10}{3}\times 60$

then $v^2 = 400$

$v = 20$ m/s

4. Find magnetic field strength at point O.



(1) $\frac{\mu_0 i}{4R}\left(\frac{\pi-1}{\pi}\right)$ (2) $\frac{\mu_0 i}{4R}\left(\frac{\pi+1}{\pi}\right)$ (3) $\frac{\mu_0 i}{R}\left(\frac{\pi+1}{\pi}\right)$ (4) $\frac{\mu_0 i}{2R}\left(\frac{\pi+1}{\pi}\right)$

Ans. (2)

Sol. $B_0 = B_1 + B_2 + B_3$

$= \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi R} + \frac{\mu_0 i}{4R} + 0$

$= \frac{\mu_0 i}{4R}\left(\frac{\pi+1}{\pi}\right)$

5. De-Broglie wavelength of α-particle is the same as that of a proton moving with $\frac{1}{10}$ of velocity as the speed **of** light. The ratio of K.E. of proton to that of α-particle is.

(1) 2 : 1 (2) 1 : 4 (3) 4 : 3 (4) 4 : 1

Ans. (4)

Sol. $\lambda = \frac{h}{P} = \frac{h}{mv}$

$\lambda_\alpha = \lambda_P$

$\frac{h}{m_\alpha v_\alpha} = \frac{h}{m_P v_P}$ $[m_\alpha = 4m_P]$

$4m_P v_\alpha = m_P \frac{C}{10}$

$v_\alpha = \frac{C}{40}$

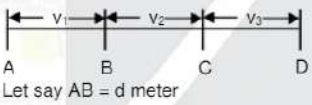
$\frac{(KE)_P}{(KE)_\alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}m_P\left(\frac{C}{10}\right)^2}{\frac{1}{2}4m_P\left(\frac{C}{40}\right)^2} = \frac{1600}{4\times100} = \frac{4}{1} = 4:1$

6. A body is travelling with velocity v_1 to cover AB, with velocity v_2 to cover BC and with velocity v_3 to cover distance CD. Find the average velocity (given AB = BC and AD = 3AB)

(1) $\frac{3v_1v_2v_3}{v_1v_2+v_2v_3+v_1v_3}$ (2) $\frac{3v_1v_2v_3}{v_1v_2-v_2v_3-v_1v_3}$ (3) $\frac{v_1v_2+v_2v_3+v_1v_3}{3v_1v_2v_3}$ (4) $\frac{v_1v_2+v_2v_3-v_1v_3}{3v_1v_2v_3}$

Ans. (1)

Sol.



Let say AB = d meter

then BC = d meter

AD = AB + BC + CD = 3AB

$\therefore$ AB = BC $\Rightarrow$ 2AB + CD = 3AB

$\Rightarrow$ CD = AB

Hence CD = d meter

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

$$\frac{d}{v_1}+\frac{d}{v_2}+\frac{d}{v_3} \quad d\left(\frac{1}{v_1}+\frac{1}{v_2}+\frac{1}{v_3}\right)$$

$$\text{Average velocity} = \frac{3}{\frac{v_2v_3+v_1v_3+v_1v_2}{v_1v_2v_3}} = \frac{3v_1v_2v_3}{v_1v_2+v_2v_3+v_1v_3}$$

7. Mass of a planet is 1/9 times mass of earth and radius of planet is 1/2 times radius of earth. If escape velocity on the surface of planet is $\frac{v_0}{3}$ x , then what will be value of x. (v_0 = Escape velocity on the surface of earth.)

(1) 3 (2) 2 (3) 1 (4) 4

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. We know that escape velocity $v = \frac{2GM}{R}$

given $M_P = \frac{m_e}{9}$, $R_P = \frac{Re}{2}$ $\Rightarrow$ $V_P = \sqrt{\frac{2GM_P}{R_P}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\times G\times Me/9}{Re/2}}$

$V_P = \sqrt{\frac{2\times 2GMe}{9Re}}$ .....(1)

also $v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2GMe}{Re}}$ .....(2)

from question (1) and (2)

$V_P = \frac{v_0}{3}\sqrt{2}$

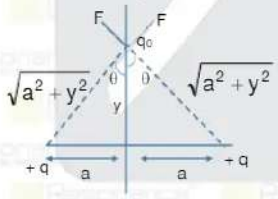
so, x = 2

8. Two positive charge of q coulomb are placed with a separation of 2a. Distance of a point on the perpendicular bisector of line joining of these two charge, where a test charge experiences the maximum force, is $a/\sqrt{x}$ find the value of x.

(1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 5

Ans. **(1)**

Sol. Let us assume at y F will be maximum



$F_{net} = 2F\cos\theta$ $\Rightarrow$ $F_{net} = \frac{2kqq_0y}{(a^2+y^2)^{3/2}}$

For F_{max} $\frac{dF_{net}}{dy} = 0$

then $y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{x}}$

Then the value of x is 2

9. In Vander walls equation given below $\left(p+\frac{an^2}{V^2}\right)(V-nb)=nRT$ then dimension of b^2/a is equal to :

(1) Buld modulus (2) Modulus of reigidity (3) Compressibility (4) Plank's constant

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. $\left(p+\frac{an^2}{V^2}\right).a=\frac{PV^2}{n^2}$

$\frac{a=M^1L^{-1}\times L^6}{(mol)^2}=M^1L^5T^{-2}\,mol^{-2}$

$nb = V$

$b = V/n = L^3/mol$

then $\frac{b^2}{a}=\frac{L^6}{mol^2}\frac{mol^2}{M^1L^5T^{-2}}$

$= M^{-1}L^1T^2$ is the dimension of compressibility.

10. For an adiabatic process initial pressure is P and temperature is T. What will be work done during process volume is twice of initial volume. ($\gamma = 3/2$)

(1) $nRT(2+\sqrt{2})$ (2) $nRT(1-\sqrt{2})$ (3) $nRT(2-\sqrt{2})$ (4) $nRT(1+\sqrt{2})$

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. $\omega=\frac{P_1V_1-P_2V_2}{\gamma-1}=\frac{nR(T_1-T_2)}{\gamma-1}$

for an adiabatic process $T_1V_1^{\gamma-1}=T_2V_2^{\gamma-1}$

$T\times V^{\frac{3}{2}-1}=T_2\times(2V)^{\frac{3}{2}-1}$

$\frac{T}{\sqrt{2}}=T_2$

$W=\frac{nR\left(T-\frac{T}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\frac{3}{2}-1}$

$W=\frac{nRT(\sqrt{2}-1)}{\sqrt{2}\times\frac{1}{2}}$

$W = nRT(2-\sqrt{2})$

11. A particle is moved from $\vec{r}_1=2\hat{i}-\hat{j}+7\hat{k}$ to $\vec{r}_2=5\hat{i}-3\hat{j}+\hat{k}$ by force $\vec{F}=5\hat{i}+3\hat{j}+2\hat{k}$. Find work done in this process :

(1) –3 (2) + 3 (3) +2 (4) –2

Ans. **(1)**

Sol. Work done = Force · Displacement

$W=\vec{F}.\vec{r}$

Here $\vec{r}=\vec{r}_2-\vec{r}_1$

$\vec{r}_2=5\hat{i}-3\hat{j}+\hat{k}$

$\vec{r}_1=2\hat{i}-\hat{j}+7\hat{k}$

$\vec{r}=(5-2)\hat{i}+(-3-(-1))\hat{j}+(1-7)\hat{k}$

$\vec{r} = 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}$

Workdone $= \vec{F}.\vec{r} = (5\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) \cdot (3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 6\hat{k})$

$= (15 - 6 - 12)$ J

Workdone = −3 Joule

12. Calculate the binding energy of He atom's nucleus.

Given : $m_p = 1.00727$amu, $m_n = 1.008$ amu, $m_{He} = 4.0026$ amu

(1) 4.1 mJ (2) 6.2 mJ (3) 8.1 mJ (4) 12.3 mJ

Ans. **(1)**

Sol. Δm = mass defect = $(2\, m_p + 2\, m_n) - m_{He}$

$\Delta m = (2 \times 1.007) + 2\,(1.008) - 4.0026$

$= (2.014 + 2.016) - 4.0026$

$= 4.03 - 4.0026$

$\Delta m = 0.0274 \times 1.661 \times 10^{-18}$

$E = \Delta m \times C^2 = 0.0274 \times 1.661 \times 10^{-18} \times (3 \times 10^8 \times 3 \times 10^8) = 0.4096 \times 10^{-2}$

$E = 4.09 \times 10^{-3}$ J

E = 4.1 mJ

13. If tension in a string is 70 N and linear mass density of string is 7×10^{-3} kg/m, the velocity of string wave is___.

(1) 10 m/s (2) 35 m/s (3) 60 m/s (4) 100 m/s

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. $V = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$

$V = \sqrt{\frac{70}{7 \times 10^{-3}}}$

V = 100 m/s

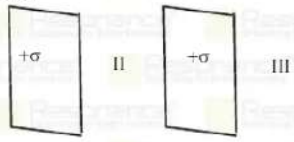
14. Which of the following frequency does not lie in FM range.

(1) 88 MHz (2) 64 MHz (3) 99 MHz (4) 106 MHz

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. Range of FM frequency = (88 – 108) MHz then 64 MHz is not the FM frequency.

15. Two infinite metallic plates are placed parallel to each other as shown. Find the electric field strength in Region I, region II and Region III.

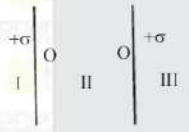


(1) $E_I = 0$, $E_{II} = +\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$, $E_{III} = 0$ (2) $E_I = +\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$, $E_{II} = 0$, $E_{III} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$

(3) $E_I = -\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$, $E_{II} = 0$, $E_{III} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$ (4) $E_I = 0$, $E_{II} = 0$, $E_{III} = 0$

Ans. **(2)**

Sol.



$E_I = +\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$ $E_{II} = 0$ $E_{III} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$

16. Match the following

16. Match the following

	Fermi level
(a) N type	(p) Close to valence band
(b) p type	(q) Close to conduction band
(c) metal	(r) inside each other
(d) Intrinsic semiconductor	(s) In between conduction band and valence band

(1) a-q, b-p, c-r, d-s (2) a-s, b-p, c-r, d-p (3) a-p, b-r, c-q, d-s (4) a-r, b-q, c-p, d-s

Ans. (1)

17. Average kinetic energy of gas is

(1) Directly proportional to pressure (2) Directly proportional to volume

(3) Directly proportional to absolute Temperature (4) All of the above

Ans. (3)

Sol. $<\Delta KE> = \frac{f}{2}KT$

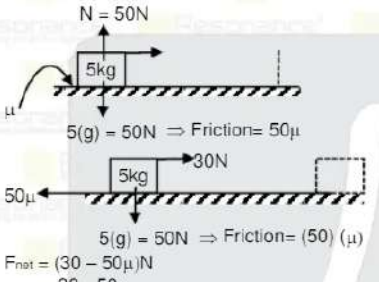
$\Delta KE \propto T$

18. A force of 30N (Horizontally) is applied on a block of mass 5 kg which is kept on a rough surface having friction co-efficient μ. Block travelled 50m in 10 second then find the μ.

(1) 0.2 (2) 1.2 (3) 1.5 (4) 0.5

Ans. (4)

Sol.



$F_{net} = (30 - 50\mu)N$

$a_{net} = \frac{30-50\mu}{5} = (6-10\mu)\,m/s^2$

Travelled displacement = 50 m

time taken = 10 sec

$\Rightarrow \quad S = ut\ \frac{1}{2}at^2$

$50 = 0(t) + \frac{1}{2}(6-10\mu)(10)^2$

$50 = 1/2\ (6 - 10\mu)\ 100$

$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{50\times 2}{100} = (6-10\mu) \Rightarrow 6 - 10\mu = 1$

$10\mu = 6 - 1 = 5$

$\mu = 5/10 = 0.5$

$\mu = 0.5$

19. In LCR circuit L, C, R is connected with source of 220V, 50 Hz. Resistance and inductive reactance are 100Ω and 79.6Ω. Find the value of capacitive reactance when current flow in circuit is maximum :

(1) 69.6Ω (2) 79.6Ω (3) 89.6Ω (4) 65.9Ω

Ans. (2)

Sol. given $X_L = 79.6\Omega$

R = 100Ω
V_{rms} = 220V
I_{max} in the circuit at resonance condition
z = R
then $X_L = X_C$
$X_C = 79.6\Omega$

20. **Statement–I** : value of gravity is different at different latitudes on the surface of earth.

Statement-II : value of gravity increases as we go deep from the surface of earth.

(1) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1.

(2) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1

(3) Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False

(4) Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. gravity on surface of earth $g' = (g - R\omega^2\cos^2\theta)$, so as latitude changes, value of gravity also changes at each point on surface of earth.

As we go deep $g' = g1 - \left(1 - \frac{d}{R}\right) \Rightarrow$ gravity decreases so, statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is wrong

21. In a hydrogen atom, an electron in ground state receive 12.75 eV. Calculate the angular momentum of electron in the higher energy level

(1) $\frac{12.48}{\pi} \times 10^{-34}$ (2) $\frac{14.67}{\pi} \times 10^{-34}$ (3) $\frac{13.24}{\pi} \times 10^{-34}$ (4) $\frac{10.28}{\pi} \times 10^{-34}$

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. $12.75 = -13.6\left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{12}\right)$

$12.75 = -\frac{13.6}{x^2} + 13.6$

$x^2 = \frac{+13.6}{+0.85} = 16$

$x = 4$

$mvr = \frac{xh}{2\pi} \Rightarrow L = 4 \times \frac{h}{2\phi}$

$L = \frac{2h}{\pi} = \frac{2 \times 6.62 \times 10^{-34}}{\pi} = \frac{13.24 \times 10^{-34}}{\pi}$

22. A drop of liquid is divided into 125 drops 01 drops of radius 10^{-3} m each. It surface tension of liquid is 0.45 N/m then change in magnitude of surface energy is ——

(1) 5.65×10^{-4} Joule (2) 7.65×10^{-4} Joule (3) 12.66×10^{-4} Joule (4) 3.65×10^{-4} Joule

Ans. **(1)**

Sol. $V_i = V_f$

$\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 = 125 \times \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

$R = 5r$

$\Delta U = S\Delta A$

$= 0.45\,[125 \times 4\pi r^2 - 4\pi R^2] = 0.45\,[125 \times 4\,\pi r^2 - 4\pi(5r)^2]$

$= 0.45 \times 400\,\pi r^2 = 180\,\pi\,10^{-6} = 5.65 \times 10^{-4}$

23. Two radioactive substances A and B have half-life of 5 min and 15 min respectively. The initial amount of A is 4 times of B. calculate the time when the remaining amount of both substances will be same.

(1) 10 min (2) 25 min (3) 15 min (4) 50 min

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. $m_A = m_B$

$$m_A \xrightarrow{5\text{min}} \frac{m_A}{2} \xrightarrow{5\text{min}} \frac{m_A}{4} \xrightarrow{5\text{min}} \frac{m_A}{8} = \frac{m_B}{2} \; m_B \xrightarrow{15\text{min}} \frac{m_B}{2}$$

$$\left[\frac{m_B}{2} = \frac{m_B}{2}\right]$$

So after 15 min amount of both will be same.

24. A charged particle with charge 2×10^{-6}C at rest is first accelerated through a potential difference of 100V and then it is subjected to a transverse magnetic field of 4mT. In a region of magnetic field it undergoes a circular path of radius 3 cm. Mass of the particle is equal to :

(1) 1.44×10^{-14} kg (2) 1.44×10^{-16} kg (3) 2.44×10^{-10} kg (4) 1.44×10^{-6} kg

Ans. **(2)**

Sol. $w = \Delta K.E.$

$qV = 1/2\ mV^2$

$2 \times 10^{-6} \times 100 = 1/2 \times m \times V^2$

$$\therefore \quad V = \sqrt{\frac{4\times10^{-4}}{m}}$$

Radius of moving charge in transverse magnetic field

$$R = \frac{mV}{qB}$$

$$3 \times 10^{-2} = m \times \sqrt{\frac{4\times10^{-4}}{m}}$$

$2 \times 10^{-6} \times 4 \times 10^{-3}$

$$\sqrt{m} = \frac{24\times10^{-11}}{2\times10^{-2}} = 12.10^{-9}$$

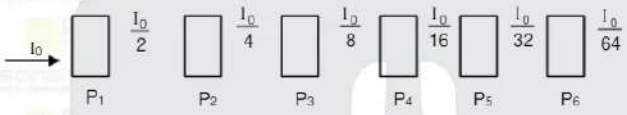
$m = 144 \times 10^{-18}$ kg $= 1.44 \times 10^{-16}$ kg

25. There are n number of polarizers arranged one after the other. Axis of each polarizer is inclined at 45° with respect to the previous polarizer. Unpolarized light of intensity I_0 is incident on this setup. Final transmitted light has intensity $\frac{I_0}{64}$. Find n.

(1) 4 (2) 8 (3) 10 (4) 6

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. $I = I_0\cos^2\phi = I_0\cos^2 45° = \frac{I_0}{2}$



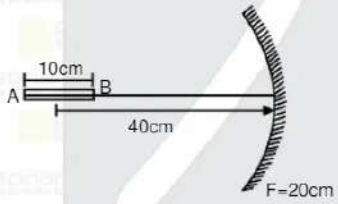
$I' = \frac{I}{2}$ $\quad n = 6$

26. A rod of 10 cm is kept along the axis of a concave mirror whose focal length is 20 cm. If centre rod lies 40 cm away from the mirror then if length of image of rod is x/3 cm. calculate x.

(1) 43 (2) 32 (3) 17 (4) 19

Ans. **(2)**

Sol.



$$\frac{1}{v_B} + \frac{1}{u_B} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{-35} = \frac{1}{-20}$$

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{-20} + \frac{1}{35} = \frac{35-20}{35\times-20} = \frac{15}{-35\times20} = \frac{-140}{3} = v$$

$$\frac{1}{v_A} + \frac{1}{u_A} = \frac{1}{f} \quad ; \quad \frac{1}{v_A} - \frac{1}{45} = \frac{1}{-20}$$

$$\frac{1}{v_A} = -\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{45} = \frac{45-20}{45\times-20} = \frac{25}{45\times-20} = -36$$

$$l = v_A - v_B = -36 + \frac{140}{3} = \frac{-108+140}{3}$$

$$|l| = \frac{32}{3} \Rightarrow x = 32$$

27. If amplitude of oscillation in a spring mass system is 3 cm and kinetic energy is 125% of potential energy. Calculate the position of the particle from the mean position.

(1) 6 cm (2) 12 cm (3) 2 cm (4) 10 cm

Ans. **(3)**

Sol. $TE = \frac{1}{2}KA^2 = \frac{1}{2}K\left(\frac{3}{100}\right)^2$

$TE = KE + PE$

Given $KE = \frac{125}{100}PE = \frac{5}{4}PE$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}K\left(\frac{3}{100}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4}PE \quad \left[PE = \frac{1}{2}Kx^2\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}K\left(\frac{3}{100}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4}\times\frac{1}{2}Kx^2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{50}m = 2\ cm.$$

28. Match the column : -

(A) r Rays	(P) Radioactive decay
(B) X Rays	(Q) Klystron
(C) Radio waves	(R) Rapid acceleration &deceleration of election in aerials (conductors)
(D) Microwaves	(S) Inner shell of electrons.

(1) (A) → (P), (B) → (S) , (C) → (R), (D) → (Q)

(2) (A) → (Q), (B) → (S) , (C) → (R), (D) → (P)

(3) (A) → (P), (B) → (R) , (C) → (S), (D) → Q

(4) (A) → (S), (B) → (P) , (C) → (R), (D) → Q

Ans. **(1)**

Sol. (A) → (P), (B) → (S) , (C) → (R), (D) → Q

29. Match the column : -

(a) AC	(p) quality factor
(b) Transformer	(q) mutual inductances
(c) Resonance to occur	(r) EMI
(d) Sharpness in Resonances	(s) $X_L = X_C$

(1) (a) → (p), (b) → (q), (c) → (s), (d) → (r) (2) (a) → (r), (b) → (q), (c) → (s), (d) → (p)

(3) (a) → (r), (b) → (s), (c) → (q), (d) → (p) (4) (a) → (r), (b) → (q), (c) → (p), (d) → (s)

Ans. **(2)**

30. Pressure is applied on 1L water and 2L of liquid separately. Water compresses by 0.01% and liquid by 0.03%. Ratio of $\beta_{water}/b_{liquid} = 3/x$. Find x.

(1) 4 (2) 3 (3) 2 (4) 1

Ans. **(4)**

Sol. $\beta = \dfrac{-P}{\dfrac{\Delta v}{v}}$

$\Rightarrow$ $P = \beta\dfrac{\Delta v}{v}$

$\Rightarrow$ $\dfrac{\beta_1}{\beta_2} = \dfrac{\beta_{water}}{\beta_{liquid}} = \dfrac{3}{1}$

$\therefore$ $x = 1$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