

**FINAL JEE–MAIN EXAMINATION – FEBRUARY, 2021**

(Held On Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2021) TIME : 3 : 00 PM to 6 : 00 PM

**PHYSICS**

**TEST PAPER WITH ANSWER & SOLUTIONS**

**SECTION-A**

1. For extrinsic semiconductors; when doping level is increased;

(1) Fermi-level of p-type semiconductor will go upward and Fermi-level of n-type semiconductors will go downward.

(2) Fermi-level of p-type semiconductors will go downward and Fermi-level of n-type semiconductor will go upward.

(3) Fermi-level of both p-type and n-type semiconductors will go upward for  $T > T_F$  K and downward for  $T < T_F$  K, where  $T_F$  is Fermi temperature.

(4) Fermi-level of p and n-type semiconductors will not be affected.

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

Sol. (2) conceptual

2. In a ferromagnetic material, below the curie temperature, a domain is defined as :

(1) a macroscopic region with zero magnetization.

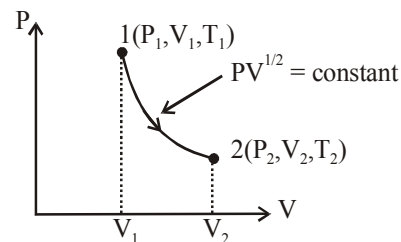
(2) a macroscopic region with consecutive magnetic dipoles oriented in opposite direction.

(3) a macroscopic region with randomly oriented magnetic dipoles.

(4) a macroscopic region with saturation magnetization.

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

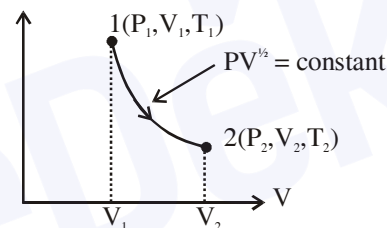
3. Thermodynamic process is shown below on a P-V diagram for one mole of an ideal gas. If  $V_2 = 2V_1$  then the ratio of temperature  $T_2/T_1$  is :



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

**Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

Sol.



$$PV^{1/2} = c$$

$$\frac{nRT}{V} V^{1/2} = c$$

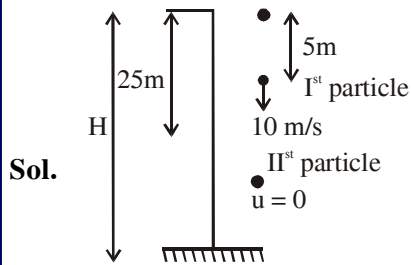
$$T = c^1 V^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^{1/2} = \left(\frac{2V_1}{V_1}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \sqrt{2}$$

4. A stone is dropped from the top of a building. When it crosses a point 5 m below the top, another stone starts to fall from a point 25 m below the top. Both stones reach the bottom of building simultaneously. The height of the building is :

- (1) 35 m      (2) 45m      (3) 50 m      (4) 25m



$$\text{Time for particle to meet} = t' = \frac{S_{\text{rel}}}{S_{\text{rel}}} = \frac{20}{10} = 2\text{sec}$$

$$\text{Time taken by } I^{st} \text{ particle to reach ground} = 3\text{sec}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} g (3)^2 = 45\text{ m}$$

5. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : In a diatomic molecule, the rotational energy at a given temperature obeys Maxwell's distribution.

Statement II : In a diatomic molecule, the rotational energy at a given temperature equals the translational kinetic energy for each molecule.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

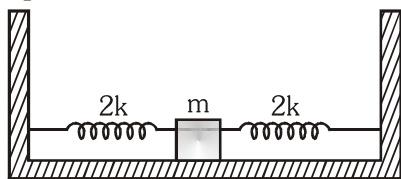
- (1) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
- (3) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
- (4) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Sol.** (4) Translational degree of freedom = 3

Rotational degree of freedom = 2

6. Two identical springs of spring constant '2k' are attached to a block of mass m and to fixed support (see figure). When the mass is displaced from equilibrium position on either side, it executes simple harmonic motion. The time period of oscillations of this system is :



- (1)  $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{4k}}$
- (2)  $\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{4k}}$
- (3)  $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$
- (4)  $\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$

**Sol.** (4) For parallel combination  $k_{\text{eq}} = k_1 + k_2$   
 $k_{\text{eq}} = 4k$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k_{\text{eq}}}}$$

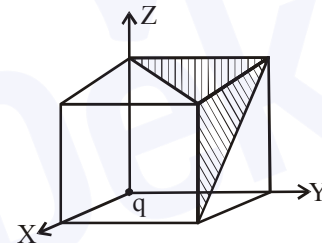
7. If a message signal of frequency ' $f_m$ ' is amplitude modulated with a carrier signal of frequency ' $f_c$ ' and radiated through an antenna, the wavelength of the corresponding signal in air is :

- (1)  $\frac{c}{f_c - f_m}$
- (2)  $\frac{c}{f_m}$
- (3)  $\frac{c}{f_c + f_m}$
- (4)  $\frac{c}{f_c}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

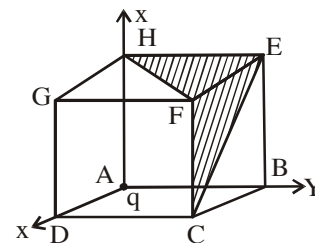
**Sol.** (4)  $\lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{c}{f_c}$

8. A charge 'q' is placed at one corner of a cube as shown in figure. The flux of electrostatic field  $\vec{E}$  through the shaded area is :



- (1)  $\frac{q}{4\epsilon_0}$
- (2)  $\frac{q}{24\epsilon_0}$
- (3)  $\frac{q}{48\epsilon_0}$
- (4)  $\frac{q}{8\epsilon_0}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**



**Sol.**

$$\text{flux through cube} = \frac{q}{8\epsilon_0}$$

flux through surfaces ABEH, ADGH, ABCD will be zero

$$\phi (\text{EFGH}) = \phi (\text{DCFG}) = \phi (\text{EBCF}) = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{q}{8\epsilon_0} \right)$$

9. The wavelength of the photon emitted by a hydrogen atom when an electron makes a transition from  $n = 2$  to  $n = 1$  state is :

- (1) 194.8 nm                      (2) 913.3 nm  
 (3) 490.7 nm                      (4) 121.8 nm

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Sol.**  $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left( \frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} \right)$

$\lambda = 121.8 \text{ nm.}$

10. An LCR circuit contains resistance of 110  $\Omega$  and a supply of 220 V at 300 rad/s angular frequency. If only capacitance is removed from the circuit, current lags behind the voltage by  $45^\circ$ . If on the other hand, only inductor is removed the current leads by  $45^\circ$  with the applied voltage. The rms current flowing in the circuit will be :

- (1) 1A                                  (2) 2.5 A  
 (3) 1.5 A                              (4) 2A

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

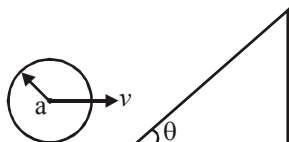
**Sol.**  $\tan 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\omega CR} = \frac{\omega L}{R} \Rightarrow X_L = X_C$

$\Rightarrow$  resonance

$i = \frac{V}{R}$

$= \frac{220}{110} = 2A$

11. A sphere of radius 'a' and mass 'm' rolls along a horizontal plane with constant speed  $v_0$ . It encounters an inclined plane at angle  $\theta$  and climbs upward. Assuming that it rolls without slipping, how far up the sphere will travel ?

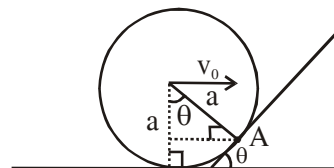


(1)  $\frac{10v_0^2}{7g \sin \theta}$                       (2)  $\frac{v_0^2}{5g \sin \theta}$

(3)  $\frac{2}{5} \frac{v_0^2}{g \sin \theta}$                       (4)  $\frac{v_0^2}{2g \sin \theta}$

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Official Ans. by (BONUS)**



**Sol.**

Angular momentum conservation about A

$mv_0 a \cos \theta + \frac{2}{5} ma^2 \omega$

$= mva + \frac{2}{5} ma^2 \omega^1$

$mv_0 a \left[ \frac{2}{5} + \cos \theta \right] = \frac{7}{5} mva$

$v = \frac{5}{7} v_0 = v_0 \left[ \frac{2}{5} + \cos \theta \right]$

$\frac{1}{2} mv^2 + \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = \frac{7}{10} mv^2 = mgh$

No option Maching

12. An electron of mass  $m_e$  and a proton of mass  $m_p = 1836 m_e$  are moving with the same speed.

The ratio of their de Broglie wavelength  $\frac{\lambda_{\text{electron}}}{\lambda_{\text{proton}}}$

will be :

- (1) 1836                                  (2) 1  
 (3) 918                                      (4)  $\frac{1}{1836}$

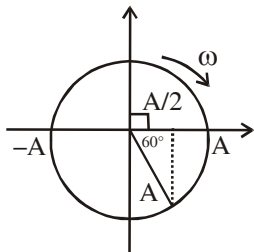
**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

$\frac{\lambda_e}{p} = \frac{h}{m_e v}$

13.  $Y = A \sin(\omega t + \phi_0)$  is the time-displacement equation of a SHM. At  $t = 0$  the displacement of the particle is  $Y = \frac{A}{2}$  and it is moving along negative  $x$ -direction. Then the initial phase angle  $\phi_0$  will be :

- (1)  $\frac{\pi}{6}$       (2)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$       (3)  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$       (4)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

Official Ans. by NTA (3)



Sol.

initial phase  $\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

14. If  $e$  is the electronic charge,  $c$  is the speed of light in free space and  $h$  is Planck's constant,

the quantity  $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{|e|^2}{hc}$  has dimensions of :

- (1)  $[M^0 L^0 T^0]$       (2)  $[L C^{-1}]$   
 (3)  $[M L T^{-1}]$       (4)  $[M L T^0]$

Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Sol.  $F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e^2}{r^2}$

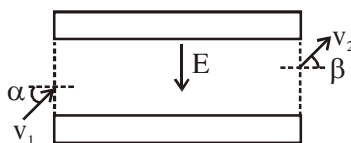
$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$

$\left[ \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \times \frac{1}{hc} \right] = \frac{Fr^2}{E\lambda} = (M^0 L^0 T^0)$

15. An electron with kinetic energy  $K_1$  enters between parallel plates of a capacitor at an angle ' $\alpha$ ' with the plates. It leaves the plates at angle ' $\beta$ ' with kinetic energy  $K_2$ . Then the ratio of kinetic energies  $K_1 : K_2$  will be :

- (1)  $\frac{\sin^2 \beta}{\cos^2 \alpha}$       (2)  $\frac{\cos^2 \beta}{\cos^2 \alpha}$       (3)  $\frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \alpha}$       (4)  $\frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \alpha}$

Sol.

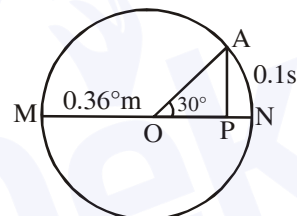


velocity along the plate will not change.

$\therefore v_1 \cos \alpha = v_2 \cos \beta$

$\frac{K_1}{K_2} \Rightarrow \frac{v_1^2}{v_2^2} = \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{\cos^2 \alpha}$

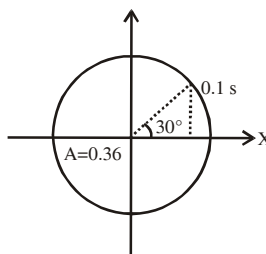
16. The point A moves with a uniform speed along the circumference of a circle of radius 0.36 m and covers  $30^\circ$  in 0.1 s. The perpendicular projection 'P' from 'A' on the diameter MN represents the simple harmonic motion of 'P'. The restoration force per unit mass when P touches M will be :



- (1) 100 N      (2) 0.49 N  
 (3) 50 N      (4) 9.87 N

Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Sol.



$30^\circ \rightarrow 0.1 \text{ s}$

$360^\circ \rightarrow 1.2 \text{ s} = T$

$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{5\pi}{3}$

At M,  $F = m\omega^2 A \Rightarrow \frac{F}{m} = \omega^2 A$



- Sol.** (a) Rectifier → AC to DC  
 (b) Stabilizer → used for constant output voltage even when input voltage or current change.  
 (c) Transformer → Step - up or step - down ac voltage.  
 (d) Filter → used to remove any ripple in the rectified output voltage.

**20.** Consider the diffraction pattern obtained from the sunlight incident on a pinhole of diameter  $0.1\mu\text{m}$ . If the diameter of the pinhole is slightly increased, it will affect the diffraction pattern such that :

- (1) its size decreases, and intensity decreases
- (2) its size increases, and intensity increases
- (3) its size increases, but intensity decreases
- (4) its size decreases, but intensity increases

**Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Sol.**  $\sin \theta = \frac{m\lambda}{a}$

when  $a$  increases,  $\theta$  decreases,  
 width decreases  
 width decreases so intensity will increase

**SECTION-B**

**1.** The peak electric field produced by the radiation coming from the 8 W bulb at a

distance of 10 m is  $\frac{x}{10} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0 c}{\pi}} \frac{V}{m}$ . The

efficiency of the bulb is 10% and it is a point source. The value of  $x$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Sol.**  $I = \frac{1}{2} c \epsilon_0 E_0^2$

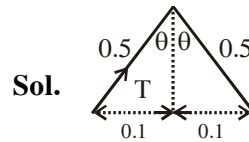
$$\frac{8}{10} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\mu} \times \frac{1}{\pi} \times \frac{2}{0}$$

$$E_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\pi}} = 2$$

**2.** Two small spheres each of mass 10 mg are suspended from a point by threads 0.5 m long. They are equally charged and repel each other to a distance of 0.20 m. The charge on each of the sphere is  $\frac{a}{21} \times 10^{-8} \text{C}$ . The value of 'a' will be \_\_\_\_\_.

[Given  $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ ]

**Official Ans. by NTA (20)**



**Sol.**

$$T \cos \theta = mg = 10 \times 10^{-6} \times 10 = 10^{-4}$$

$$T \sin \theta = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times q^2}{0.04} = F$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{0.1}{\sqrt{0.24}} = \frac{F}{mg}$$

$$q = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{3\sqrt{\sqrt{24}}} \times 10^{-8}$$

$$0.95 \times 10^{-8} = \frac{a}{21} \times 10^{-8}$$

$$a = 20$$

**3.** The initial velocity  $v_i$  required to project a body vertically upward from the surface of the earth to reach a height of  $10R$ , where  $R$  is the radius of the earth, may be described in terms of

escape velocity  $v_e$  such that  $v_i = \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} \times v_e$ . The

value of  $x$  will be \_\_\_\_\_.

**Official Ans. by NTA (10)**

**Sol.** \_\_\_\_\_

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{\quad}{\quad}}$$

4. The wavelength of an X-ray beam is  $10\text{\AA}$ . The mass of a fictitious particle having the same energy as that of the X-ray photons is  $\frac{x}{3} h \text{ kg}$ .

The value of  $x$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
( $h$  = Planck's constant)

**Official Ans. by NTA (10)**

Sol.  $\frac{hc}{\lambda} = mc^2$

$$m = \frac{h}{c\lambda}$$

5. A reversible heat engine converts one-fourth of the heat input into work. When the temperature of the sink is reduced by  $52 \text{ K}$ , its efficiency is doubled. The temperature in Kelvin of the source will be \_\_\_\_\_.

**Official Ans. by NTA (208)**

Sol.  $\eta = \frac{1}{4} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{T_2 - 52}{T_1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

6. The percentage increase in the speed of transverse waves produced in a stretched string if the tension is increased by  $4\%$ , will be \_\_\_\_\_%.

**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

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

$$\frac{\Delta v}{v} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta T}{T}$$

7. If  $\vec{P} \times \vec{Q} = \vec{Q} \times \vec{P}$ , the angle between  $\vec{P}$  and  $\vec{Q}$  is  $\theta$  ( $0^\circ < \theta < 360^\circ$ ). The value of ' $\theta$ ' will be \_\_\_\_\_°.

**Official Ans. by NTA (180)**

Sol.  $-\vec{PQ} \sin \theta$   
 $= \vec{PQ} \sin \theta$

8. Two identical conducting spheres with negligible volume have  $2.1 \text{ nC}$  and  $-0.1 \text{ nC}$  charges, respectively. They are brought into contact and then separated by a distance of  $0.5 \text{ m}$ . The electrostatic force acting between the spheres is \_\_\_\_\_  $\times 10^{-9} \text{ N}$ .

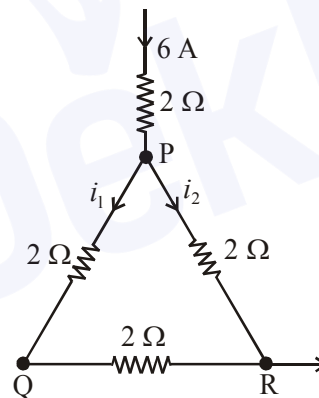
[Given :  $4\pi\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{9 \times 10^9} \text{ SI unit}$ ]

**Official Ans. by NTA (36)**

Sol.  $q = \frac{(2.1 - 0.1)}{2} \text{ nC} = 1 \text{ nC}$

$$f = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \times 10^{-18}}{(0.5)^2} = 36 \times 10^{-9}$$

9. A current of  $6 \text{ A}$  enters one corner P of an equilateral triangle PQR having 3 wires of resistance  $2\Omega$  each and leaves by the corner R. The currents  $i_1$  in ampere is \_\_\_\_\_.



**Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

- Sol. For parallel combination current divides in the inverse ratio of resistance.

$$i_{PQ} = \frac{2}{6} \times 6 \text{ A}$$

10. Two particles having masses  $4 \text{ g}$  and  $16 \text{ g}$  respectively are moving with equal kinetic energies. The ratio of the magnitudes of their linear momentum is  $n : 2$ . The value of  $n$  will be \_\_\_\_\_.

**Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

Sol. \_\_\_\_\_