

### Answer Key

Qn. No.	Sub Qns	Value points	Score	Total
1		Ifermi	1	1
2		a. Principle of homogeneity b. Writing Dimenions Substitution and simplification c. The statement is not correct Explanation with example (for eg:- work and torque have same dimension, but they have different nature)	1 1 1 ½ ½	4
3		a) correct graph b) $a = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{22 - 18}{2} = 2 \text{m/s}^2$ $x = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$ $x = 18 \times 20 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 20^2 = 760 \text{m}$ c) in the case of an object moving with deceleration, acceleration and velocity are opposite	½ ½ 1 1	4
4		a) horizontal component of velocity b) Derivation of Time of flight Derivation of maximum height c) Correct derivation Explanation	1 1 1 1 1	5
5		a) First law of motion b) If the resultant force acting on a body is zero, the body moves with constant velocity or remains at rest. Hence, the statement is wrong. c) $F = (m_1 + m_2)a$ , $a = \frac{F}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{200}{30 + 10} = 5 \text{m/s}^2$ Tension in the middle of the rope, $T = (m_1 + \frac{m_2}{2})a$ $= (30 + 5)5 = 175 \text{N}$	1 1 1 1 ½ + ½	5

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6		a) Proof b) to find $v_0$ speed at B speed at C ratio of KE	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	5
7.		a) Derivation for rotational K:E $L = I\omega = \text{constant}$ When he drops his hands to his side, I decreases and $\omega$ increases according to law of conservation of angular momentum. The table rotates with more and more angular velocity (b) (iii) rotates with more speed OR a) Derivation of $L = I\omega$  $I_1\omega_1 = I_2\omega_2$ $\frac{2}{5}MR^2 \times \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2}{5}M\left(\frac{R}{3}\right)^2 \times \frac{2\pi}{T_1}$ $\frac{2}{5}MR^2 \times \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2}{5}M\frac{R^2}{9} \times \frac{2\pi}{T_1}$ $9T_1 = T$ $T_1 = \frac{T}{9} = \frac{24}{9} = 2.67 \text{ hours}$  b)(iv) infinity	3  1  1  3  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$  1	5
8.		a) $v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$ $= \sqrt{\frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 6.4169 \times 10^{23}}{300 \times 10^3}}$  Result with proper unit $T = \frac{2\pi r}{v}$  Result with proper unit $a_{\text{radial}} = \frac{v^2}{r}$ Result with proper unit	1 + $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$  1  $\frac{1}{2}$  1  $\frac{1}{2}$	5

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Qn.	Sub	Value points	Score	Total
		<p>b) (iv) sun, earth, natural and artificial satellites</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Statement of gravitational P:E</p> <p>Derivation</p> $F = \frac{GM_E m}{r^2}$ <p>Workdone in lifting a particle from <math>r = r_1</math> to <math>r = r_2</math> (<math>r_2 &gt; r_1</math>) along a vertical path,</p> $W_{12} = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{GM_E m}{r^2} dr$ $= -GM_E m \left( \frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_1} \right)$ <p>Here <math>r_1 = \infty</math> and <math>r_2 = r</math></p> $W = \frac{-GM_E m}{r}$ <p>This workdone is stored as its P:E</p> $\therefore P : E = \frac{-GM_E m}{r}$ <p>Definition of Gravitational Potential</p> $V = \frac{-GM_E}{r}$ <p>b)(ii) positive</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p>	
9.		<p>Yes</p> $Y = \frac{FL}{Al}$ <p>If same force is applied on brass and rubber of same dimension,</p> $Y \propto \frac{1}{l}$ <p>Here the change in length is less for brass</p> $Y_B > Y_R$	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>	2
10.		<p>a. Diagram</p> <p>explanation</p> <p>derivation</p> <p>b. water rises in the tube upto the neck and remains there</p> <p>here, <math>rh</math> is a constant</p> <p>the radius of the meniscus portion increases to make <math>rh</math>, a constant</p>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>3</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	7

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		OR		
		(a) Bernoulli's theorem Statement Proof	1 3	7
		(b) Statement of Torricelli's theorem Proof	1 2	
11.		a. Explanation of Green House effect b. The statement is wrong. Materials like silicon, selenium, cobalt, etc have negative expansion coefficients. (water have negative expansion coefficients in the range of 0 <sup>o</sup> c to 4 <sup>o</sup> c)	2  ½ ½	3
12.		(a) Derivation of adiabatic workdone (b) Since flask is thermally insulated and the process is very fast, no heat is exchanged (adiabatic process) From the first law of thermodynamics (dQ = dU + dW), 0 = dU + dW And dU = -dW But, work is done on the system by shaking the flask externally. Then dU = -(-dW) = dW ie, internal energy increases	2 ½ ½  ½ ½	4
13.		$TV^{\gamma-1} = T^1V^{1\gamma-1} = \frac{T}{2}(5.66V)^{\gamma-1}$ $(5.66)^{\gamma-1} = 2$ $(\gamma - 1) \log 5.66 = \log 2$ $\gamma - 1 = \frac{\log 2}{\log 5.66} = \frac{0.3010}{0.7258} = 0.4$ $\gamma = 1.4$ But, $\gamma = 1 + \frac{2}{f}$ $1.4 = 1 + \frac{2}{f}$ $f = 5$	½    ½ ½  ½	2
14.		(a) Definition of SHM Derivation of differential equation  (b) Time Period $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$ As the water flows through the hole, water level decreases and centre of gravity lowers. Hence, l increases, period increases But, period returns to its initial value when the ball becomes empty	1 1  1 ½  ½	4

