



AAYAM

CAREER INSTITUTE

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VIDEO SOLUTION

The radius^{us} of inner most orbit of hydrogen atom is $5.3 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$. What is the radius of third allowed orbit of hydrogen atom?

- (1) 1.59 \AA ~~(2)~~ 4.77 \AA
- (3) 0.53 \AA (4) 1.06 \AA

$$\begin{aligned}
 r &\propto n^2 \\
 5.3 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m} \\
 5.3 \times 10^{-11} \times 10^{-10} \text{ m} \\
 0.53 \text{ \AA} \\
 r &= 0.53 \left(\frac{n^2}{Z} \right) \text{ \AA} \\
 &= 0.53 \times 9 \text{ \AA}
 \end{aligned}$$

Calculate the maximum acceleration of a moving car so that a body lying on the floor of the car remains stationary. The coefficient of static friction between the body and the floor is 0.15 ($g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$).

$$\mu mg = m \cdot a$$

$$a = \mu \cdot g$$

$$= 0.15 \times 10$$

$$= 1.5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

(1) ✓ 1.5 ms^{-2}

(2) 50 ms^{-2}

(3) 1.2 ms^{-2}

(4) 150 ms^{-2}

A satellite is orbiting just above the surface of the earth with period T . If d is the density of the earth and G is the universal constant of gravitation, the quantity

$\frac{3\pi}{Gd}$ represents :

(1) T_3

(2) \sqrt{T}

(3) T

☒ (4) T^2

$$T = \frac{2\pi R}{v} \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{Gm}{R}}$$

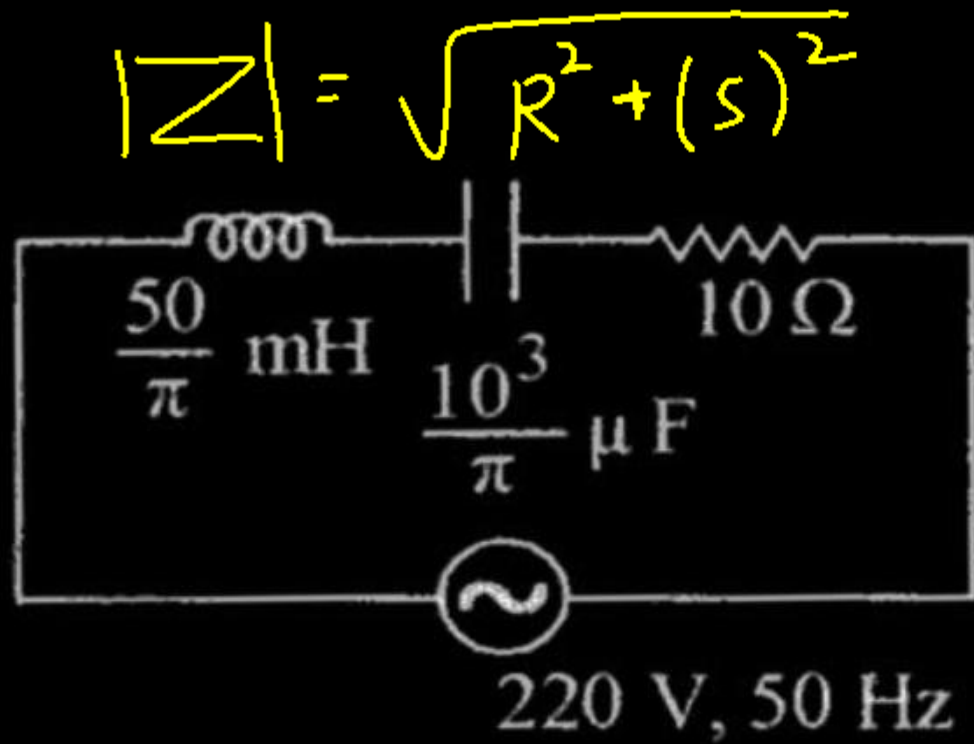
$$T = \frac{2\pi R R^{1/2}}{\sqrt{Gm}}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi R^{3/2}}{\sqrt{Gm}}$$

$$T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 R^3}{G \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \cdot d} \Rightarrow T^2 = \frac{3\pi}{Gd}$$

The net impedance of circuit (as shown in figure) will

be :



$$X_L = 2\pi fL = 2\pi \times 50 \times \frac{50}{\pi} \times 10^{-3} \\ = 2.5 \times 2 \times 100 \times 10^{-3} \\ = 5 \text{ H}$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 50 \times \frac{10^3}{\pi} \times 10^{-6}} \\ = \frac{1}{100 \times 10^3 \times 10^{-6}} \\ = \frac{1}{10^{-1}} = 10 \text{ f}$$

(1) $5\sqrt{5} \Omega$

(2) 25Ω

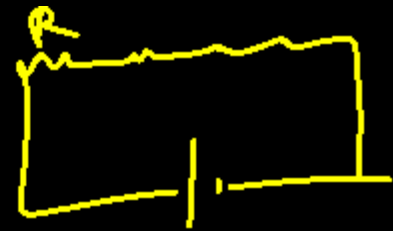
(3) $10\sqrt{2} \Omega$

(4) 15Ω

Question no. 45

10 resistors, each of resistance R are connected in series to a battery of emf E and negligible internal resistance. Then those are connected in parallel to the same battery, the current is increased n times. The value of n is

- (1) 1
- (2) 1000
- (3) 10
- (4) 100



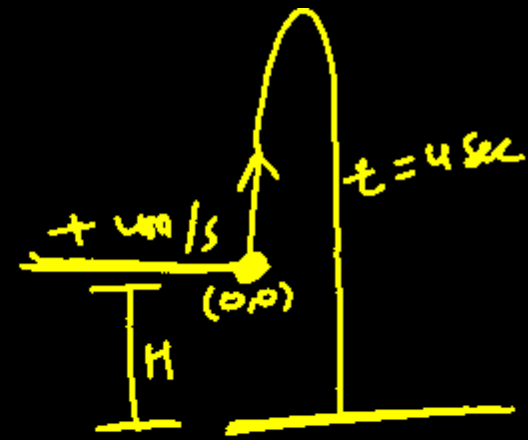
$$I_s = \frac{E \times (100)}{10R}$$

$$I_p = \frac{E}{R/10} = \frac{10E}{R}$$

Question no. 46

A horizontal bridge is built across a river. A student on the bridge throws a small ball vertically upwards with a velocity 4 ms^{-1} . The ball strikes the water surface after 4s. The height of bridge above water surface is (Take $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$) :

- (1) 64 m (2) 68 m
(3) 56 m (4) 60 m



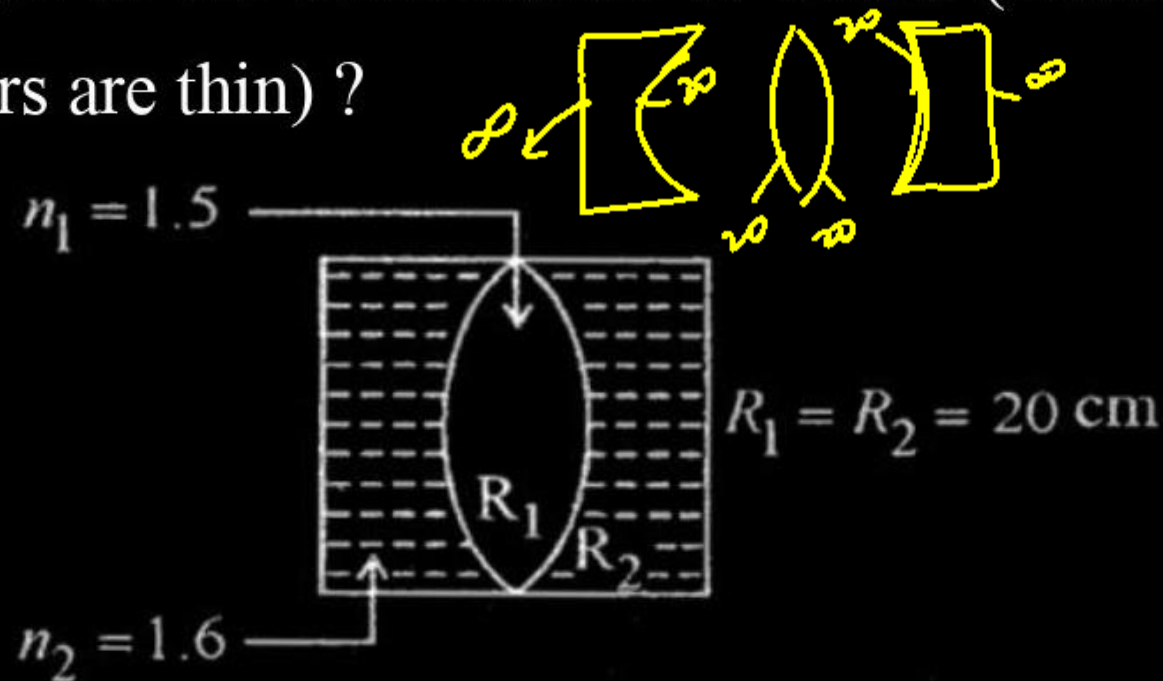
$$S = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$-H = (4 \times 4) + \frac{1}{2}(-10) \cdot 4^2$$

$$-H = 16 - 80$$

$$H = 64$$

In the figure shown here, what is the equivalent focal length of the combination of lenses (Assume that all layers are thin) ?



$$\frac{1}{f} = (\mu - 1) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = -\frac{3}{100} + \frac{+5}{100} - \frac{3}{100}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = -\frac{1}{100}$$

(1) ✓ -100 cm

(2) -50 cm

(3) 40 cm

(4) -40 cm

Question no. 48

A wire carrying a current I along the positive x-axis has length L . It is kept in magnetic field $\vec{B} = (2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 4\hat{k})T$. The magnitude of the magnetic force acting on the wire is :

(1) $5 IL$

(2) $\sqrt{3} IL$

(3) $5 IL$

(4) $\sqrt{5} IL$

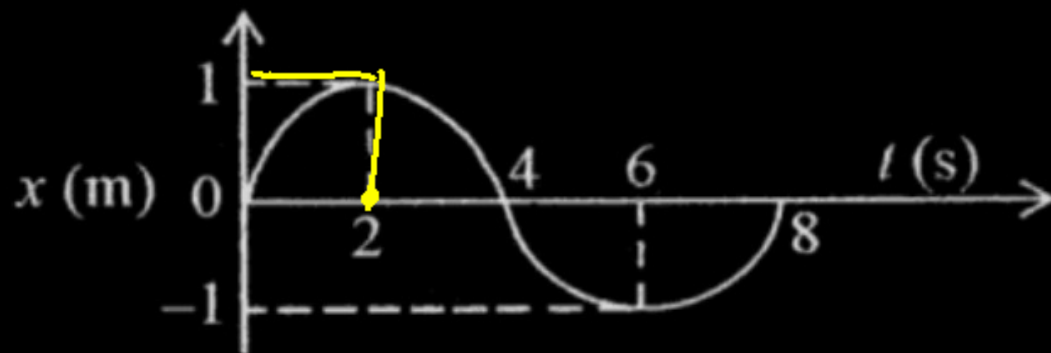
$$F = I(L \times B)$$

$$I(L\hat{i} \times (2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}))$$

$$I \sqrt{9 + 16}$$

$$(5)$$

The x - t graph of a particle performing simple harmonic motion is shown in the figure. The acceleration of the particle at $t = 2$ s is :



$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= -\omega^2 A \\
 &= -\left(\frac{2\pi}{8}\right)^2 1 \\
 &= -\frac{4\pi^2}{64} = -\frac{\pi^2}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

(1) ~~$\frac{\pi^2}{16} \text{ ms}^{-2}$~~

☒ (2) $-\frac{\pi^2}{16} \text{ ms}^{-2}$

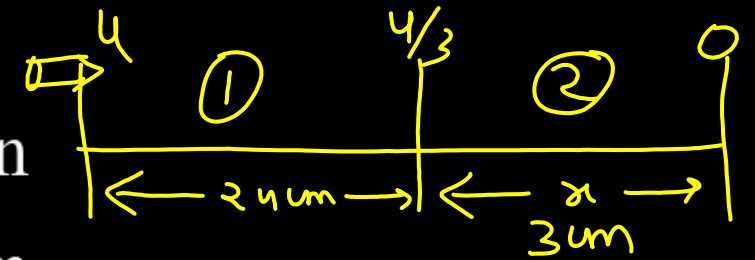
(3) ~~$\frac{\pi^2}{8} \text{ ms}^{-2}$~~

(4) $-\frac{\pi^2}{8} \text{ ms}^{-2}$

Question no. 50

A bullet from a gun is fired on a rectangular wooden block with velocity u . When bullet travels 24 cm through the block along its length horizontally, velocity of bullet becomes $\frac{u}{3}$. Then it further penetrates into the block in the same direction before coming to rest exactly at the other end of the block. The total length of the block is :

- (1) 28 cm (24+3) (2) 30 cm
 (3) 27 cm (4) 24 cm



$$V^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{3}\right)^2 = u^2 + 2(-a)s$$

$$2as = u^2 - \frac{u^2}{9} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$0^2 = \left(\frac{u}{3}\right)^2 + 2(-a)x$$

$$2ax = \frac{u^2}{9} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\frac{s}{x} = \frac{8/9 u^2}{u^2/9}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{s}{x} = 8}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{s}{8}}$$