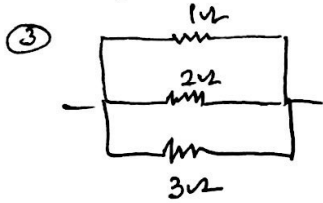


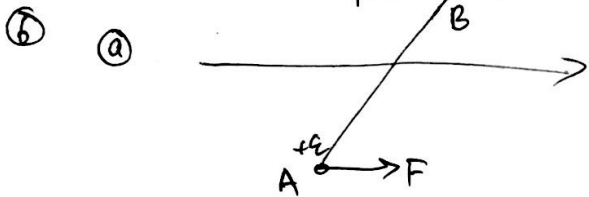
① Quantization

②  $C_s = C_1 + C_2$



④  $P$

⑤ Statement /  $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum I$



⑥  $\tau = PE \sin \theta$  or  $\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{E}$

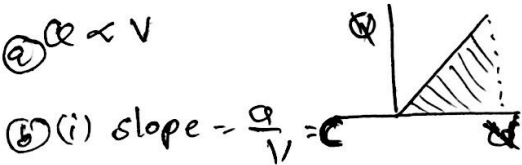
⑦  $F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{R^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q^2}{R^2}$  — ①

In oil,  
 $F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 K} \frac{q^2}{R'^2}$   
 $= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \times 5} \frac{q^2}{R'^2}$  — ②

$R^2 = 5R'^2$   
 $R' = \frac{R}{\sqrt{5}}$

⑧ Any 4 properties

⑨ (a)  $Q \propto V$



(ii) Area =  $\frac{1}{2} QV = \text{Energy}$

⑩  $V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{q_1}{r_1} + \frac{q_2}{r_2} + \frac{q_3}{r_3} + \frac{q_4}{r_4} \right]$   
 $= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} [q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + q_4] = 0$

⑪ Red - 2 -  $10^2$   
Black - 0 -  $10^0$   
White - 9 -  $10^1$

⑫  $S = \frac{I_g G}{I - I_g}$  |  $I_g = 4 \text{ mA}$   
 $I = \frac{4 \times 10^{-3} \times 15}{6 - 4 \times 10^{-3}}$  |  $= 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ A}$   
 $= \frac{60 \times 10^{-3}}{5.996}$  |  $I = 6 \text{ A}$   
 $= 10.006 \times 10^{-3}$  |  $G = 15 \Omega$   
 $= \underline{10 \text{ m}\Omega}$

⑬ (a)  $\vec{F} = \vec{F}_e + \vec{F}_m$   
 $= q\vec{E} + q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$   
 $= qE\hat{j} + qvB\hat{j}$   
 $= (qE - qvB)\hat{j}$

(b) For undeflected  $\vec{F} = 0$   
 $qE - qvB = 0$   
 $\boxed{E = vB}$

⑭ (a)  $P = q \times 2a$ ; -q to +q

(b) Derivation  $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{P}{r^3}$

⑮ (a)  $C = \frac{Q}{V}$  |  $C_m = \frac{\sum kA}{d}$

$C_m = KC$   
 $= 5C$

(b)  $Q_1 = Q_2 = Q$   
 $V_1 = \frac{Q}{C_1}$

$V_2 = \frac{Q}{C_m}$

$C_s = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{C \times 5C}{6C} = \frac{5C}{6}$

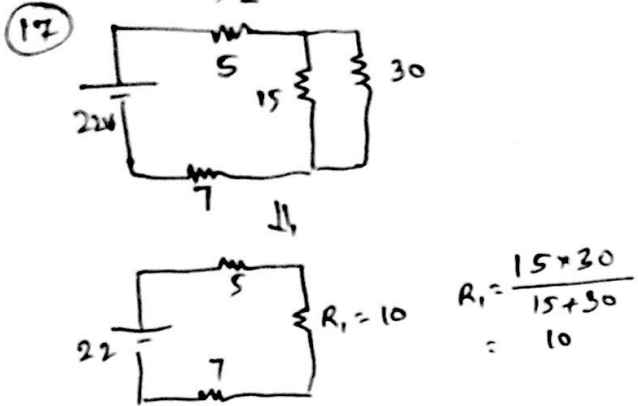
$Q = C_s V = \frac{5C}{6} \times 12 = 10C$

$V_1 = \frac{10C}{C} = 10V$

$V_2 = \frac{10C}{5C} = 2V$

OR  $Q_1 = Q_2$  |  $V_1 + V_2 = 12$   
 $C V_1 = 5C V_2$   
 $V_1 = 5(12 - V_1)$   
 $V_1 = 10V$  &  $V_2 = 2V$

(16) Diagram  
 $E \propto l_1$   
 $V \propto l_2$   
 $r = \frac{(l_1 - l_2) \times R}{l_2}$



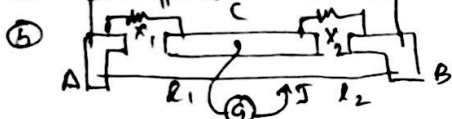
$R_{eq} = 5 + 10 + 7 = 22 \Omega$

$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{22V}{22\Omega} = 1A$

(18) Wheatstone Bridge

(b) Proof of Wheatstone principle.

(19) Wheatstone Bridge



$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_3}{R_4} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{l_1}{l_2}$

(20) Gauss law  $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} q$

(b) Derivation  $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda}{r}$

(21) Area of plate, distance of separation, medium btw plates

(b) Derivation  $C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$

(22)  $\mu = \frac{V_d}{E} = \frac{m/s}{V/m} = m^2 v^{-1} s^{-1}$  (OR)  $m c N^{-1} s^{-1}$

(23) (a)  $B = \frac{\mu_0 2NI A}{4\pi (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$   $A = \pi R^2$

(b)  $B_0 = \frac{1}{8} B_0$

$B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2R}$  — (2)

$B = \frac{B_0}{8} = \frac{\mu_0 2NI A R^2}{4\pi (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$   
 $= \frac{\mu_0 NI R^2}{2 (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$  — (2)

$\frac{\mu_0 NI}{2R} = 8 \times \frac{\mu_0 NI R^2}{2 (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$

$(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2} = 8R^3$

$(x^2 + R^2)^{1/2} = \sqrt[3]{8R^3} = 2R$

$x^2 + R^2 = 4R^2$

$x^2 = 3R^2$

$x = \sqrt{3}R$

(24) Definition OR  $E = F/q$

For equilibrium,

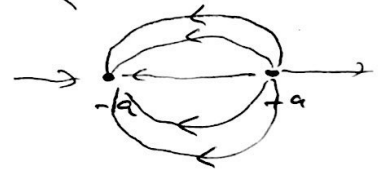
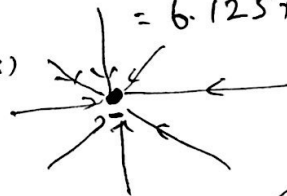
(b)  $qE = mg$

$E = \frac{mg}{q}$

$= \frac{10^{-7} \times 9.8}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}}$

$= 6.125 \times 10^{12} V/m$

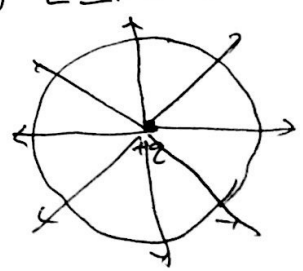
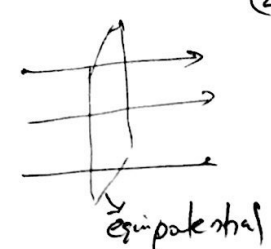
(c)



(25) Definition

- (b) Two properties (1) work done = 0  
 (2)  $E \perp r$  surface

(c)



(3)

(26) Statements

$$(i) I_1 + -I_2 + -I_3 = 0$$

$$\text{OR } I_1 = I_2 + I_3$$

$$(ii) I_3 R_3 + -I_2 R_2 + I_3 R_1 = E_1 + -E_2$$

$$I_3 R_3 - I_2 R_2 + I_3 R_1 = E_1 - E_2$$

$$(iii) I_3 R_3 + I_1 R_6 + I_1 R_5 + I_1 R_4 + I_3 R_1 = E_1 + -E_4 + E_3$$

(27) (a) Proton,  $\alpha$  particle

(b) Magnetic field, Electric field

$$(c) \mu_c = \frac{qB}{2\pi m}$$

$$B = \frac{2\pi m \mu_c}{q}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 3.14 \times 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \times 10^7}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}}$$

$$= 6.55 \times 10^{-1}$$

$$= 0.655 \text{ T}$$

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