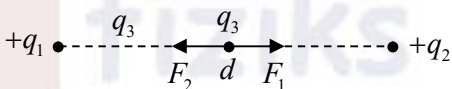


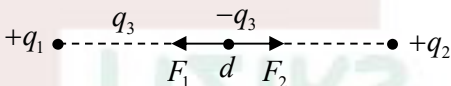
Test Your fiziks concepts!**Topic: Electromagnetic Theory****(For CSIR NET-JRF, GATE, JEST and TIFR Aspirants)**

Q. Two-point charges $+q_1$ and $+q_2$ are fixed with a finite distance d between them. It is desired to put a third charge q_3 in between these two charges on the line joining them so that the charge q_3 is in equilibrium. This is

- (a) Possible only if q_3 is positive (b) Possible only if q_3 is negative
(c) Possible irrespective of the sign of q_3 (d) Not possible at all

Ans.: (c)

Solution.: If q_3 is positive, 

If q_3 is negative, 

In both case there is possibility that charge q_3 may be in equilibrium.

Note:

For detailed solutions, visit the *Free Download* section at www.physicsbyfiziks.com

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Test Your fiziks concepts!**Topic: Solid State Physics****(For IIT-JAM, JEST, TIFR and CUET Aspirants)**

Q. The lattice constant (in Å) of copper, which has FCC structure, is :

Given: density of copper is 8.91 gcm^{-3} and its atomic mass is 63.55 gmol^{-1} ; Avogadro's number $= 6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

(a) $a = 3.61 \text{ Å}$

(b) $a = 2.61 \text{ Å}$

(c) $a = 1.61 \text{ Å}$

(d) $a = 0.61 \text{ Å}$

Ans.: (a)

Solution.: $\rho = \frac{n_{\text{eff}} \times M}{N_A \times a^3} \Rightarrow a^3 = \frac{n_{\text{eff}} \times M}{N_A \times \rho}$

Given, $n_{\text{eff}} = 4$, $\rho = 8.91 \text{ g/cm}^3$, $M = 63.55 \text{ g/mol}$ and $N_A = 6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

$$\therefore a^3 = \frac{4 \times 63.55}{6.023 \times 10^{23} \times 8.91} = 4.737 \times 10^{-23} \Rightarrow a = 3.61 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm} = 3.61 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m} \Rightarrow a = 3.61 \text{ Å}$$

Note:

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Test Your fiziks concepts!**Topic: Mechanics****(For PGT: KVS, NVS, DSSSB, State Education Boards, etc.)**

Q. For a particle moving in a general central force field, which of the following statement not true?

- (a) The angular momentum is a constant of motion
- (b) Kepler's second law is valid
- (c) The motion is confined to a plane
- (d) Kepler's third law is valid

Ans.: (d)

Solution.:

(a) $\vec{\tau} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \vec{r} \times f(r)\hat{r} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{L} = \text{constant}$

(b) $\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{l}{2m} = \text{constant}$

(c) $\vec{L} \perp \vec{r}$

(d) Kepler's third law ($T^2 \propto a^3$) is valid only for the inverse-square law.

Note:

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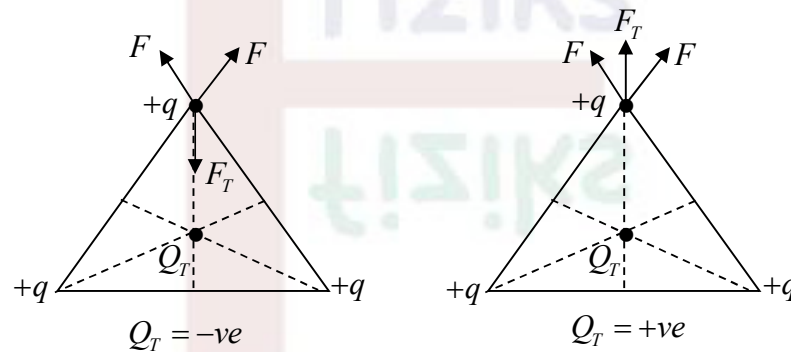
Test Your fiziks concepts!**Topic: Electromagnetic Theory****(For CSIR NET-JRF, GATE, JEST and TIFR Aspirants)**

Q. Three equal charges $+q$ are placed at the corners of an equilateral triangle. A test charge constrained to move on the plane of the triangle is placed at the center of the triangle. Which of the following statements about the test charge is true?

- (a) Stability of the equilibrium depends on the sign of the test charge.
- (b) It is in a stable equilibrium.
- (c) It is not in an equilibrium.
- (d) It is in an unstable equilibrium.

Ans.: (a)

Solution.:



Let F be the force on $+q$ charge due to other charges and F_T be the force on $+q$ charge due to test charge Q_T .

The system will be in equilibrium if net force on any charge $+q$ is zero.

\Rightarrow stability of the equilibrium depends on the sign of the test charge.

Note:

For detailed solutions, visit the *Free Download* section at www.physicsbyfiziks.com

Test Your fiziks concepts!**Topic: Solid State Physics****(For IIT-JAM, JEST, TIFR and CUET Aspirants)**

Q. The total number of Na and Cl ions per unit cell of the NaCl crystal is:

- (a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 8 (d) 16

Ans.: (c)

Solution:

In a NaCl crystal:

- The structure is face-centered cubic (FCC) with Na^+ and Cl^- ions arranged alternately.

In one-unit cell:

- The Na^+ ions contribute 4 ions (from 8 corner atoms contributing $1/8$ each and 6 face atoms contributing $1/2$ each).

- The Cl^- ions also contribute 4 ions in the same arrangement.

Thus, the total number of ions ($\text{Na}^+ + \text{Cl}^-$) per unit cell is: $4 + 4 = 8$

Thus, correct answer is option (c)

Note:

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Test Your fiziks concepts!**Topic: Mechanics**

(For PGT: KVS, NVS, DSSSB, State Education Boards, etc.)

Q. A projectile of mass m is moving in the vertical $x-y$ plane with the origin on the ground and y -axis pointing vertically up. Taking the gravitational potential energy to be zero on the ground, the total energy of the particle written in planar polar coordinates (r, θ) is (here g is the acceleration due to gravity)

(a) $\frac{m}{2} \dot{r}^2 + mgr \sin \theta$

(b) $\frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2) + mgr \cos \theta$

(c) $\frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2) + mgr \sin \theta$

(d) $\frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2) - mgr \cos \theta$

Ans.: (c)**Solution.:**

The total energy of the particle is

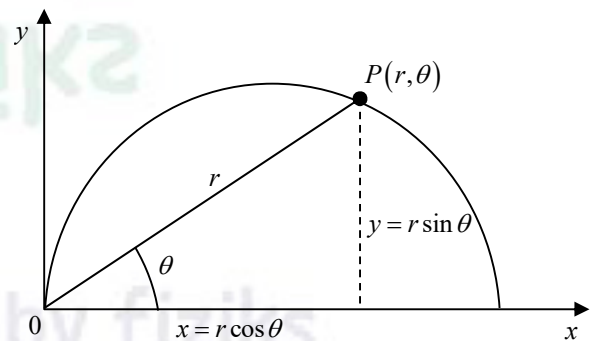
$$E = T + V$$

where $T = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)$ and $V = mgy$.Since $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x} = \dot{r} \cos \theta - r \dot{\theta} \sin \theta \text{ and } \dot{y} = \dot{r} \sin \theta + r \dot{\theta} \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 = \dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2$$

Thus $E = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\theta}^2) + mgr \sin \theta$



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