

AIEEE 2007 Physics

Q. 1. The displacement of an object attached to a spring and executing simple harmonic motion is given by $x = 2 \times 10^{-2} \cos \pi t$ metres. The time at which the maximum speed first occurs is

- a. 0.5 s
- b. 0.75 s
- c. 0.125 s
- d. 0.25 s

Ans. A

Q. 2. In an a.c. circuit the voltage applied is $E = E_0 \sin \omega t$. The resulting current in the circuit is $I = I_0 \sin \left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$. The power consumption in the circuit is given by

- a. $P = \frac{E_0 I_0}{\sqrt{2}}$
- b. $P = \text{zero}$
- c. $P = \frac{E_0 I_0}{2}$
- d. $P = \sqrt{2} E_0 I_0$

Ans. B

Q. 3. An electric charge $10^{-3} \mu\text{C}$ is placed at the origin (0, 0) of X – Y co-ordinate system. Two points A and B are situated at $(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ and (2, 0) respectively. The potential difference between the points A and B will be

- a. 9 volt
- b. zero
- c. 2 volt
- d. 4.5 volt

Ans. b

Q. 4. A battery is used to charge a parallel plate capacitor till the potential difference between the plates becomes equal to the electromotive force of the battery. The ratio of the energy stored in the capacitor and the work done by the battery will be

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. $\frac{1}{4}$
- d. $\frac{1}{2}$

Ans. D

Q. 5. An ideal coil of 10 H is connected in series with a resistance of $5\ \Omega$ and a battery of 5V. 2 seconds after the connection is made, the current flowing in amperes in the circuit is

- a. $(1 - e)$
- b. e
- c. e^{-1}
- d. $(1 - e^{-1})$

Ans. D

Q. 6. A long straight wire of radius a carries a steady current i . The current is uniformly distributed across its cross section. The ratio of the magnetic field at $\frac{a}{2}$ and $2a$ is

- a. $\frac{1}{4}$
- b. 4
- c. 1
- d. $\frac{1}{2}$

Ans. C

Q. 7. A current I flows along the length of an infinitely long, straight, thin walled pipe. Then

- a. the magnetic field is zero only on the axis of the pipe
- b. the magnetic field is different at different points inside the pipe
- c. the magnetic field at any point inside the pipe is zero
- d. the magnetic field at all points inside the pipe is the same, but not zero

Ans. C

Q. 8. If M_0 is the mass of an oxygen isotope ${}_8M^{17}$, M_p and M_n , are the masses of a proton and a neutron respectively, the nuclear binding energy of the isotope is

- a. $(M_0 - 8M_p)C^2$
- b. $(M_0 - 8M_p - 9M_n)C^2$
- c. M_0C^2
- d. $(M_0 - 17M_n)C^2$

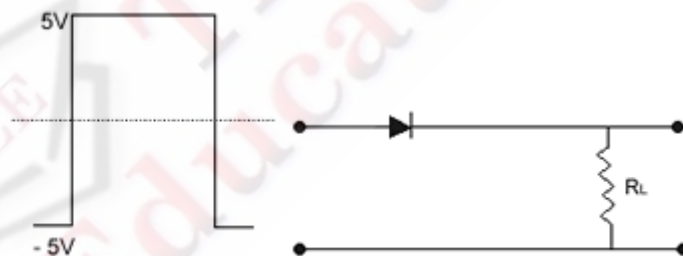
Ans. B

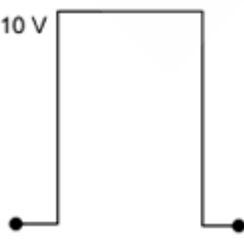
Q. 9. In gamma ray emission from a nucleus

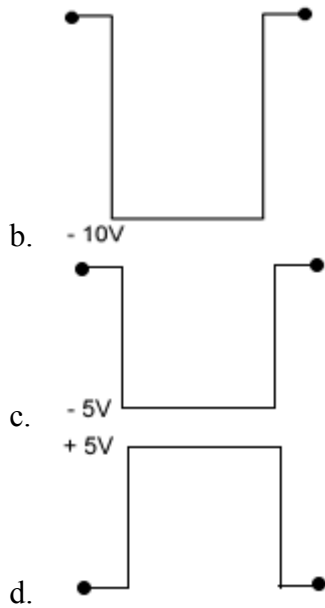
- a. both the neutron number and the proton number change
- b. there is no change in the proton number and the neutron number
- c. only the neutron number changes
- d. only the proton number changes

Ans. B

Q. 10. If in p-n junction diode, a square input signal of 10 V is applied as shown. Then the output signal across R_L will be



- a. 



Ans. D

Q. 11. Photon of frequency ν has a momentum associated with it. If c is the velocity of light, the momentum is

- a. ν / c
- b. $h\nu c$
- c. $h\nu / c^2$
- d. $h \nu / c$

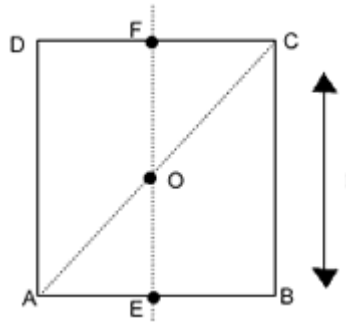
Ans. D

Q. 12. The velocity of a particle is $v = v_0 + gt + ft^2$. If its position is $x = 0$ at $t = 0$, then its displacement after unit time ($t = 1$) is

- a. $v_0 + 2g + 3f$
- b. $v_0 + g/2 + f/3$
- c. $v_0 + g + f$
- d. $v_0 + g/2 + f$

Ans. B

Q. 13. For the given uniform square lamina ABCD, whose centre is O,



- $\sqrt{2} I_{AC} = I_{EF}$
- $I_{AD} = 3I_{EF}$
- $I_{AC} = I_{EF}$
- $I_{AC} = \sqrt{2} I_{EF}$

Ans. C

Q. 14. A point mass oscillates along the x-axis according to the law $x = x_0 \cos(\omega t - \pi/4)$. If the acceleration of the particle is written as $a = A \cos(\omega t + \delta)$, then

- $A = x_0, \delta = -\pi/4$
- $A = x_0 \omega^2, \delta = \pi/4$
- $A = x_0 \omega^2, \delta = -\pi/4$
- $A = x_0 \omega^2, \delta = 3\pi/4$

Ans. D

Q. 15. Charges are placed on the vertices of a square as shown. Let \vec{E} be the electric field and V the potential at the centre. If the charges on A and B are interchanged with those on D and C respectively, then

- \vec{E} remains unchanged, V changes
- Both \vec{E} and V change
- \vec{E} and V remain unchanged
- \vec{E} changes, V remain unchanged

Ans. D

Q. 16. The half-life period of a radio-active element X is same as the mean life time of another radio-active element Y. Initially they have the same number of atoms. Then

- X will decay faster than Y
- Y will decay faster than X
- X and Y have same decay rate initially
- X and Y decay at same rate always

Ans. B

Q. 17. A Carnot engine, having an efficiency of $\eta = 1/10$ as heat engine, is used as a refrigerator. If the work done on the system is 10 J, the amount of energy absorbed from the reservoir at lower temperature is

- 99 J
- 90 J
- 1 J
- 100 J

Ans. B

Q. 18. Carbon, silicon and germanium have four valence electrons each. At room temperature which one of the following statements is most appropriate?

- the number of free conduction electrons is significant in C but small in Si and Ge.
- the number of free conduction electrons is negligibly small in all the three.
- the number of free electrons for conduction is significant in all the three.
- the number of free electrons for conduction is significant only in Si and Ge but small in C.

Ans. D

Q. 19. A charged particle with charge q enters a region of constant, uniform and mutually orthogonal fields \vec{E} and \vec{B} with a velocity \vec{v} perpendicular to both \vec{E} and \vec{B} , and comes out without any change in magnitude or direction of \vec{v} .

- $\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{E} \times \vec{B}}{B^2}$
- $\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{B} \times \vec{E}}{E^2}$
- $\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{E} \times \vec{B}}{E^2}$
- $\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{B} \times \vec{E}}{B^2}$

Ans. A

Q. 20. The potential at a point x (measured in μm) due to some charges situated on the x -axis is given by $V(x) = 20 / (x^2 - 4)$ Volts. The electric field is E at $x = 4 \mu\text{m}$ given by

- $5/3 \text{ Volt} / \mu\text{m}$ and in the $-ve$ x direction
- $5/3 \text{ Volt} / \mu\text{m}$ and in the $+ve$ x direction
- $10/9 \text{ Volt} / \mu\text{m}$ and in the $-ve$ x direction
- $10/9 \text{ Volt} / \mu\text{m}$ and in the $+ve$ x direction

Ans. D

Q. 21. Which of the following transitions in hydrogen atoms emit photons of highest frequency?

- $n = 2$ to $n = 6$
- $n = 6$ to $n = 2$
- $n = 2$ to $n = 1$
- $n = 1$ to $n = 2$

Ans. C

Q. 22. A block of mass m is connected to another block of mass M by a spring (massless) of spring constant k . The blocks are kept on a smooth horizontal plane. Initially the blocks are at rest and the spring is unstretched. Then a constant force F starts acting on the block of mass M to pull it. Find the force on the block of mass m

- $\frac{mF}{(M+m)F}$
- $\frac{m}{mF}$
- $\frac{(M+m)}{(M+m)}$
- $\frac{MF}{(M+m)}$

Ans. C

Q. 23. Two lenses of power -15 D and $+5 \text{ D}$ are in contact with each other. The focal length of the combination is

- -20 cm
- -10 cm
- $+20 \text{ cm}$
- $+10 \text{ cm}$

Ans. B

Q. 24. One end of a thermally insulated rod is kept at a temperature T_1 and the other at T_2 . The rod is composed of two sections of lengths l_1 and l_2 and thermal conductivities k_1 and k_2 respectively. The temperature at the interface of the sections is



- $(k_2 l_2 T_1 + k_1 l_1 T_2) / (k_1 l_1 + k_2 l_2)$
- $(k_2 l_1 T_1 + k_1 l_2 T_2) / (k_2 l_1 + k_1 l_2)$
- $(k_1 l_2 T_1 + k_2 l_1 T_2) / (k_1 l_2 + k_2 l_1)$
- $(k_1 l_1 T_1 + k_2 l_2 T_2) / (k_1 l_1 + k_2 l_2)$

Ans. C

Q. 25. A sound absorber attenuates the sound level by 20 dB. The intensity decreases by a factor of

- 1000
- 10000
- 10
- 100

Ans. D

Q. 26. If C_p and C_v denote the specific heats of nitrogen per unit mass at constant pressure and constant volume respectively, then

- $C_p - C_v = R / 28$
- $C_p - C_v = R / 14$
- $C_p - C_v = R$
- $C_p - C_v = 28 R$

Ans. A

Q. 27. A charged particle moves through a magnetic field perpendicular to its direction. Then

- the momentum changes but the kinetic energy is constant
- both momentum and kinetic energy of the particle are not constant

- c. both, momentum and kinetic energy of the particle are constant
- d. kinetic energy changes but the momentum is constant

Ans. A

Q. 28. Two identical conducting wires AOB and COD are placed at right angles to each other. The wire AOB carries an electric current I_1 and COD carries a current I_2 . The magnetic field on a point lying at a distance d from O, in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the wires AOB and COD, will be given by

- a. $\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \left(\frac{I_1 + I_2}{d} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
- b. $\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi d} \left(\frac{I_1^2 + I_2^2}{d} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
- c. $\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi d} (I_1 + I_2)$
- d. $\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi d} (I_1^2 + I_2^2)$

Ans. B

Q. 29. The resistance of a wire is 5 ohm at 50°C and 6 ohm at 100°C . The resistance of the wire at 0°C will be

- a. 2 ohm
- b. 1 ohm
- c. 4 ohm
- d. 3 ohm

Ans. C

Q. 30. A parallel plate condenser with a dielectric of dielectric constant K between the plates has a capacity C and is charged to a potential V volts. The dielectric slab is slowly removed from between the plates and then reinserted. The net work done by the system in this process is

- a. $\frac{1}{2} (K - 1) CV^2$
- b. $CV^2 (K - 1) / K$
- c. $(K - 1) CV^2$
- d. zero

Ans. D

Q. 31. If g_E and g_M are the accelerations due to gravity on the surfaces of the earth and the moon respectively and if Millikan's oil drop experiment could be performed on the $\frac{\text{electronic charge on the moon}}{\text{electronic charge on the earth}}$ two surfaces, one will find the ratio

- a. 1
- b. 0
- c. g_E / g_M
- d. g_M / g_E

Ans. A

Q. 32. A circular disc of radius R is removed from a bigger circular disc of radius 2R such that the circumferences of the discs coincide. The centre of mass of the new disc is $\frac{\alpha}{R}$ from the centre of the bigger disc. The value of α is

- a. $\frac{1}{3}$
- b. $\frac{1}{2}$
- c. $\frac{1}{6}$
- d. $\frac{1}{4}$

Ans. A

Q. 33. A round uniform body of radius R, mass M and moment of inertia I rolls down (without slipping) an inclined plane making an angle θ with the horizontal. Then its acceleration is

- a. $\frac{g \sin \theta}{1 + I / MR^2}$
- b. $\frac{g \sin \theta}{1 + MR^2 I}$
- c. $\frac{g \sin \theta}{1 - I / MR^2}$

d. $\frac{g \sin \theta}{1 - MR^2 / I}$

Ans. A

Q. 34. Angular momentum of the particle rotating with a central force is constant due to

- a. constant force
- b. constant linear momentum
- c. zero torque
- d. constant torque

Ans. C

Q. 35. A 2 kg block slides on a horizontal floor with a speed of 4 m/s. It strikes a uncompressed spring, and compresses it till the block is motionless. The kinetic friction force is 15 N and spring constant is 10,000 N/m. The spring compresses by

- a. 5.5 cm
- b. 2.5 cm
- c. 11.0 cm
- d. 8.5 cm

Ans. A

Q. 36. A particle is projected at 60° to the horizontal with a kinetic energy K. The kinetic energy at the highest point is

- a. K
- b. Zero
- c. $K/4$
- d. $K/2$

Ans. C

Q. 37. In Young's double slit experiment the intensity at a point where the path

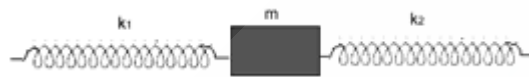
difference is $\frac{\lambda}{6}$ (λ being the wavelength of the light used) is I. If I_0 denotes the maximum intensity, $\frac{I}{I_0}$ is equal to

a. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

- b. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- c. $\frac{1}{2}$
- d. $\frac{3}{4}$

Ans. D

Q. 38. Two springs, of force constants k_1 and k_2 , are connected to a mass m as shown. The frequency of oscillation of the mass is f . If both k_1 and k_2 are made four times their original values, the frequency of oscillation becomes



- a. $f/2$
- b. $f/4$
- c. $4f$
- d. $2f$

Ans. D

Q. 39. When a system is taken from state i to state f along the path iaf , it is found that $Q = 50$ cal and $W = 20$ cal. Along the path ibf $Q = 36$ cal. W along the path ibf is



- a. 6 cal
- b. 16 cal
- c. 66 cal
- d. 14 cal

Ans. A

Q. 40. A particle of mass m executes simple harmonic motion with amplitude a and frequency ν . The average kinetic energy during its motion from the position of equilibrium to the end is

- a. $\pi^2 m a^2 \nu^2$

- b. $\frac{1}{4} m \alpha^2 v^2$
c. $4\pi^2 m \alpha^2 v^2$
d. $2\pi^2 m \alpha^2 v^2$

Ans. A

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Solution

$$|v| = (2 \times 10^{-2}) (\pi) \sin \pi t$$

For $|v|$ to be maximum $\sin \pi t = 1$

1. $\pi t = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots, t = \frac{1}{2} s$ Correct choice: (1)

2. $P = i_{rms} v_{rms} \cos \phi, \phi = 90^\circ, P_{av} = 0$ Correct choice: (2)

$$V_A = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{10^{-9}}{(2+2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 4.5 \text{ Volt}, \quad V_B = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{10^{-9}}{(4+0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

3. $= 4.5 \text{ Volt}, \quad V_A - V_B = 0$

Correct choice: (2)

4. Work done by battery $= (CV)V = CV^2$
 $= \frac{1}{2} CV^2$
 Energy stored in capacitor

$$\frac{\text{Energy stored in Capacitor}}{\text{Work done by battery}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} CV^2}{CV^2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ Correct choice: (4)}$$

5. $i = i_0 [1 - e^{-Rt/L}] \quad i = \frac{5}{5} [1 - e^{-5t/10}] \quad i = 1 - e^{-t/2} \quad i = (1 - e^{-1}) \quad (\text{at } t = 2 s)$

Correct choice: (4)

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi a^2} r \quad \text{Where } 0 \leq r \leq a, \quad B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi a^2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} \quad \left(\text{at } r = \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

6. $B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi a}, \quad B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi (2a)} \quad (\text{at } r = 2a), \quad \frac{B_1}{B_2} = 1$

Correct choice: (3)

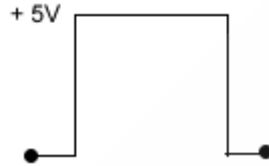
7. Magnetic field inside the infinitely long pipe is zero at all points. Correct choice: (3)

8. Nuclear binding energy
 $= [\text{mass of nucleus} - \text{mass of nucleons}] C^2 = (M_0 - 8M_p - 9M_n) C^2$

Correct choice: (2)

9. Gamma ray is electromagnetic radiation which does not involve any change in proton number or neutron number Correct choice: (2)

10. Diode is forward biased in first half cycle and amplitude of signal is



Correct choice: (4)

11. $E = pc, hv = pc, p = \frac{hv}{c}$ Correct choice: (4)

12. $v = v_0 + gt + ft^2, \frac{dx}{dt} = v_0 + gt + ft^2$
 $\int_0^x dx = \int_0^t (v_0 + gt + ft^2) dt, x = v_0 t + \frac{g}{2} t^2 + \frac{f}{3} t^3$, Correct choice: (2)

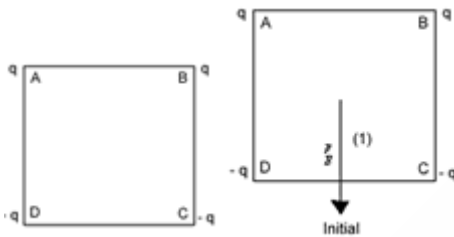
13. $I_{AC} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{MI^2}{6} \right) = \frac{MI^2}{12}, I_{EF} = \frac{MI^2}{12}, I_{AC} = I_{EF}$

Correct choice: (3)

- $x = x_0 \cos \left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{4} \right), v = -x_0 \omega \sin \left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$
 $a = x_0 \omega^2 \cos \left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{4} \right), a = x_0 \omega^2 \cos \left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi \right)$
 $a = x_0 \omega^2 \cos \left(\omega t + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$
14. Comparing with $a = A \cos (\omega t + \delta), A = x_0 \omega^2$ and $\delta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

Correct choice: (4)

15. In initial case, is along (1) whereas in final case is along (2). Potential at centre remains same.

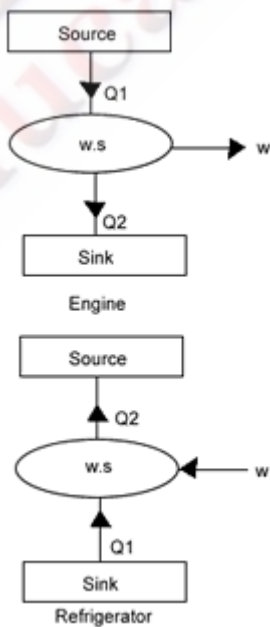


Correct choice: (4)

16. $\frac{In 2}{\lambda_x} = \frac{1}{\lambda_y}, \lambda_y = 1.4\lambda_x, \lambda_y > \lambda_x$, Y will decay faster than X

Correct choice: (2)

17. $\frac{W}{Q_1} = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow Q_1 = 10 W$

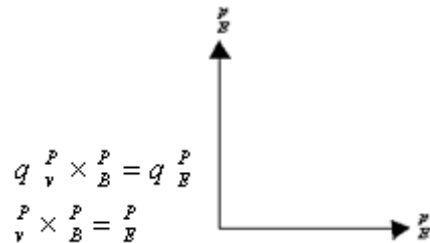


$$Q_2 = 10 W,$$

If same cannot engine is used as refrigerator then $So Q_1 = 9W = 90 J$

Correct choice: (2)

18. Correct choice: (4)



19.

Magnitude of $v = \frac{E}{B}$ and direction of v should be such that net force on charge particle be zero. v should be in the direction perpendicular to plane of E and B and coming out of plane. So direction of v is in the direction of $E \times B$

Correct choice: (1)

$$V(x) = \frac{20}{x^2 - 4}, \quad E = -\frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{20}{x^2 - 4} \right] = \frac{20}{(x^2 - 4)^2} (2x)$$

$$E \text{ at } x = 4 \mu m, \quad \frac{(20)(2 \times 4)}{144} = \frac{10}{9} \text{ volt / } \mu m$$

20. Also as x increase V decrease. So $\frac{P}{B}$ is along +ve x -axis.

Correct choice: (4)

$$\Delta E_{2-1} = 10.2 eV, \quad \Delta E_{\infty-1} = 13.6 eV$$

$$21. \quad \Delta E_{\infty-2} = 3.4 eV, \quad \Delta E_{6-2} < \Delta E_{\infty-2}, \quad \Delta E_{6-2} < \Delta E_{2-1}$$

So photons of highest frequency will be emitted for $n = 2$ to $n = 1$

Correct choice: (3)

22. In the question the state of spring is not mentioned. We are assuming acceleration of both blocks to be same.



$$a = \frac{F}{M + m}$$

$$\text{Force on } m = \frac{mF}{m + M} \quad \text{Correct choice: (3)}$$

23. $P = P_1 + P_2 = -10D$, so $-10 = \frac{1}{f \text{ (in m)}}$, $f \text{ (in m)} = -\frac{1}{10}$, $f = -10 \text{ cm}$

Correct choice: (2)

24.
$$i = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{\frac{I_1}{k_1 A} + \frac{I_2}{k_1 A}} = \frac{T_1 - T_{\text{interface}}}{\frac{I_1}{k_1 A}}, T_{\text{interface}} = \frac{k_1 I_2 T_1 + k_2 I_1 T_2}{k_1 I_2 + k_2 I_1}$$

Correct choice: (3)

25.
$$dB = 10 \log_{10} \frac{1}{I_0}, \quad x = 10 \log_{10} \frac{I_1}{I_0}, \quad y = 10 \log_{10} \frac{I_2}{I_0}$$

$$x - y = 10 \log_{10} \frac{I_1}{I_2} \Rightarrow 20 = 10 \log_{10} \frac{I_1}{I_2} \Rightarrow \frac{I_1}{I_2} = 10^2$$

$$I_1 = 100 I_2, \text{ so } \frac{I_2}{I_1} = \frac{1}{100}$$

Correct choice: (4)

26. $C_p' - C_v' = R$, where C_p' and C_v' are molar specific heat capacities. For unit mass

$$C_p \text{ and } C_v \quad C_p = \frac{C_p'}{28}, C_v = \frac{C_v'}{28}, C_p - C_v = R / 28$$

if specific heat capacities are

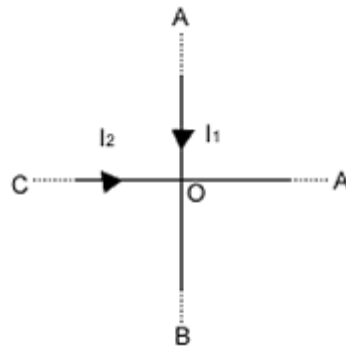
Correct choice: (1)

27. Magnetic force can not do any work, so kinetic energy remains constant. Since initial velocity is perpendicular to magnetic field, hence momentum will change. Correct choice: (1)

28. Magnetic field due to AB and CD are $\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi d}$ and $\frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi d}$ respectively and are in

$$B_{\text{net}} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi d} \sqrt{I_1^2 + I_2^2}$$

mutually perpendicular direction.



Correct choice: (2)

$$5 = R_0 (1 + 50 \alpha) \quad \dots(i), \quad 6 = R_0 (1 + 100 \alpha) \quad \dots(ii)$$

$$\frac{6}{5} = \frac{1 + 100 \alpha}{1 + 50 \alpha} \Rightarrow 6 + 300 \alpha = 5 + 500 \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{200}$$

Substituting value of α in equation (i) $5 = R_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{4}\right) \Rightarrow R_0 = 4\Omega$

29.

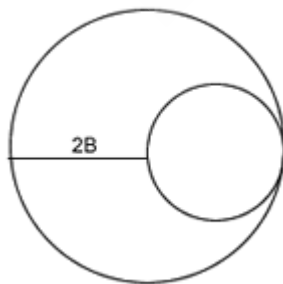
Correct choice: (3)

30. No change in the energy of the system. Hence, net work done by the system is zero. Correct choice: (4)

31. Correct choice: (1)

32. If mass of circular disc is M , then mass of removed disc is $\frac{M}{4}$. Let centre of mass of remaining disc is at a distance x from centre, then

$$O = \frac{\left(\frac{3M}{4}\right) x + \left(\frac{M}{4}\right) R}{M}, \quad x = \frac{R}{3} = \alpha(R)$$



[In question x is given out to be $\frac{\alpha}{R}$. If we take that, then no choice is correct we believe in place of $\frac{\alpha}{R}$, it should be αR] Correct choice: (1)

$$mg \sin \theta - f = ma_{CM} \quad \dots(i)$$

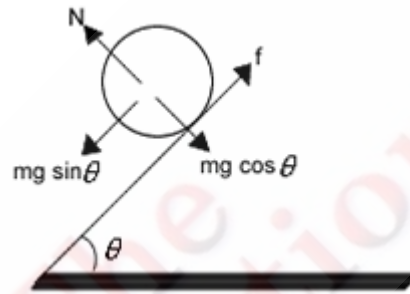
$$f \cdot R = I\alpha \quad \dots(ii)$$

$$a_{CM} = R\alpha \quad \dots(iii)$$

On solving (i), (ii) and (iii)

$$a_{CM} = \frac{g \sin \theta}{1 + \frac{I}{MR^2}}$$

33.



Correct choice: (1)

34. Central force is directed towards a point, therefore torque of the central force is zero. Correct choice: (3)

$$\frac{1}{2} (2) (4)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (10000) x^2 + (15) x, 16 = 5000 x^2 + 15 x, 5000 x^2 + 15 x - 16 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-15 + \sqrt{225 + 320,000}}{2 \times 5000} m, \quad x \approx \frac{550}{2 \times 50} cm, \quad x \approx 5.5 cm$$

35.

Correct choice: (1)

$$36. \quad \frac{1}{2} mv^2 = K, \quad \frac{1}{2} m (v \cos 60)^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{v^2}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} mv^2 \right) = \frac{K}{4}$$

Correct choice: (3)

37. Let intensity of light from individual slits is I'

$$I_R = I' + I' + 2I' \cos \Delta\phi, \quad I_R = I' + I' + 2I' \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{6} = 3I' = I,$$

$$I_0 = 4I' \Rightarrow \frac{I}{I_0} = \frac{3I'}{4I'} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Correct choice: (4)

38. $f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k_1 + k_2}{m}}, \quad f_{\text{new}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{4k_1 + 4k_2}{m}} = 2f$ Correct choice: (4)

39. For iaf , $50 = 20 + \Delta U \Rightarrow \Delta U = 30 \text{ cal}$. For ibf , $36 = W + 30, \quad W = 6 \text{ cal}$

Correct choice: (1)

$$K_{\text{av}} = \frac{\int_0^{T/4} \frac{1}{2} m [a \omega \cos(ax + \phi)]^2 dt}{\int_0^{T/4} dt} = \frac{ma^2 \omega^2 \int_0^{T/4} \cos^2(ax + \phi) dt}{2 \cdot \frac{T}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{2ma^2 \omega^2}{T} \cdot \frac{T}{8} = \frac{1}{4} ma^2 \omega^2 = \frac{1}{4} ma^2 v^2$$

40. $(2\pi v)^2 = \pi^2 ma^2 v^2$

Correct choice: (1)