

## DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XII<sup>th</sup>

Date :

### Solutions

Subject : PHYSICS

DPP No. : 2

### Topic :- Electro Magnetic Induction

1

(d)

$$\eta = \frac{V_s i_s}{V_p i_p} \times 100 = \frac{11 \times 90}{220 \times 5} \times 100 = 90 \%$$

2

(c)

In the construction of mouth piece of a telephone, we use the phenomenon of change of resistance with pressure (of sound waves).

3

(d)

$$e = M \frac{di}{dt} = 0.09 \times \frac{20}{0.006} = 300 \text{ V}$$

4

(b)

Betatron uses the phenomenon of electromagnetic induction.

5

(b)

Induced potential difference between two ends =  $Blv = B_H lv$

$$= 3 \times 10^{-5} \times 2 \times 50 = 30 \times 10^{-3} \text{ volt} = 3 \text{ millivolt}$$

By Fleming's right hand rule, end A becomes positively charged

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(d)

$$e_0 = \omega NBA = (2\pi v) NBA$$

$$= 2 \times 3.14 \times 1000 \times 5000 \times 0.2 \times 0.25 = 157 \text{ kV}$$

7

(a)

Here,  $A = 10 \times 5 = 50 \text{ cm}^2 = 50 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = 0.2 \text{ Ts}^{-1}$$

$$R = 2 \Omega$$

$$E = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = A \cdot \frac{dB}{dt} = 50 \times 10^{-4} \times 0.02 = 10^{-4} \text{ V}$$

Power dissipated in the form of heat

$$= \frac{E^2}{R} = \frac{10^{-4} \times 10^{-4}}{2} = 0.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W}$$

$$= 5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ W} = 5 \text{ nW}$$

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(a)

While moving due north, the truck intercepts vertical component of earth's field.

$$\therefore e = Blv = (90 \times 10^{-6}) 2.5 \times 30$$

$$= 6.75 \times 10^{-23} \text{ V} = 6.75 \text{ mV}$$

According to Lenz's law, west end of the axle will be positive.

9

(a)



$$e = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{BdA}{dt} = \frac{2(\pi r^2 - L^2)}{dt} = 6.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$

11

(c)

Inductors obey the laws of parallel and series combination of resistors

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(a)

$$H = \frac{V^2 t}{R} \text{ and } V = \frac{N(B_2 - B_1)A \cos \theta}{t}$$

$$V = \frac{1 \times (1 - 2) \times 0.01 \times \cos 0^\circ}{10^{-3}} = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{So, } H = \frac{(10)^2 \times 10^{-3}}{0.01} = 10 \text{ J}$$

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(b)

$$N = 1000, \quad A = 500 \text{ cm}^2 = 500 \times 10^{-4} \\ = 5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2$$

$$B = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Wb} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}, \theta_1 = 0^\circ, \\ \theta_2 = 180^\circ, \Delta t = 0.2 \text{ s}$$

Initial flux linked with coil

$$\phi_1 = NBA \cos \theta_1 \\ = NBA \cos 0^\circ \\ = NBA$$

Final flux  $\phi_2 = NBA \cos 180^\circ$

$$= NBA(-1) = -NBA$$

Change in flux  $\phi = \phi_2 - \phi_1$

$$= -NBA - (NBA) = -2NBA$$

$\therefore$  Induced emf

$$e = \frac{-\Delta\phi}{\Delta t} = -\frac{(-2NBA)}{\Delta t} = \frac{2NBA}{\Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 1000 \times 2 \times 10^{-5} \times 5 \times 10^{-2}}{0.2}$$

$$= 10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V} = 10 \text{ mV}$$

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(d)

The magnetic flux through area  $A$  placed in magnetic field  $B$  is

$$\phi = BA \cos \theta$$

given,  $\theta = 0^\circ, B = 1 \text{ T s}^{-1}$ ,

$$A = (10)^2 \text{ cm}^2 = 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\therefore \phi = 1 \times 10^{-2}$$

By Faraday's law, induced emf is

$$e = -N \frac{\Delta\phi}{\Delta t}$$

$$= -500 \times 10^{-2} = -5 \text{ V}$$

15

(b)

$$\text{We know that } i = i_0 \left[ 1 - e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}} \right] \text{ or } \frac{3}{4} i_0 = i_0 [1 - e^{-t/\tau}]$$

[where  $\tau = \frac{L}{R}$  = time constant]

$$\frac{3}{4} = 1 - e^{-t/\tau} \text{ or } e^{-t/\tau} = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$e^{t/\tau} = 4 \text{ or } \frac{t}{\tau} = \ln 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau = \frac{t}{\ln 4} = \frac{4}{2 \ln 2} \Rightarrow \tau = \frac{2}{\ln 2} \text{ sec}$$

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(a)

The current flows through the coil 1 is  $I_1 = I_0 \sin \omega t$



Where  $I_0$  is the peak value of current

Magnetic flux linked with the coil 2 is

$$\phi_2 = MI_1 = MI_0 \sin \omega t$$

Where  $M$  is the mutual inductance between the two coils

The magnitude of induced emf in coil 2 is

$$|\varepsilon_2| = \frac{d\phi_2}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (MI_0 \sin \omega t) = MI_0 \omega \cos \omega t$$

$\therefore$  Peak value of voltage induced in the coil 2 is

$$= MI_0 \omega = 150 \times 10^{-3} \times 2 \times 2\pi \times 50 = 30\pi V$$

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(c)

$$L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 A}{l} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times (1000)^2 \times 10 \times 10^{-4}}{1}$$

$$= 1.256 \text{ mH}$$

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(b)

$$e = Bvl \Rightarrow e = 0.7 \times 2 \times (10 \times 10^{-2}) = 0.14 V$$

### ANSWER-KEY

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	D	C	D	B	B	D	A	A	A	B
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	C	A	B	D	B	A	C	B	C	D