JEE MAIN 2024

Paper with Solution

PHYSICS | 1st February 2024 _ Shift-2

SECTION – A

31. From the statements given below :

(A) The angular momentum of an electron in n^{th} orbit is an integral multiple of h.

(B) Nuclear forces do not obey inverse square law.

(C) Nuclear forces are spin dependent

(D) Nuclear forces are central and charge independent.

(E) Stability of nucleus is inversely proportional to the value of packing fraction.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (B), (C), (D), (E) only (2) (A), (C), (D), (E) only

(3) (A), (B), (C), (E) only (4) (A), (B), (C), (D) only

Sol. **3**

32. A body of mass 4kg experiences two forces $\vec{F}_1 = 5\hat{i} + 8\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$ and $\vec{F}_2 = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$. The acceleration acting on the body is:

(1) $2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ (2) $4\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ (3) $-2\hat{i} - \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ (4) $2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$

Sol. **(1)**

$F_{net} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2$

$= 8\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$

$a = \frac{F_{net}}{m} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$

33. Monochromatic light of frequency 6×10^{14} Hz is produced by a laser. The power emitted is 2×10^{-3} W. How many photons per second on an average, are emitted by the source? (Given $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$ Js)

(1) 5×10^{15} (2) 7×10^{16} (3) 6×10^{15} (4) 9×10^{18}

Sol. **1**

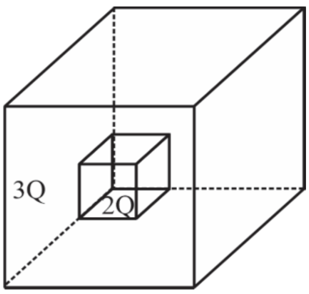
Power $P = 2 \times 10^{-3}$ W

Energy $E = h\nu = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 6 \times 10^{14}$

$\therefore\ n = \frac{P}{E} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3}}{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 6 \times 10^{14}}$

$n = 5 \times 10^{15}$

34. C_1 and C_2 are two hollow concentric cubes enclosing charges 2Q and 3Q respectively as shown in figure. The ratio of electric flux passing through C_1 and C_2 is:



(1) 3 : 2 (2) 5 : 2 (3) 2 : 5 (4) 2 : 3

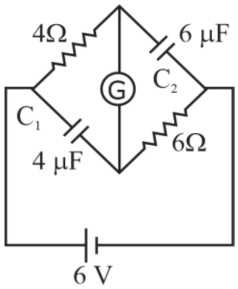
Sol. **3**

Flux through $C_1, \phi_1 = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{2Q}{\epsilon_0}$

Flux through $C_2, \phi_2 = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{2Q+3Q}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{5Q}{\epsilon_0}$

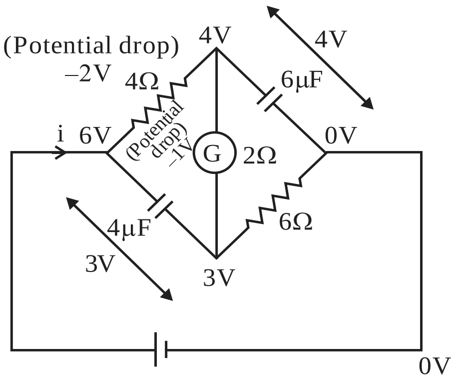
$\frac{C_1}{C_2} = \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2} = \frac{2Q/\epsilon_0}{5Q/\epsilon_0} = \frac{2}{5}$

35. A galvanometer (G) of 2Ω resistance is connected in the given circuit. The ratio of charge stored in C_1 and C_2 is:



(1) 1 (2) $\frac{2}{3}$ (3) $\frac{3}{2}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}$

Sol. **4**



Resistance R = 12Ω

Current i = $\frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$A

$\frac{q_{4\mu F}}{q_{6\mu F}} = \frac{4\times10^{-6}\times3}{6\times10^{-6}\times4} = \frac{1}{2}$

36. Match List-I with List-II.

List – I (Number)	**List – II** (Significant figure)
(A) 1001	(I) 3
(B) 010.1	(II) 4
(C) 100.100	(III) 5
(D) 0.0010010	(IV) 6

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

(2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

(3) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(4) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

Sol. **1**

(A) $1001 \rightarrow 4$
(B) $010.1 \rightarrow 3$
(C) $100.100 \rightarrow 6$
(D) $0.0010010 \rightarrow 5$

37. A big drop is formed by coalescing 1000 small droplets of water. The surface energy will become:

(1) $\frac{1}{100}$th (2) $\frac{1}{10}$th (3) 100 times (4) 10 times

Sol. **4**

By conservation of volume:

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 = 1000 \times \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\frac{R}{10} = r$$

$\therefore$ Surface energy of 1000 droplets

$$= 1000 \times T \times 4\pi \left[\frac{R}{10}\right]^2 = 10 \times (T \times 4\pi \times R^2)$$

= 10 times

38. A cricket player catches a ball of mass 120 g moving with 25 m/s speed. If the catching process is completed in 0.1s then the magnitude of force exerted by the ball on the hand of player will be (in SI unit):

(1) 30 (2) 24 (3) 12 (4) 25

Sol. **1**

F = ma

$$= m\left(\frac{v-u}{t}\right)$$

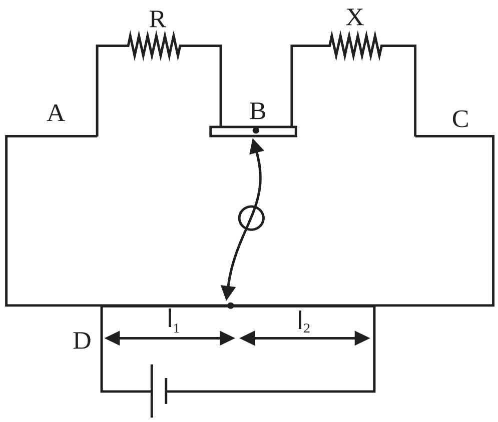
$$= \frac{120}{1000} \times \frac{25}{0.1}$$

F = 30 N

39. In a metre-bridge when a resistance in the left gap is 2Ω and unknown resistance in the right gap, the balance length is found to be 40 cm. On shunting the unknown resistance with 2Ω, the balance length changes by:

(1) 62.5 cm (2) 22.5 cm (3) 20 cm (4) 65 cm

Sol. **2**



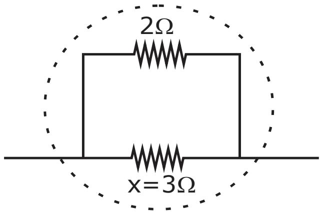
Given for ℓ_1 = 40 cm

$$\frac{R}{\ell_1} = \frac{X}{\ell_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{40} = \frac{X}{60}$$

$$\boxed{x = 3\Omega}$$

After shutting of water uses



$$R_{eq} = \frac{2\times3}{3+2} = \frac{6}{5}\Omega$$

$$\frac{R}{\ell} = \frac{R_{eq}}{100-\ell}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{\ell} = \frac{6}{5(100-\ell)}$$

$\Rightarrow 10(100 - \ell) = 6\ell$

$500 - 5\ell = 3\ell$

$500 = 8\ell$

$$\ell = \frac{500}{8} = \frac{125}{2} = 62.5\,\text{cm}$$

Balance length change

by = 62.5 – 40 = 22.5 cm

40. A diatomic gas (γ = 1.4) does 200 J of work when it is expanded isobarically. The heat given to the gas in the process is:

(1) 800 J (2) 600 J (3) 700 J (4) 850 J

Sol. **3**

$Q = P\Delta V + nC_V\Delta T$

$$= P\Delta V + n\frac{R}{(\gamma-1)}\Delta T$$

$$= P\Delta V + \frac{P\Delta V}{\gamma-1}$$

$$= P\Delta V\left(1+\frac{1}{\gamma-1}\right)$$

$$= 200\left(1+\frac{1}{0.4}\right)$$

= 200 × 3.5

= 700 J

41. Train A is moving along two parallel rail tracks towards north with speed 72 km/h and train B is moving towards south with speed 108 km/h. Velocity of train B with respect to A and velocity of ground with respect to B are (in ms^{-1})

(1) –50 and –30 (2) –50 and 30 (3) –30 and 50 (4) 50 and –30

Sol. **4**

N ↑ $V_A = 72$ km/h $= 72 \times \frac{5}{18} = 20\,m/s$

S ↓ $V_B = 108$ km/h $= 108 \times \frac{5}{18} = 30\,m/s$

Velocity of train B with respect to train A

$V_{BA} = V_B - V_A = 30 - (-20) = 50$ m/s [Taking South = +ve, North = –ve]

Ground is at rest so

$V_{GB} = V_G - V_B$

$= 0 - (30) = -30$ m/s

42. A light planet is revolving around a massive star in a circular orbit of radius R with a period of revolution T. If the force of attraction between planet and star is proportional to $R^{-3/2}$ then choose the correct option:

(1) $T^2 \propto R^{7/2}$ (2) $T^2 \propto R^3$ (3) $T^2 \propto R^{5/2}$ (4) $T^2 \propto R^{3/2}$

Sol. **3**

$\because F \propto \frac{1}{R^{3/2}}$ or $F = \frac{K}{R^{3/2}}$

Gravitational force provides centripetal force.

$$\frac{K}{R^{3/2}} = m\omega^2 R$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{K}{mR^{5/2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{2\pi}{T}\right)^2 = \frac{K}{mR^{5/2}} \Rightarrow T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 mR^{5/2}}{K}$$

$$\boxed{T^2 \propto R^{5/2}}$$

43. A microwave of wavelength 2.0 cm falls normally on a slit of width 4.0 cm. The angular spread of the central maxima of the diffraction pattern obtained on a screen 1.5m away from the slit, will be:

(1) 60° (2) 45° (3) 15° (4) 30°

Sol. **1**

$d \sin\theta = \lambda$ (Half angular speed)

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\lambda}{d} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-2}}{4 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\theta = 30°$

Full angular speed $= 2\theta = 30°$

44. If the root mean square velocity of hydrogen molecule at a given temperature and pressure is 2 km/s, the root mean square velocity of oxygen at the same condition in km/s is:

(1) 1.0 (2) 1.5 (3) 2.0 (4) 0.5

Sol. **4**

$$\frac{(V_{rms})_{H_2}}{(V_{rms})_{O_2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M_{H_2}}}}{\sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M_{O_2}}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{(V_{rms})_{O_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{M_{O_2}}{M_{H_2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{32}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (V_{rms})_{O_2} = 0.5$$

45. If frequency of electromagnetic wave is 60 MHz and it travels in air along z direction then the corresponding electric and magnetic field vectors will be mutually perpendicular to each other and the wavelength of the wave (in m) is:

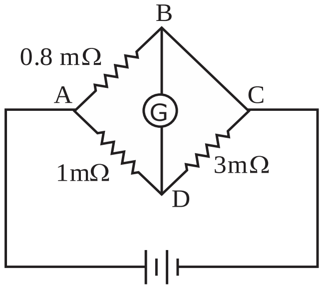
(1) 2.5 (2) 5 (3) 10 (4) 2

Sol. **2**

Speed = Wavelength × Frequency

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{C}{f} = \frac{3\times10^8}{60\times10^6} = 5\text{m}$$

46. To measure the temperature coefficient of resistivity α of a semiconductor, an electrical arrangement shown in the figure is prepared. The arm BC is made up of the semiconductor. The experiment is being conducted at 25°C and resistance of the semiconductor arm is 3 mΩ. Arm BC is cooled at a constant rate of 2°C/s. If the galvanometer G shows no deflection after 10s, then α is:



(1) -1×10^{-2} °C^{-1} (2) -2×10^{-2} °C^{-1} (3) -2.5×10^{-2} °C^{-1} (4) -1.5×10^{-2} °C^{-1}

Sol. **3**

For no. deflection = $\frac{0.8}{1} = \frac{R}{3}$

R = 2.4 mΩ

Rate of fall of temp = 2°C/S

in 10 sec temp full by = 2 × 10 = 20°C

$\Delta R = R\,\alpha\,\Delta T$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\Delta R}{R\Delta T} = \frac{-0.6}{3\times20}$$

$= -10^{-2}$ °C^{-1}

47. Conductivity of a photodiode starts changing only if the wavelength of incident light is less than 660 nm. The band gap of photodiode is found to be $\left(\frac{X}{8}\right)$eV . The value of X is:

(Given, h = 6.6×10^{-34} Js, e = 1.6×10^{-19}C)

(1) 11 (2) 13 (3) 15 (4) 21

Sol. **3**

Energy bond gap E_g is

$$E_g = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{1240}{\lambda(\text{in nm})} = \frac{1240}{660} = 1.87\text{eV}$$

$$\text{or } E_g = \left(\frac{15}{8}\right)\text{eV}$$

$\therefore$ x = 15

48. A transformer has an efficiency of 80% and works at 10V and 4 kW. If the secondary voltage is 240V, then the current in the secondary coil is:

(1) 1.33 A (2) 13.33 A (3) 1.59 A (4) 15.1 A

Sol. **2**

Efficiency η = 80%, P_i = 4kW = 4000W

V_P = 10V, V_S = 240V

For primary coil : $I_P = \frac{P_i}{V_P} = \frac{4000}{10} = 400\text{A}$

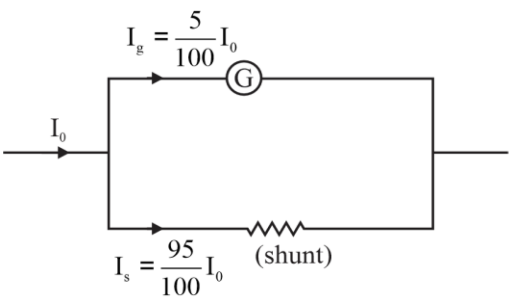
$$\eta = \frac{V_S I_S}{V_P I_P} \Rightarrow \frac{80}{100} = \frac{240 I_S}{10 \times 400}$$

$\Rightarrow I_S$ = 13.33 A

49. In an ammeter, 5% of the main current passes through the galvanometer. If resistance of the galvanometer is G, the resistance of ammeter will be:

(1) 199 G (2) 200 G (3) $\frac{G}{200}$ (4) $\frac{G}{199}$

Sol. **Bonus**



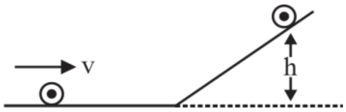
By using KVL

$I_g \cdot G = I_S \cdot S$

$$S = \frac{I_g G}{I_S} = \frac{\frac{5}{100} I_0}{\frac{95}{100} I_0} G = \frac{1}{19} G$$

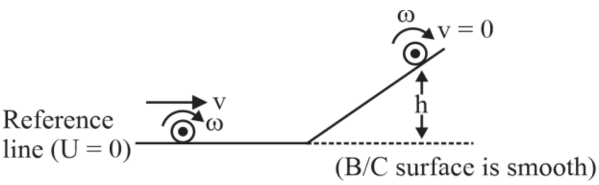
$$R_A = \frac{SG}{S+G} = \frac{\frac{G}{19} \cdot G}{\frac{G}{19} + G} = \frac{G^2}{\frac{19 \times 20G}{19}} = \frac{G}{20}$$

50. A disc of radius R and mass M is rolling horizontally without slipping with speed v. It then moves up an inclined smooth surface as shown in figure. The maximum height that the disc can go up the incline is:



(1) $\frac{3v^2}{4g}$ (2) $\frac{v^2}{g}$ (3) $\frac{2}{3}\frac{v^2}{g}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}\frac{v^2}{g}$

Sol. **4**



Rolling $V_0 = \omega R$

Conservation of enrgy

$K_i + U_i = K_f + U_f$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{MR^2}{2}\right]\cdot\left(\frac{V_0}{R}\right)^2 + 0 = mgh + \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{MR^2}{2}\right]\cdot\left(\frac{V_0^2}{R^2}\right)$$

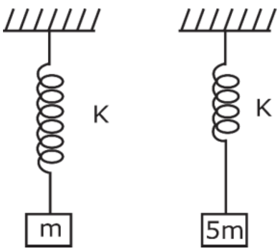
$$\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 = mgh_{max}$$

$$h_{max} = \frac{v_0^2}{2g}$$

SECTION – B

51. A mass m is suspended from a spring of negligible mass and the system oscillates with a frequency f_1. The frequency of oscillations if a mass 9m is suspended from the same spring is f_2. The value of $\frac{f_1}{f_2}$ is __________.

Sol. **3**

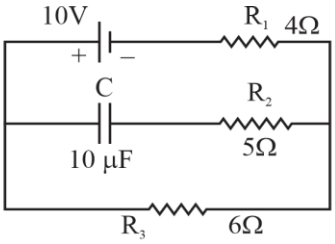


$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ $\omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{5m}}$

$\omega_1 = 2\pi f_1$ $\omega_2 = 2\pi f_2$

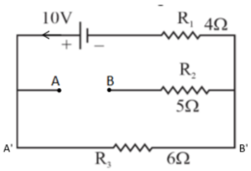
$$\frac{f_1}{f_2} = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{9m}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}}{\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}} = 3$$

52. In an electrical circuit drawn below the amount of charge stored in the capacitor is _______ μC.



Sol. **60**

In capacitor charge stored after full-charging L, means capacitor will act as open.



$$i_{net} = \frac{\Delta V}{R_{eq}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{R_{eq}} = \frac{V}{R_1 + R_3} = \frac{10}{4+6} = 1A$$

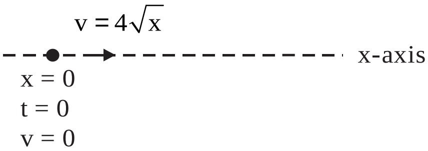
$V_{A'} - V_{B'} = iR_3 = 1 \times 6 = 6V$

$q = C\Delta V = C(V_A - V_B) = 10\mu f \times 6 = 60\mu c$

53. A particle initially at rest starts moving from reference point x = 0 along x-axis, with velocity v that varies as $v = 4\sqrt{x}\ m/s$. The acceleration of the particle is ______ ms^{-2}.

Sol. **8**

Given

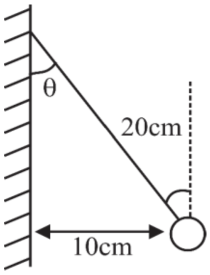


$$a = \frac{vdv}{dx} = (4\sqrt{x})\frac{d(4\sqrt{x})}{dx} = 16\sqrt{x}\cdot\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$16\sqrt{x}\cdot\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = 8$$

54. Suppose a uniformly charged wall provides a uniform electric field of 2×10^4 N/C normally. A charged particle of mass 2g being suspended through a silk thread of length 20 cm and remain stayed at a distance of 10cm from the wall. Then the charge on the particle will be $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\mu C$ where x = ______. [use g = 10 m/s^2]

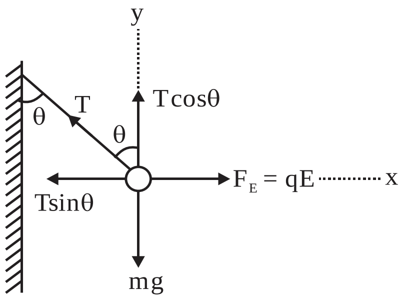
Sol. **3**



$\sin\theta = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\boxed{\theta = 30^\circ}$

Force analysis



A long x-axis

$\Sigma(f_{net})_x = 0$ (for equilibrium)

$T\sin\theta = qE$ … (i)

A long y-axis

$\Sigma(f_{Net})_x = 0$ (for equilibrium)

$T\cos\theta = mg$ … (ii)

From (i) divide (ii)

$\Rightarrow \tan\theta = \frac{qE}{mg}$

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

$q = \frac{2\times10^{-3}\times10}{2\times10^{4}}\times\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{10^{-6}}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\boxed{q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\mu c}$ $\boxed{x = 3}$

55. A moving coil galvanometer has 100 turns and each turn has an area of 2.0 cm^2. The magnetic field produced by the magnet is 0.01 T and the deflection in the coil is 0.05 radian when a current of 10 mA is passed through it. The torsinal constant of the suspension wire is $x \times 10^{-5}$ N-m/rad. The value of x is __________.

Sol. **4**

Given

B = 0.01 T, i = 10 mA, N = 100

$A = 2 \times 10^{-4}\ m^2$: K = ?

$\tau = K\theta$ ... (i)

↑

torsional worst

$\tau = BiNA$ ... (ii)

From (i) & (ii)

$K\theta = BiNA$

$$K = \frac{BiNA}{\theta}$$

$$K = \frac{(0.01)\times(10\times10^{-3}A)\times(100)\times(2\times10^{-4}m^2)}{(0.05)}$$

$$K = \frac{2\times10^{-4}}{5} = \frac{20}{5}\times10^{-5} = 4\times10^{-5}\text{ N-m/rad}$$

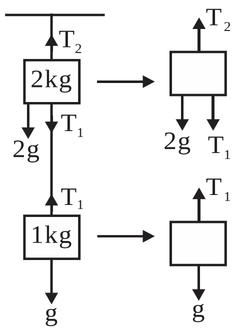
$\Rightarrow K = x \times 10^5$ N-m/rad

so $\boxed{x = 4}$

56. One end of a metal wire is fixed to a ceiling and a load of 2kg hangs from the other end. A similar wire is attached to the bottom of the load and another load of 1 kg hangs from this lower wire. Then the ratio of longitudinal strain of upper wire to that of the lower wire will be __________.

[Area of cross section of wire = 0.005 cm^2, Y = 2 × 10^{11} Nm^{-2} and g = 10 ms^{-2}]

Sol. **3**



$\Sigma f_{net} = 0$

$T_2 = T_1 + 2g$

$= g + 2g = 3g$

$T_1 = g$ ... (i)

$$(\text{stress})_L = y(\text{strain})_L$$

$$(\text{strain})_L = \frac{\text{stress}}{Y} = \frac{F}{YA}$$

$$(\text{strain})_{upper} = \frac{T_2}{YA}$$

$$(\text{strain})_{lower} = \frac{T_1}{YA}$$

$$\frac{(\text{strain})_{upper}}{(\text{strain})_{lower}} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{3g}{g} = 3$$

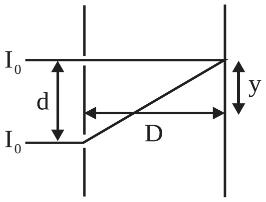
57. In Young's double slit experiment, monochromatic light of wavelength 5000Å is used. The slits are 1.0 mm apart and screen is placed at 1.0 m away from slits. The distance from the centre of the screen where intensity becomes half of the maximum intensity for the first time is _________ $\times 10^{-6}$ m.

Sol. **125**

$\lambda = 5000$ Å $\qquad d = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ m

D = 1m

$\Delta x = d\sin\theta \qquad \ldots$ (i)



$\Rightarrow$ For intensity

$I_{max} = 4I_0$

$I_{max} = \left(\sqrt{I_0} + \sqrt{I_0}\right) = \left(2\sqrt{I_0}\right)^2 = 4I_0$

$I = I_{max}\cos^2\left(\frac{\Delta\phi}{2}\right)$

$\cos^2\left(\frac{\Delta\phi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\boxed{\frac{\Delta\phi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ or } -\frac{\pi}{4}}$

$\boxed{\Delta\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}}$ or $\boxed{\Delta\phi = -\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \times \Delta x = \Delta\phi$

$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \times \Delta x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\quad \boxed{\Delta x = \frac{\lambda}{4}}$

From (i)

$\Delta x \approx d\tan\theta$

$\Delta x \approx \frac{dy}{D}$

$\frac{\lambda}{4} = \frac{dy}{D}$

$y = \frac{\lambda D}{4d} = \frac{(5000 \times 10^{-10})(1)}{4 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{500}{4} \times 10^{-6} = 125 \times 10^{-6}$

58. A coil of 200 turns and area 0.20 m^2 is rotated at half a revolution per second and is placed in uniform magnetic field of 0.01 T perpendicular to axis of rotation of the coil. The maximum voltage generated in the coil is $\frac{2\pi}{\beta}$ volt. The value of β is ________.

Sol. 5

ϕ = NBA cosθ

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{d}{dt}(NBA\cos\theta)$$

$$\varepsilon = NBA\sin\theta \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\varepsilon = (NBA\omega)\sin\theta$$

ε_{max} at $\theta = 90°$

$\varepsilon_{max} = NBA\omega$

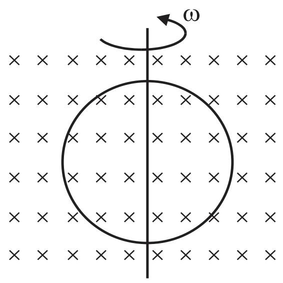
$\varepsilon_{max} = 200 \times 0.01 \times 0.2 \times \pi$

$$= 200 \times \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{2}{10} \times \pi$$

$$\varepsilon_{max} = \frac{4\pi}{10} = \frac{2\pi}{5}$$

$$\varepsilon_{max} = \frac{2\pi}{\beta}$$

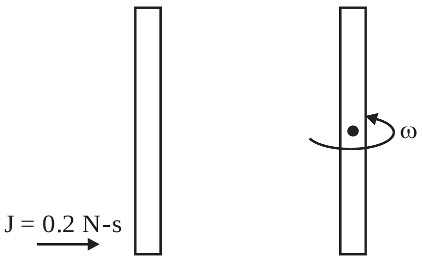
so $\boxed{\beta = 5}$



59. A uniform rod AB of mass 2kg and length 30 cm at rest on smooth horizontal surface. An impulse of force 0.2 Ns is applied to end B. The time taken by the rod to turn through at right angles will be $\frac{\pi}{x}$s , where x = ________.

Sol. 4

m = 2kg, L = 0.3, J= 0.2 N-s



Angular impulse about CM

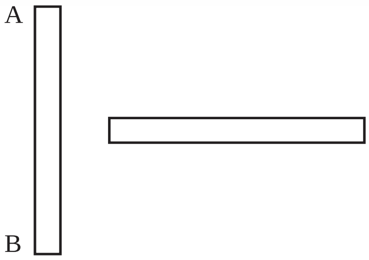
Angular impulse $\vec{I} = \vec{r} \times \vec{j} = \vec{L}_f - \vec{L}_i$

$$\frac{L}{2} \times 0.2 \times \sin 90° = I_{CM}\omega - 0$$

$$\frac{L}{2} \times 0.2 \times 1 = \frac{ML^2}{12}\omega$$

$$\omega = \frac{0.2 \times 6}{ML}$$

$$= \frac{1.2}{2 \times 0.3} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$



$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\theta = \omega t$

$t = \frac{\theta}{\omega} = \frac{\pi}{2\times 2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$t = \frac{\pi}{x}$ (given) $\boxed{x = 4}$

60. A particular hydrogen-like ion emits the radiation of frequency 3×10^{15} Hz when it makes transition from n = 2 to n = 1. The frequency of radiation emitted in transition from n = 3 to n = 1 is $\frac{x}{9}\times 10^{15}\,\text{Hz}$, when x = ________.

Sol. **32**

$E = 13.6\left|\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2}\right|$

Energy released in transition

$E_1 = 13.6\left|\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{4}\right| eV$

$nf_1 = E_1 = 13.6 \times \frac{3}{4} eV$ … (i)

$E_2 = 13.6\left|\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{9}\right| eV$

$E_2 = 13.6 \times \frac{8}{9} eV$

$nf_2 = 13.6 \times \frac{8}{9} eV$ … (i)

(ii)/(i)

$\Rightarrow \frac{f_2}{f_1} = \frac{13.6\times\frac{8}{9}}{13.6\times\frac{3}{4}}$

$\boxed{\frac{f_2}{f_1} = \frac{32}{27}}$

$f_2 = \frac{32}{27}\times f_1$

$f_2 = \frac{32}{27}\times 3\times 10^5 = \frac{32}{9}\times 10^{15}$

given

$f_2 = \frac{x}{9}\times 10^{15}\,\text{Hz}$

$\boxed{x = 32}$

MOTION

JEE MAIN 2024