JEE MAIN 2023
Paper with Solution

PHYSICS | 29th Jan 2023 _ Shift-2

Umeed Rank Ki Ho Ya Selection Ki, JEET NISCHIT HAI!

Most Promising RANKS
Produced by MOTION Faculties

NEET / AIIMS

- **AIR-1 to 10** — 25 Times
- **AIR-11 to 50** — 83 Times
- **AIR-51 to 100** — 81 Times

JEE MAIN+ADVANCED

- **AIR-1 to 10** — 8 Times
- **AIR-11 to 50** — 32 Times
- **AIR-51 to 100** — 36 Times

Nation's Best SELECTION
Percentage (%) Ratio

Student Qualified in NEET

(2022)
4837/5356 = **90.31%**
(2021)
3276/3411 = **93.12%**

Student Qualified in JEE ADVANCED

(2022)
1756/4818 = **36.45%**
(2021)
1256/2994 = **41.95%**

Student Qualified in JEE MAIN

(2022)
4818/6653 = **72.41%**
(2021)
2994/4087 = **73.25%**

NITIN VIIJAY (NV Sir)
Founder & CEO

SECTION - A

1. Substance A has atomic mass number 16 and half-life of 1 day. Another substance *B* has atomic mass number 32 and half life of $\frac{1}{2}$ day. If both *A* and *B* simultaneously start undergo radio activity at the same time with initial mass 320 g each, how many total atoms of A and B combined would be left after 2 days.

(1) 3.38×10^{24} (2) 1.69×10^{24} (3) 6.76×10^{24} (4) 6.76×10^{23}

Sol. **(1)**

$(N_0)_A = \frac{320}{16} = 20$ moles

$(N_0)_B = \frac{320}{32} = 10$ moles

$N_A = \frac{(N_0)_A}{2^{n_1}} = \frac{20}{4} = 5$

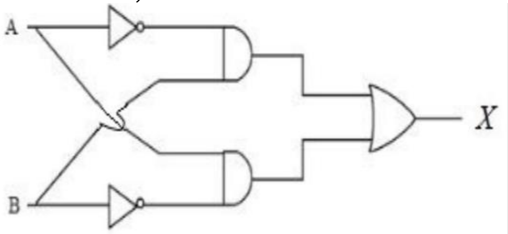
$N_B = \frac{(N_0)_B}{2^{n_2}} = \frac{10}{(2)^{\frac{2}{0.5}}} = \frac{10}{2^4} = 0.625$

Total N = 5.625 moles

No. of atoms $= (N)(N_A)$

$= 5.625 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23} = (3.38 \times 10^{24})$

2. For the given logic gates combination, the correct truth table will be



(1)

A	B	X
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

(2)

A	B	X
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

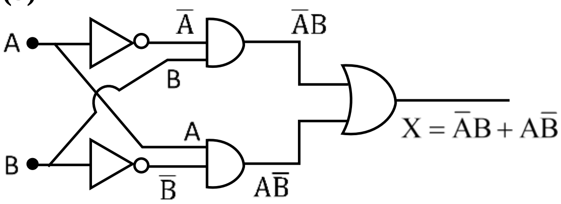
(3)

A	B	X
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

(4)

A	B	X
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	0

Sol. **(3)**



From Bodean Algebra :

$X = \bar{A}B + A\bar{B}$

The correct truth table will be

A	B	X
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

3. The time taken by an object to slide down 45° rough inclined plane is n times as it takes to slide down a perfectly smooth 45° incline plane. The coefficient of kinetic friction between the object and the incline plane is:

(1) $\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{n^2}}$ (2) $1+\frac{1}{n^2}$ (3) $1-\frac{1}{n^2}$ (4) $\sqrt{\frac{1}{1-n^2}}$

Sol. **(3)**

Acceleration on the smooth inclined plane

$$a_1 = g\sin\theta = \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Acceleration on the rough inclined plane

$$a_2 = g\sin\theta - \mu g\cos\theta = \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{Kg}{\sqrt{2}}(K=\mu)$$

Given that:

$$t_2 = nt_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{2}a_1t_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}a_2t_2^2$$

$$a_1t_1^2 = a_2t_2^2$$

$$\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}}t_1^2 = \left(\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{Kg}{\sqrt{2}}\right)(n^2t_1^2)$$

$$\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} = n^2\left(\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{Kg}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$K = 1 - \frac{1}{n^2}$$

4. Heat energy of 184 kJ is given to ice of mass 600 g at −12°C. Specific heat of ice is 2222.3 J $kg^{-1}C^{-1}$ and latent heat of ice in 336 $kJkg^{-1}$

A. Final temperature of system will be 0°C.
B. Final temperature of the system will be greater than 0°C.
C. The final system will have a mixture of ice and water in the ratio of 5: 1.
D. The final system will have a mixture of ice and water in the ratio of 1:5.
E. The final system will have water only.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A and D Only (2) A and E Only (3) A and C Only (4) B and D Only

Sol. **(1)**

Heat energy given $= 184KJ = 184\times10^3 J$

Amount of heat required to raise the temperature

$$\theta_1 = ms_{ice}\Delta T = 0.6\times2222.3\times12$$
$$=16000.56 \text{ J}$$

Remaining heat $\theta_2 = 184000 - 16000.56 = 167999.44$ J

For melting at 0°C heat required = mL_f
= 0.6 × 336000
= (201600) J needed

∴ 100% ice is not melted

Amount of ice melted

167999.44 = m × 336000

m = mass of water = 0.4999 Kg

Mass of ice = 0.1001

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{0.1001}{0.4999} \approx 1:5$$

5. Identify the correct statements from the following:

A. Work done by a man in lifting a bucket out of a well by means of a rope tied to the bucket is negative.

B. Work done by gravitational force in lifting a bucket out of a well by a rope tied to the bucket is negative.

C. Work done by friction on a body sliding down an inclined plane is positive.

D. Work done by an applied force on a body moving on a rough horizontal plane with uniform velocity in zero.

E. Work done by the air resistance on an oscillating pendulum in negative.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) B, D and E only (2) A and C Only (3) B and D only (4) B and E only

Sol. **(4)**

→ Work done by a man in lifting a bucket out of a well by means of a rope tied to the bucket is positive

→ Work done by friction on a body sliding down an inclined plane is negative

→ Work done by a applied force on a body moving on a rough horizontal plane with uniform velocity is positive

6. A scientist is observing a bacteria through a compound microscope. For better analysis and to improve its resolving power he should. (Select the best option)

(1) Increase the refractive index of the medium between the object and objective lens

(2) Decrease the diameter of the objective lens

(3) Increase the wave length of the light

(4) Decrease the focal length of the eye piece.

Sol. **(1)**

$$R.P = \frac{2\mu \sin\theta}{1.22\lambda}$$

$\mu\uparrow, R.P\uparrow$

$D\downarrow, \theta\downarrow, R.P\downarrow$

$\lambda\uparrow, R.P\downarrow$

R.P is independent of focal length of eye piece

7. With the help of potentiometer, we can determine the value of emf of a given cell. The sensitivity of the potentiometer is

(A) directly proportional to the length of the potentiometer wire

(B) directly proportional to the potential gradient of the wire

(C) inversely proportional to the potential gradient of the wire

(D) inversely proportional to the length of the potentiometer wire

Choose the correct option for the above statements:

(1) A only (2) C only (3) A and C only (4) B and D only

Sol. **(3)**

If on displacing the jockey slightly from the null point position, the galvanometer shows a large deflection, than the potentiometer is said to be sensitive. The sensitivity of the potentiometer depends upon the potential gradient along the wire. The smaller potential gradient greater will be sensitivity.

Sensitivity ↑, potential gradient ↓, length ↑

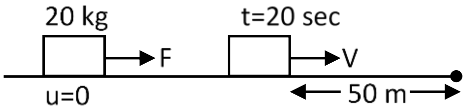
Sensitivity $\propto$ length

$$\text{Sensitivity} \propto \frac{1}{\text{Potential gradient}}$$

8. A force acts for 20 s on a body of mass 20 kg, starting from rest, after which the force ceases and then body describes 50 m in the next 10 s. The value of force will be:

(1) 40 N (2) 5 N (3) 20 N (4) 10 N

Sol. **(2)**



$50 = V \times 10$

$V = 5\ ms^{-1}$

$V = 0 + a \times 20$

$5 = a \times 20$

$a = \frac{1}{4} ms^{-2}$

$F = ma = 20 \times \frac{1}{4} = 5N$

9. The modulation index for an A.M. wave having maximum and minimum peak-to-peak voltages of 14 mV and 6 mV respectively is:

(1) 0.4 (2) 0.6 (3) 0.2 (4) 1.4

Sol. **(1)**

$\mu =$ Modulating index $= \frac{A_{max} - A_{min}}{A_{max} + A_{min}}$

$= \frac{14-6}{14+6}$

$= 0.4$

10. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Electromagnetic waves are not deflected by electric and magnetic field.

Statement II: The amplitude of electric field and the magnetic field in electromagnetic waves are related to each other as $E_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0}} B_0$.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) Statement I is true but statement II is false

(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

(3) Statement I is false but statement II is true

(4) Both Statement I and Statement II are true

Sol. **(1)**

Statement -I is correct as EMW are neutral

Statement – II is wrong

$E_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu_0 \in_0}} B_0$

11. A square loop of area 25 cm^2 has a resistance of 10Ω. The loop is placed in uniform magnetic field of magnitude 40.0 T. The plane of loop is perpendicular to the magnetic field. The work done in pulling the loop out of the magnetic field slowly and uniformly in 1.0sec, will be

(1) 1.0×10^{-3} J (2) 2.5×10^{-3} J (3) 5×10^{-3} J (4) 1.0×10^{-4} J

Sol. **(1)**

l = 5 cm

t = 1 sec

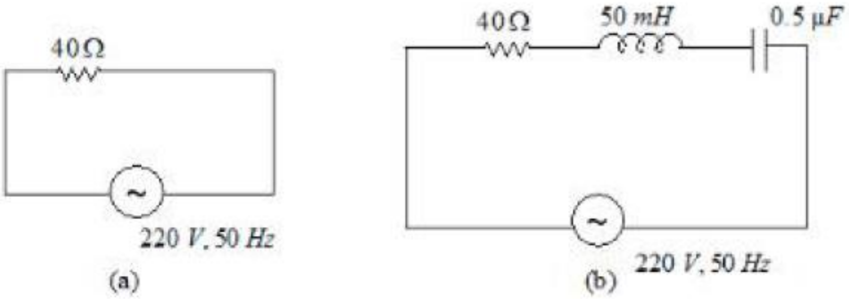
$$V = \frac{0.05}{1} = 0.05 ms^{-1}$$

$$I = \frac{40 \times 0.05 \times 0.05}{10} = \frac{BLV}{R} = 0.01A$$

$$F = BIL = 40 \times 0.010.05 = 0.02N$$

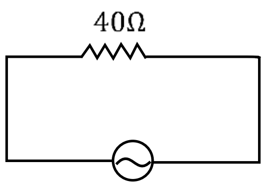
$$W = F\ell = 0.02 \times 0.05 = 1 \times 10^{-3} J$$

12. For the given figures, choose the correct options:



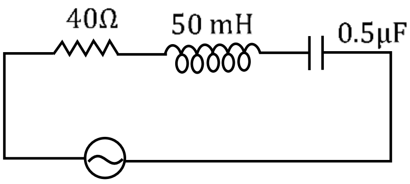
(1) At resonance, current in (b) is less than that in (a)
(2) The rms current in circuit (b) can never be larger than that in (a)
(3) The rms current in figure(a) is always equal to that in figure (b)
(4) The rms current in circuit (b) can be larger than that in (a)

Sol. **(2)**



220V, 50 Hz

fig (a)



220V, 50 Hz

fig (a)

$$I_{rms} = \frac{220}{40} = 5.5A$$

X_L is not equal to X_C, so rms current

In (b) can never be large than (a)

13. A fully loaded boeing aircraft has a mass of 5.4×10^5 kg. Its total wing area is 500 m^2. It is in level flight with a speed of 1080 km/h. If the density of air ρ is 1.2 kg m^{-3}, the fractional increase in the speed of the air on the upper surface of the wing relative to the lower surface in percentage will be. $(g = 10\ m/s^2)$

(1) 16 (2) 10 (3) 8 (4) 6

Sol. **(2)**

$$P_2A - P_1A = 5.4\times10^5 \times g$$

$$P_2 - P_1 = \frac{5.4\times10^6}{500} = 10.8\times10^3$$

$$P_2 + 0 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2 = P_1 + 0 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2$$

$$P_2 - P_1 = \frac{1}{2}\rho\left(v_1^2 - v_2^2\right) = \frac{1}{2}\rho\left(v_1 + v_2\right)\left(v_1 - v_2\right)$$

$$10.8\times10^3 = \frac{1}{2}\times1.2\times\left(v_1 - v_2\right)\times2\times3\times10^2$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = 30$$

$$\frac{v_1 - v_2}{v}\times100 = \frac{30}{300}\times100 = 10\%$$

14. The ratio of de-Broglie wavelength of an α particle and a proton accelerated from rest by the same potential is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}$, the value of m is-

(1) 16 (2) 4 (3) 2 (4) 8

Sol. **(4)**

$$\frac{\lambda_\alpha}{\lambda_p} = \frac{\dfrac{h}{\sqrt{2m_\alpha q_\alpha v}}}{\dfrac{h}{\sqrt{2m_p q_p v}}}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_\alpha}{\lambda_p} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{8}}$$

M = 8

15. The time period of a satellite of earth is 24 hours. If the separation between the earth and the satellite is decreased to one fourth of the previous value, then its new time period will become.

(1) 4 hours (2) 6 hours (3) 3 hours (4) 12 hours

Sol. **(3)**

$$T^2 \propto R^3$$

$$\frac{T_1^2}{T_2^2} = \frac{R_1^3}{R_2^3} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{T_1}{T_2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{R}{\frac{R}{4}}\right)^3$$

$$\frac{T_1^2}{T_2^2} = 64$$

$$T_2^2 = \frac{T_1^2}{64}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{T_1}{8} = \frac{24}{8} = 3$$

16. The electric current in a circular coil of four turns produces a magnetic induction 32 T at its centre. The coil is unwound and is rewound into a circular coil of single turn, the magnetic induction at the centre of the coil by the same current will be :

(1) 16 T (2) 2 T (3) 8 T (4) 4 T

Sol. (2)

$$B = \frac{\mu_o i}{2R} \times 4$$

$$B' = \frac{\mu_o i}{2R'}$$

$$R' = 4R$$

$$B' = \frac{\mu_0 i}{8R}$$

$$\frac{B'}{B} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$B' = 2T$$

17. A point charge 2×10^{-2}C is moved from P to S in a uniform electric field of $30NC^{-1}$ directed along positive x-axis. If coordinates of P and S are (1,2,0)m and (0,0,0)m respectively, the work done by electric field will be

(1) 1200 mJ (2) −1200 mJ (3) −600 mJ (4) 600 mJ

Sol. (3)

$$W_E = q\vec{E}.\vec{S} \quad = 2 \times 10^{-2} \times (-30)$$

$$= -0.6J \quad = -600mJ$$

18. An object moves at a constant speed along a circular path in a horizontal plane with center at the origin. When the object is at = +2 m, its velocity is $-4\hat{j}$m/s.

The object's velocity (v) and acceleration (a) at $x = -2$ m will be

(1) $v = -4\hat{i}\frac{m}{s}, a = -8\hat{j}\ m/s^2$ (2) $v = 4\hat{i}\frac{m}{s}, a = 8\hat{j}\ m/s^2$

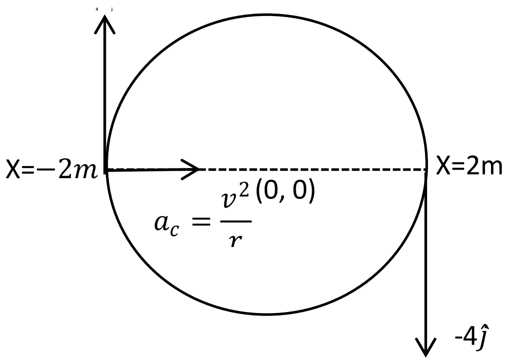
(3) $v = 4\hat{j}\frac{m}{s}, a = 8\hat{i}\ m/s^2$ (4) $v = -4\hat{j}\frac{m}{s}, a = 8\hat{i}\ m/s^2$

Sol. (3)

$$a_c = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{4^2}{2} = 8ms^{-2}$$

$$\vec{v} = 4\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{a_c} = 8i$$



19. At 300 K the rms speed of oxygen molecules is $\sqrt{\frac{\alpha+5}{\alpha}}$ times to that of its average speed in the gas. Then, the value of α will be

(used $=\frac{22}{7}$)

(1) 28 (2) 24 (3) 32 (4) 27

Sol. (1)

$$\sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}}=\sqrt{\frac{\alpha+5}{\alpha}}\sqrt{\frac{8}{\pi}\frac{RT}{M}}$$

$$3=\left(\frac{\alpha+5}{\alpha}\right)\left(\frac{8}{\pi}\right)$$

$$\alpha=28$$

20. The equation of a circle is given by $x^2+y^2=a^2$, where a is the radius. If the equation is modified to change the origin other than (0,0), then find out the correct dimensions of A and B in a new equation : $(x-At)^2+\left(y-\frac{t}{B}\right)^2=a^2$. The dimensions of t is given as $[T^{-1}]$.

(1) $A=[LT], B=[L^{-1}\,T^{-1}]$ (2) $A=[L^{-1}\,T^{-1}], B=[LT]$

(3) $A=[L^{-1}\,T], B=[LT^{-1}]$ (4) $A=[L^{-1}\,T^{-1}], B=[LT^{-1}]$

Sol. (1)

$$(x-At)^2+\left(y-\frac{t}{B}\right)^2=a^2$$

$$A=L^1T^1$$

$\frac{t}{B}$ is in meter

$$\frac{t}{B}=L$$

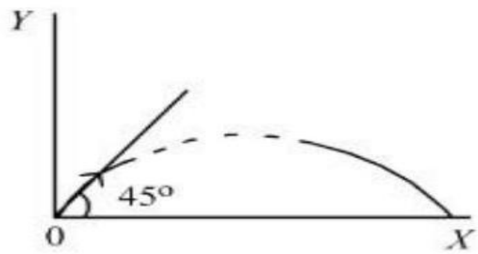
$$\frac{T^{-1}}{B}=L$$

$$B=T^{-1}L^{-1}$$

SECTION - B

21. A particle of mass 100 g is projected at time $t=0$ with a speed $20\ \mathrm{ms^{-1}}$ at an angle 45° to the horizontal as given in the figure. The magnitude of the angular momentum of the particle about the starting point at time $t=2$ s is found to be $\sqrt{K}\ \mathrm{kgm^2/s}$. The value of K is __________.

(Take $g=10\ \mathrm{ms^{-2}}$)



Sol. **800**

Use $\Delta L = \int_0^t \tau dt$

$L_0 = \int_0^2 (mg)(v_x t)dt$

$= (mgv_x)\frac{t^2}{2}$

$= (0.1)(10)(10)(\sqrt{2}) \times \frac{2^2}{2}$

$= 20\sqrt{2}$

$= \sqrt{800}$

22. Unpolarised light is incident on the boundary between two dielectric media, whose dielectric constants are 2.8 (medium −1) and 6.8 (medium −2), respectively. To satisfy the condition, so that the reflected and refracted rays are perpendicular to each other, the angle of incidence should be $\tan^{-1}\left(1+\frac{10}{\theta}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ the value of θ is ________.

(Given for dielectric media, $\mu_r = 1$)

Sol. **7**

$\mu_1 = \sqrt{2.8}$

$\mu_2 = \sqrt{6.8}$

$\mu \sin i = \mu_2 \cos i$

$\tan i = \frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1} = \sqrt{\frac{6.8}{2.8}}$

$\tan i = \left(\frac{2.8+4}{2.8}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$i = \tan^{-1}\left(1+\frac{10}{7}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\theta = 7$

23. A particle of mass 250 g executes a simple harmonic motion under a periodic force $F = (-25x)$N. The particle attains a maximum speed of 4 m/s during its oscillation. The amplitude of the motion is ________ cm.

Sol. **(40)**

$F = ma$

$-25x = \frac{250}{100}a$

$a = -100x$

$\omega^2 = 100$

$\omega = 100$

$A\omega = 4$

$A = \frac{4}{10} = 0.4m$

$A = 40cm$

24. A car is moving on a circular path of radius 600 m such that the magnitudes of the tangential acceleration and centripetal acceleration are equal. The time taken by the car to complete first quarter of revolution, if it is moving with an initial speed of 54 km/hr is $t(1-e^{-\pi/2})s$. The value of t is ________.

Sol. **(40)**

$$\frac{dv}{dt}=\frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$\frac{vdv}{dx}=\frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{v}{R}$$

$$\int_{15}^{v}\frac{dv}{v}=\int_0^x\frac{dx}{R}$$

$$\frac{v}{15}=\frac{x}{R}$$

$$\frac{v}{15}=e^{\frac{x}{R}}$$

$$v=15e^{\frac{x}{R}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt}=15e^{\frac{x}{R}}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi R}{2}}e^{-\frac{x}{R}}dx=15\int_0^{to}dt$$

$$t_0=40\left(1-e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)s$$

$$\boxed{t=40}$$

25. When two resistances R_1 and R_2 connected in series and introduced into the left gap of a meter bridge and a resistance of 10Ω is introduced into the right gap, a null point is found at 60 cm from left side. When R_1 and R_2 are connected in parallel and introduced into the left gap, a resistance of 3Ω is introduced into the right-gap to get null point at 40 cm from left end. The product of R_1R_2 is ________ Ω^2

Sol. (30)

$$\frac{R_1+R_2}{10}=\frac{60}{40}$$

$$R_1+R_2=15 \quad \text{............ (1)}$$

$$\frac{R_1R_2}{(R_1+R_2)x3}=\frac{40}{60}$$

$$R_1R_2=30$$

26. In an experiment of measuring the refractive index of a glass slab using travelling microscope in physics lab, a student measures real thickness of the glass slab as 5.25 mm and apparent thickness of the glass slab as 5.00 mm. Travelling microscope has 20 divisions in one cm on main scale and 50 divisions on vernier scale is equal to 49 divisions on main scale. The estimated uncertainty in the measurement of refractive index of the slab is $\frac{x}{10} \times 10^{-3}$, where x is ________.

Sol. **(41)**

$$\mu = \frac{h}{h^1} = \frac{\text{Real depth}}{\text{Apparent depth}}$$

Least Count = M.S.D. – V.S.D

$$= \text{M.S.D.} - \frac{49}{50}\text{M.S.D}$$

$$= \left(\frac{50-49}{50}\right)\text{M.S.D}$$

$$= \frac{1}{50}\text{M.S.D}$$

$$= \frac{1}{50} \times \frac{1}{20}\text{cm}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1000}\text{cm}$$

$$= \frac{10}{1000}\text{mm} = 0.01\text{mm}$$

$$\ln\mu = \ln h - \ln h'$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \frac{dh}{h} + \frac{dh'}{h'}$$

$$d\mu = \mu\left[\frac{dh}{h} + \frac{dh'}{h'}\right]$$

$$d\mu = \mu\left[\frac{dh}{h} + \frac{dh'}{h}\right] = \frac{5.25}{5.00}\left[\frac{0.01}{5.25} + \frac{0.01}{5.00}\right]$$

$$= \frac{41}{10} \times 10^{-3}$$

27. An inductor of inductance 2μH is connected in series with a resistance, a variable capacitor and an AC source of frequency 7kHz. The value of capacitance for which maximum current is drawn into the circuit is $\frac{1}{x}$ F, where the value of x is _______. (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

Sol. **(3872)**

For Maximum current is drawn

$$x_L = x_C$$

$$\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$2\pi f L = \frac{1}{2\pi f c}$$

$$C=\frac{1}{4\pi^2f^2L}=\frac{1}{4\times\pi^2\times49\times10^6\times2\times10^{-6}}$$

$$C=\frac{1}{3872}F$$

$$X=3872$$

28. A null point is found at 200 cm in potentiometer when cell in secondary circuit is shunted by 5Ω. When a resistance of 15Ω is used for shunting, null point moves to 300 cm. The internal resistance of the cell is ________ Ω.

Sol. (5)

Potential Gradient $=\frac{\Delta V}{L}$

$$E-Ir=\left(\frac{\Delta v}{L}\right)x$$

$$\frac{ER}{R+r}=\left(\frac{\Delta V}{L}\right)x$$

$$\frac{E\times5}{5+r}=\frac{\Delta V}{L}\times200 \qquad \text{......... (1)}$$

$$\frac{E\times15}{15+r}=\frac{\Delta V}{L}\times300 \qquad \text{......... (2)}$$

$$=r=5\omega$$

29. For a charged spherical ball, electrostatic potential inside the ball varies with r as $V=2ar^2+b$. Here, a and b are constant and r is the distance from the center. The volume charge density inside the ball is $-\lambda a\varepsilon$. The value of λ is __________.

ε = permittivity of the medium

Sol. (12)

$$E=-\frac{dv}{dr}=-4ar$$

By the Gauss' theorem

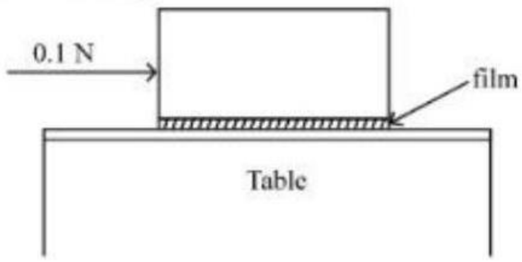
$$\oint\vec{E}.\vec{dA}=\frac{q_{inside}}{\varepsilon}$$

$$E\times4\pi r^2=\frac{\rho\times\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{\varepsilon}$$

$$E=\frac{\rho r}{3\varepsilon}=-4ar$$

$$\rho=-12a\varepsilon$$

30. A metal block of base area 0.20 m^2 is placed on a table, as shown in figure. A liquid film of thickness 0.25 mm is inserted between the block and the table. The block is pushed by a horizontal force of 0.1 N and moves with a constant speed. If the viscosity of the liquid is 5.0×10^{-3} Pl, the speed of block is ________ $\times 10^{-3}$ m/s.



Sol. (25)

$$|F| = \eta A \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta h}$$

$$0.1 = 5 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.2 \times \frac{v}{0.25 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$v = 0.025 ms^{-1}$$

$$v = 25 \times 10^{-3} ms^{-1}$$


मोशन है, तो
भरोसा है।
#RankBhiSelectionBhi
ADMISSION ANNOUNCEMENT
Session 2023-24 (English & हिन्दी Medium)
Target: JEE/NEET 2025
Nurture & प्रयास Batch
Class 10th to 11th Moving
Target: JEE/NEET 2024
Enthuse & प्रयास Batch
Class 11th to 12th Moving
Target: JEE/NEET 2024
Dropper & प्रयास Batch
Class 12th to 13th Moving
Target: PRE FOUNDATION
SIP, Evening & Tapasya Batch
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MOTION