



# Sri Chaitanya IIT Academy, India

A.P, TELANGANA, KARNATAKA, TAMILNADU, MAHARASHTRA, DELHI, RANCHI

A right Choice for the Real Aspirant

ICON CENTRAL OFFICE, MADHAPUR-HYD

Sec: Sr.IPLCO  
Time: 3 Hours

JEE-ADVANCE  
2011-P2-Model

Date: 15-11-15  
Max Marks: 240

## KEY & SOLUTIONS

### CHEMISTRY

1	D	2	A	3	A	4	C	5	D	6	A
7	A	8	D	9	AB	10	AB	11	ABCD	12	ABD
13	6	14	4	15	5	16	4	17	7	18	4
19	A - P, S, T; B - Q, R, T; C - P, T; D - Q, R, T		20	A - P, R, S, T; B - P, Q, R, S, T; C - P, Q, T; D - P, Q, T							

### PHYSICS

21	C	22	B	23	C	24	B	25	C	26	B
27	A	28	C	29	BD	30	ABD	31	AC	32	ABD
33	7	34	4	35	2	36	9	37	5	38	2
39	A-P, R; B- S; C-P, Q, R; D-P, R		40	A-P, Q; B-R, S; C-Q, R; D-Q, R							

### MATHEMATICS

41	B	42	A	43	B	44	A	45	C	46	B
47	C	48	A	49	AC	50	AC	51	BD	52	ABCD
53	0	54	4	55	4	56	4	57	7	58	2
59	A - Q ; B - S ; C - P ; D - P		60	A - Q ; B - R ; C - S ; D - P							

**PHYSICS**

21.  $B = \frac{\mu_0}{2} Jr$ ,  $J = \frac{I}{\frac{3}{4}\pi R^2}$  and  $r = \frac{R}{2}$

22.  $\tau = BAN I = C\theta$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\theta}{I} = \frac{BAN}{C}$

23. The points LiR on a single straight on either side of element at equal distance.

24.  $\frac{\mu_0}{2} Jr = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi R} J \times \pi a^2$

25.  $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I_{\text{enclosed}}$

26.  $dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2r}$ ,  $dI = wrdr\sigma$   
 $\therefore B = \int_{r=0}^R dB$

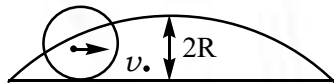
27. The force is along negative x-axis. Consider two elements symmetric to y-axis and analyse the force.

28.  $dF = BI \frac{dr}{\cos 37^\circ}$ ,  $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$ ;  
 $F = \int_{r=a}^{a+\frac{8a}{5}} dF$

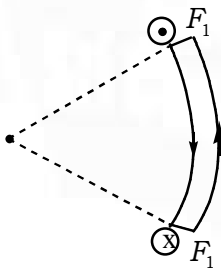
29. In (A), (C) the particle cannot remain in XY-plane

30. Compare the problem with a point on the circumference of a rolling wheel  $v_0 = \frac{E}{B}$

$$R = \frac{mE}{eB^2}$$

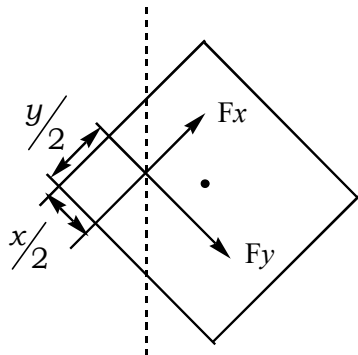


31.  $\vec{B}_1 \uparrow I_2 \Rightarrow F = \text{zero}$



Turns in clockwise direction.

32.  $\tau_{\text{net}} = F_y \frac{(l-y)}{2} - \frac{F_x (l-x)}{2}$



$$= \frac{BI}{2} [y(l-y) - x(l-x)] \text{ \& } y > x$$

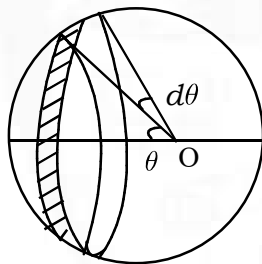
$$= \frac{BI}{2} [l(y-x) - (y^2 - x^2)]$$

$$= \frac{BI}{2} (y-x)[l - (x+y)] \text{ is counter clock wise whenever } l > (x+y)$$

$$33. \quad \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R} (-\hat{i}) + \frac{\mu_0 I}{8R} (-\hat{i}) + \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R} (-\hat{k})$$

$$34. \quad B = \frac{\mu_0}{2} Jd$$

$$35. \quad dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI (R \sin \theta)^2}{2R^3}, \quad dI = \frac{N}{\pi} d\theta$$



$$B = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} dB$$

$$36. \quad \frac{u_E}{u_B} = \frac{\left( \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 \right)}{\left( \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} \right)} = (\mu_0 \epsilon_0) \left( \frac{E}{B} \right)^2$$

$$37. \quad B 2\pi r = \mu_0 \int \frac{J_0 r}{a} 2\pi r dr$$

$$38. \quad T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{d}{g}}, \quad d = 0.01 m$$