

YAKEEN NEET 2.0

2026

Units and Measurements

PHYSICS

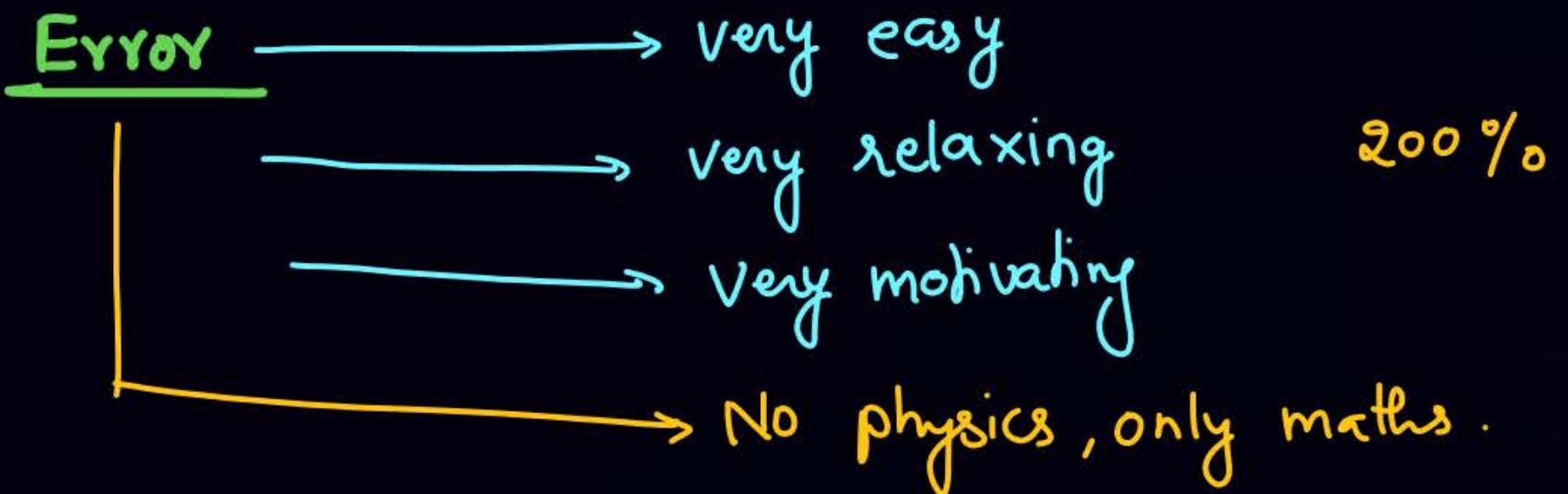
Lecture - 08

By - Saleem Ahmed Sir

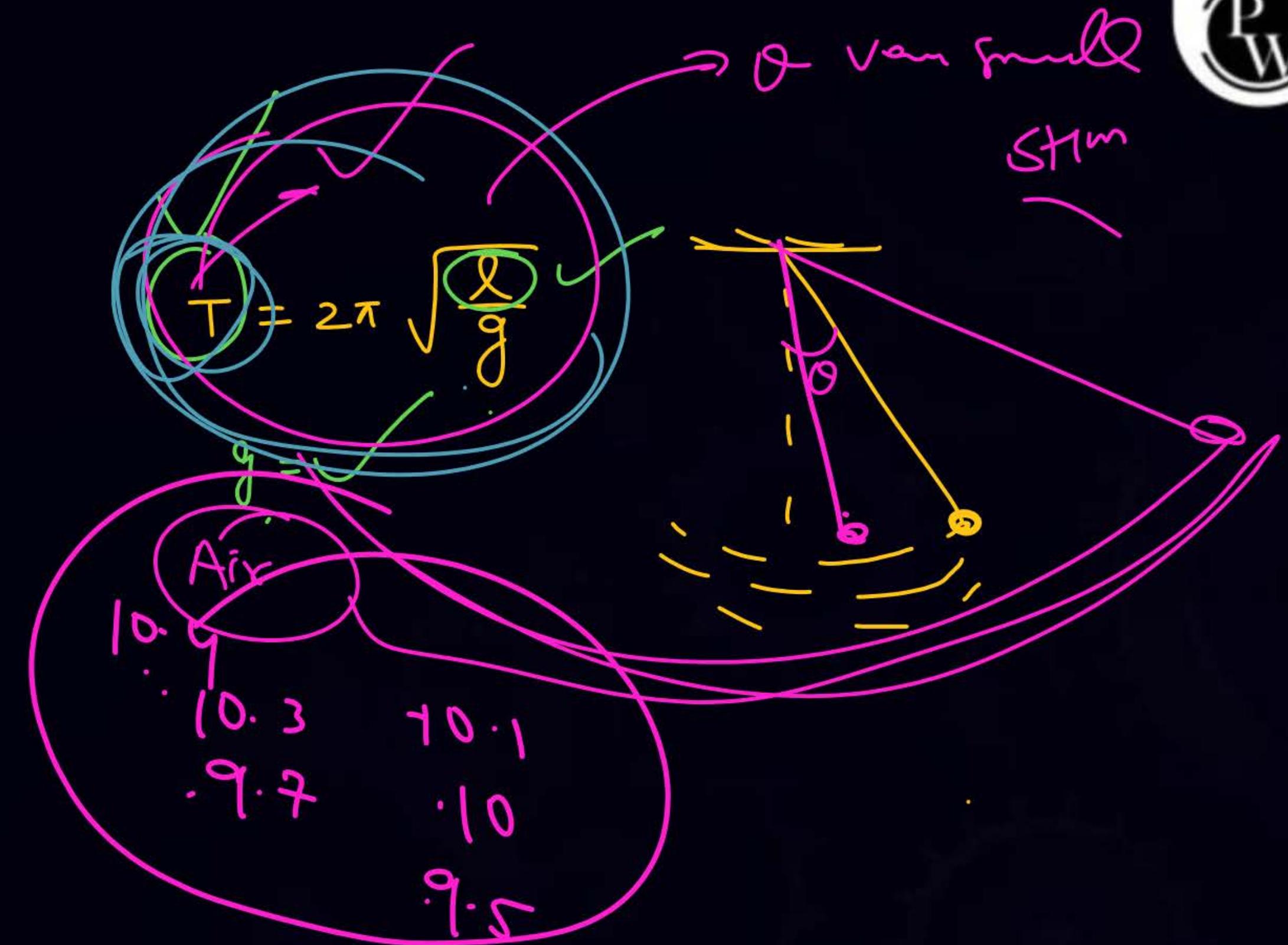
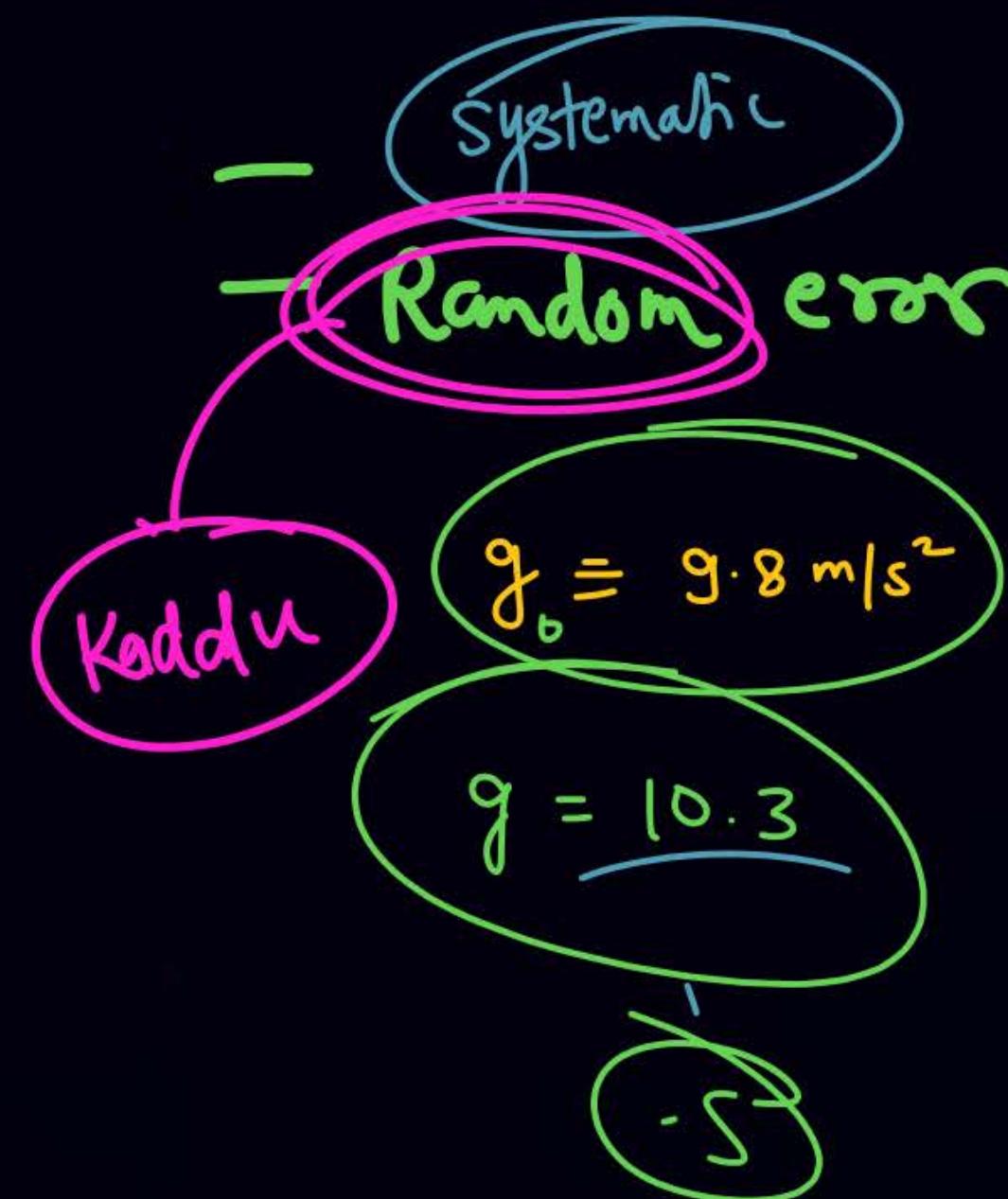




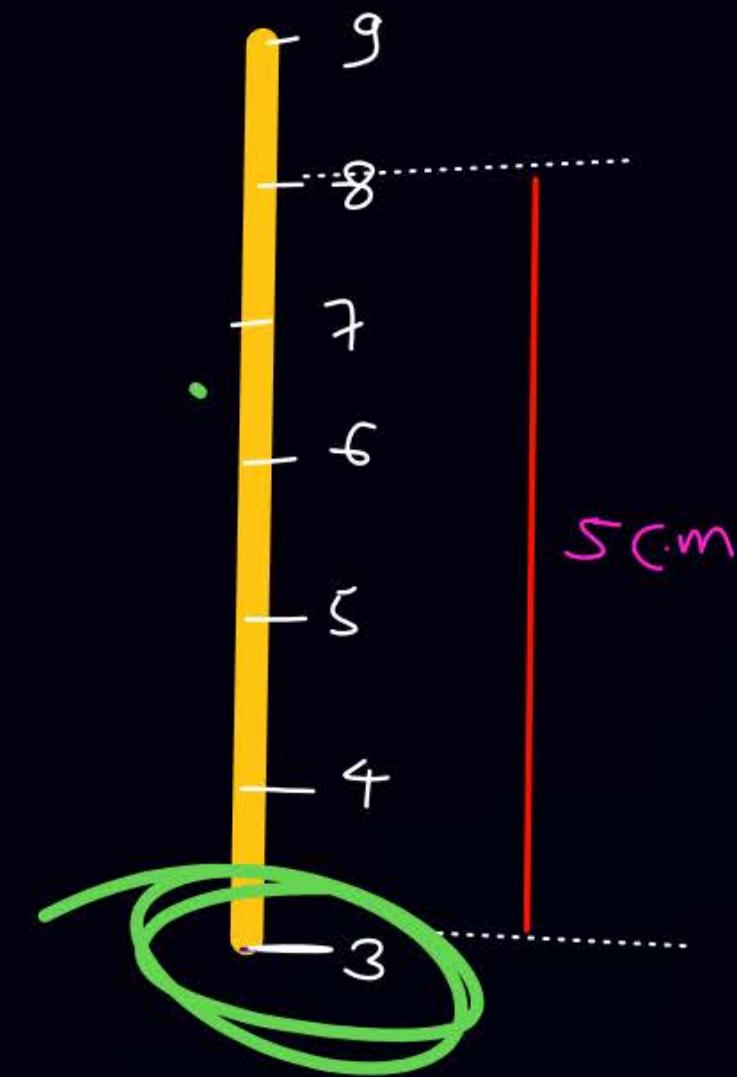
Topics to be covered



Significant figure and application



२९२०



5 cm

scale reading = 8 cm

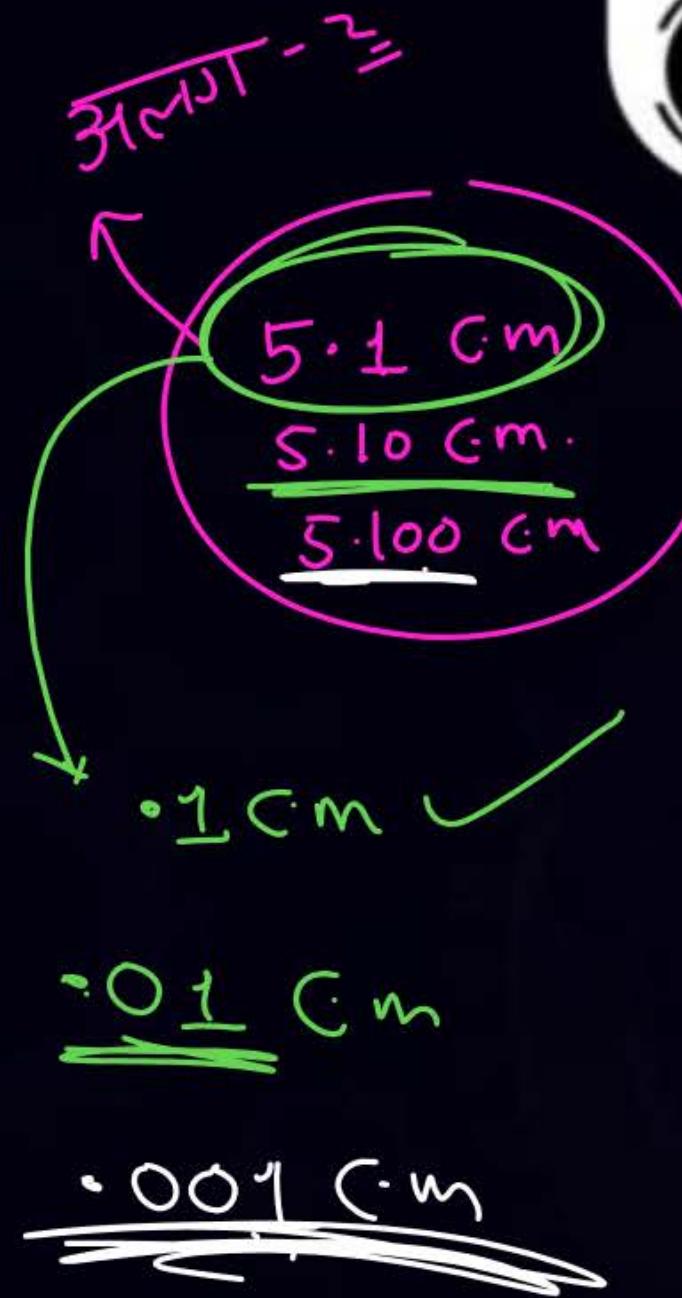
$$\text{Actual reading} = 8 - 3 = 5 \text{ cm}$$



- (A) $l = 5 \text{ cm.}$
- (B) $l = 5.4 \text{ cm}$
- (C) $l = \underline{5.43} \text{ cm}$
- (d) $l = \underline{5.430} \text{ cm}$
- (e) $l = \underline{\underline{5.43000}} \text{ cm}$

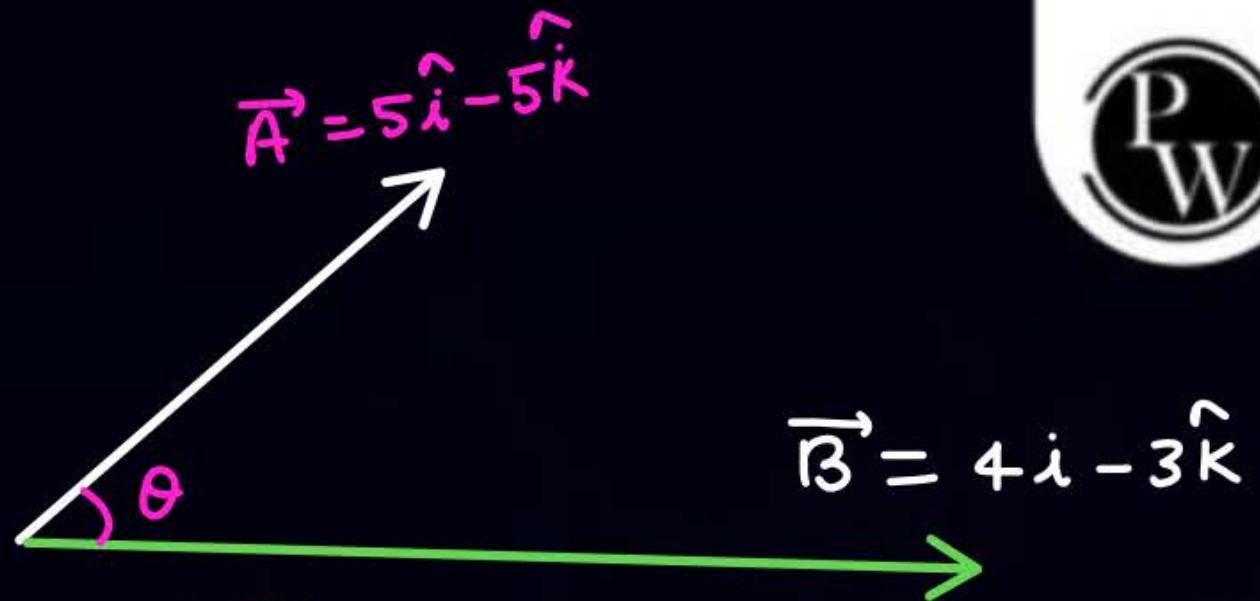
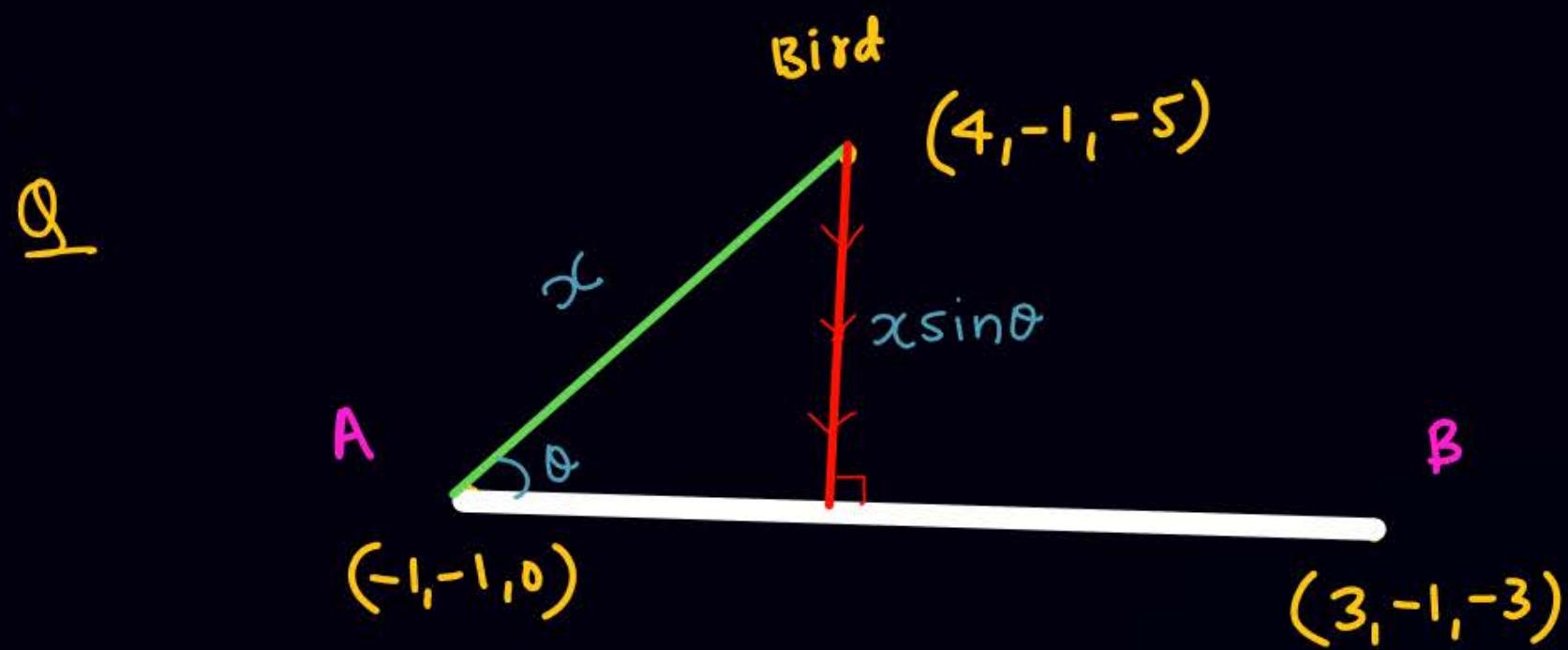
5.43

5.430



0.1 cm

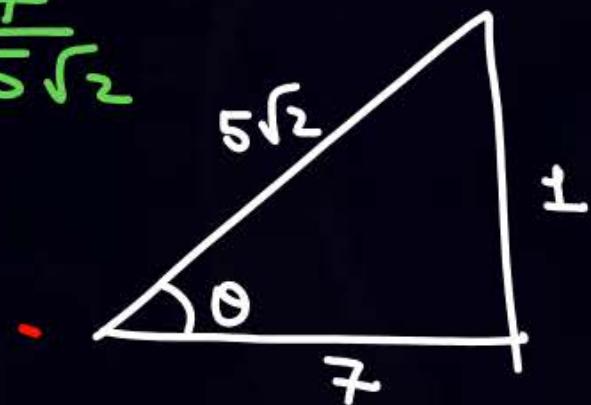
0.001 cm



$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \theta$$

$$20 + 15 = 5\sqrt{2} \cdot 5 \cos \theta$$

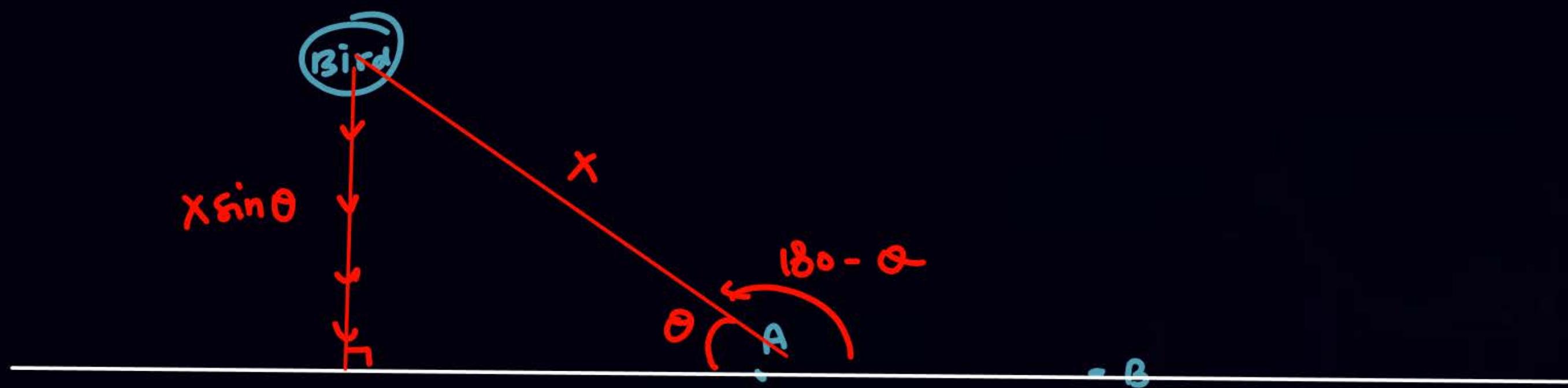
$$\cos \theta = \frac{35}{5\sqrt{2} \times 5} = \frac{7}{5\sqrt{2}}$$



$$\text{Ans} \quad \frac{x \sin \theta}{v} = \frac{\sqrt{5^2 + 0^2 + 5^2}}{10} \sin \theta = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{10} \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta$$

$$v = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1 \text{ sec}$$





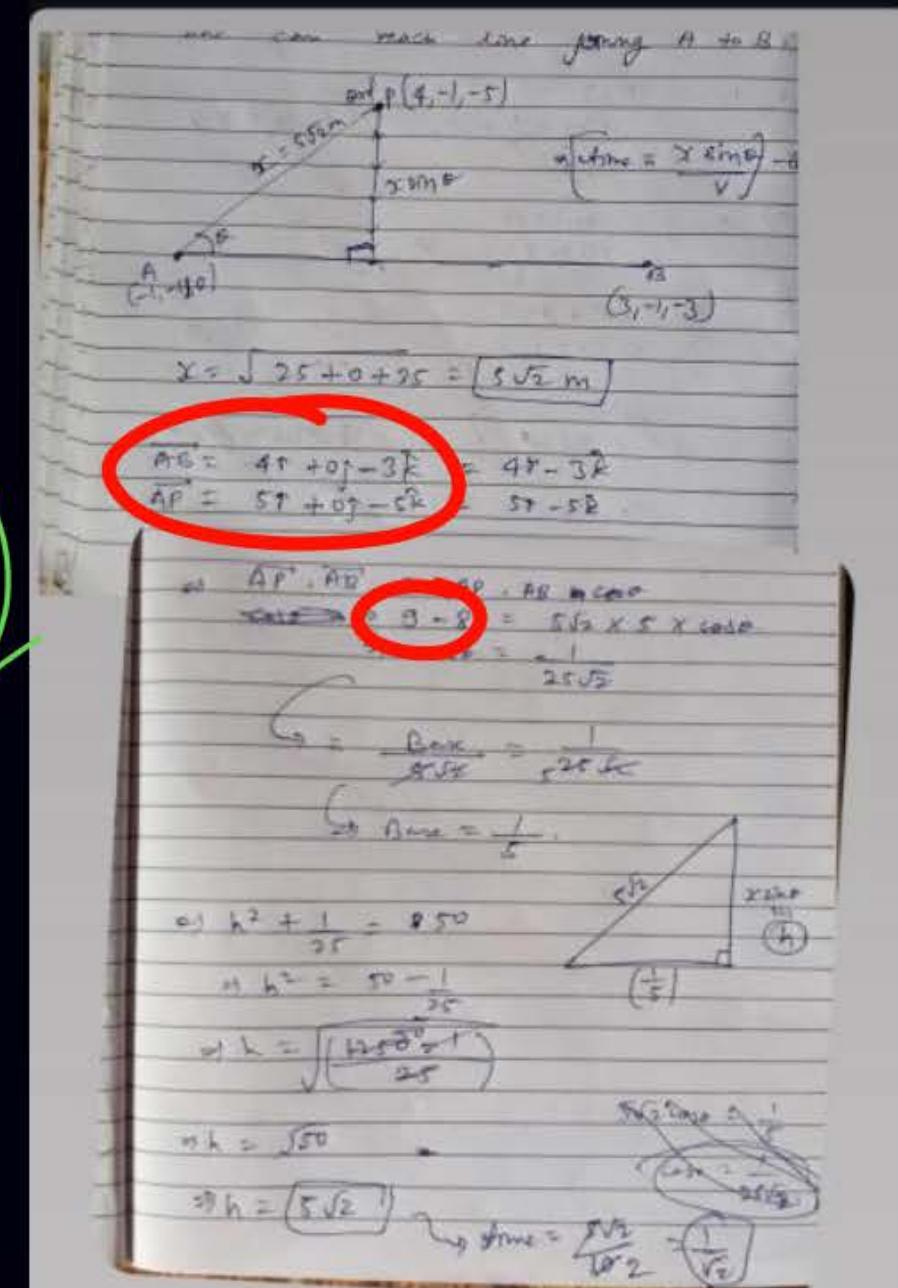
A

$$\vec{A} = 4\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = 5\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$$

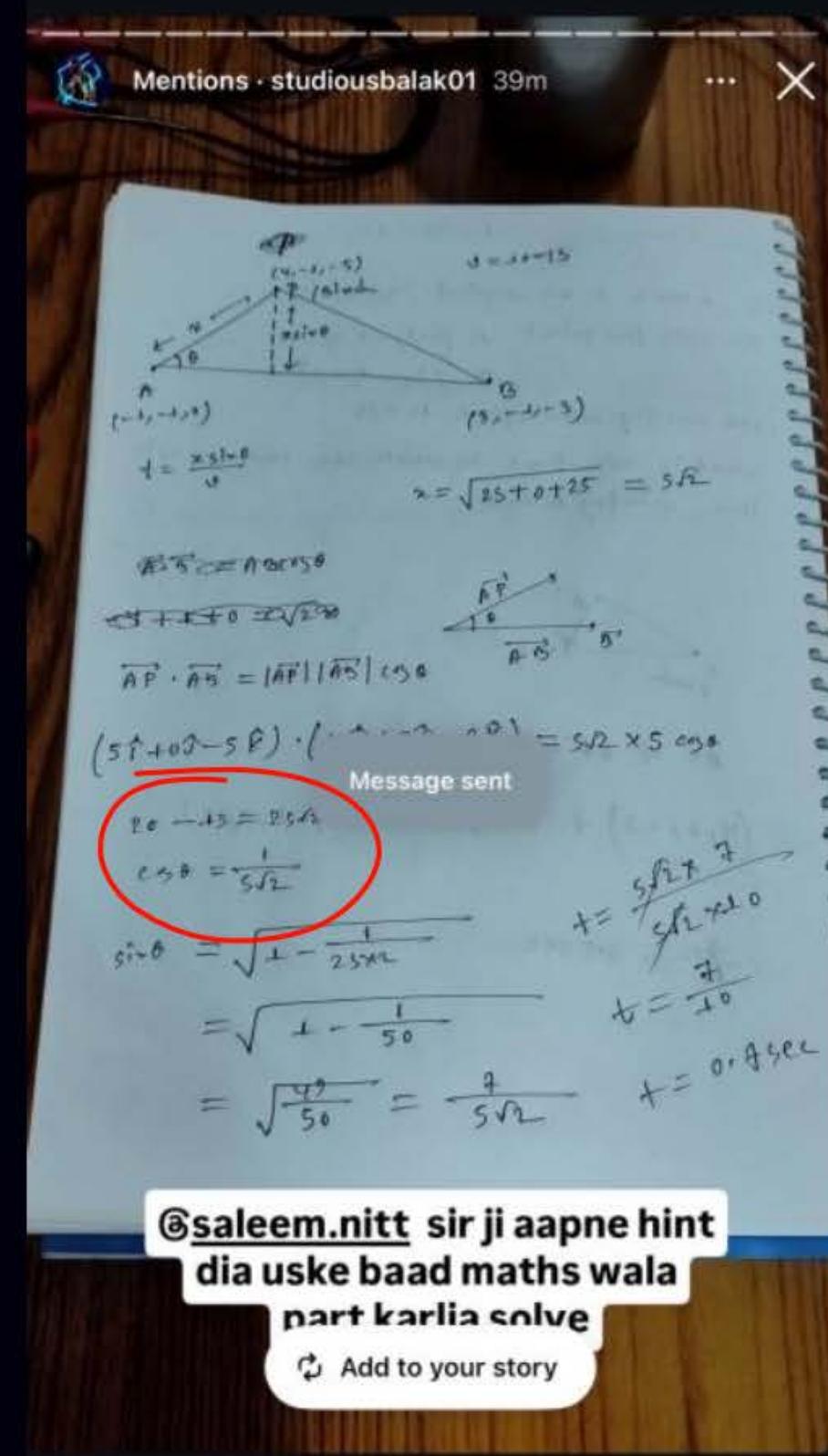
$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 9 - 8 = 1$$

$$20 + 15^-$$



Sir 1/root2 answer aa rha
hai 😊

Add to your story



26 - 15 ✓
 20 + 15

Send message...





For your
practice
Don't write
or copy

Example 22: Find the number of significant figures in each

- (i) 36.72 (ii) 0.003303

It has four significant figures. All numbers are significant.

- (ii) Here first three zeros are insignificant between 3's is significant. So it has four significant figures.

Example 23: Round off following values to four significant figures.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (i) 36.879 | (ii) 1.0084 |
| (iii) 11.115 | (iv) 11.1250 |
| (v) 11.1251 | |

Q1. The following values can be rounded off to four significant figures as follows:

- (i) $36.879 \approx 36.88$ ($\because 9 > 5 \therefore 7$ is increased by one i.e. I Rule)
 - (ii) $1.0084 \approx 1.008$ ($\because 4 < 5 \therefore 8$ is left unchanged i.e. II Rule)
 - (iii) $11.115 \approx 11.12$ (\because last 1 is odd it is increased by one i.e. III Rule)
 - (iv) $11.1250 \approx 11.12$ ($\because 2$ is even it is left unchanged i.e. III Rule)
 - (v) $11.1251 \approx 11.13$ ($\because 51 > 50 \therefore 2$ is increased by one i.e. I Rule)

44. Number 15462 when rounded off to three significant digits will be

H.W.

PW

Ans
(a) 15500

(c) 1546

(b) 155

(d) 150

45. Value of expression $\frac{25.2 \times 1374}{33.3}$ will be

(All the digits in the expression are significant)

(a) 1040
(d)

(b) 1039 (c) 1041

46. Value of $24.36 + 0.0623 + 256.2$ will be (considering rules of significant digits)

(a) 280.6
(d)

(b) 280.8 (c) 280.7
280.6224

Example 20: Write down the number of significant figures in the following.

H/w

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| (i) 165 | (ii) 2.05 |
| (iii) 34.000 m | (iv) 0.005 |
| (v) 0.02340 N m^{-1} | (vi) 26900 |
-
- | |
|------------|
| (i) 3 SF |
| (ii) 3 SF |
| (iii) 5 SF |
| (iv) 1 SF |
| (v) 4 SF |
| (vi) 3 SF |

Ans. (3)

5. The respective number of significant figures for the numbers 23.023, 0.0003 and 2.1×10^{-3} are :- [AIEEE - 2010]

संख्या 23.023, 0.0003 तथा 2.1×10^{-3} के लिए सार्थक अंकों की सम्बन्धित संख्या है:- [AIEEE - 2010]

- (1) 4, 4, 2 ~~(2) 5, 1, 2~~ (3) 5, 1, 5 (4) 5, 5, 2

Ans. (2)

Q. 1 5 1 2

Ans. (D)

2. The edge of a cube is $a = 1.2 \times 10^{-2}$ m. Then its volume will be recorded as :

किसी घन की भुजा $a = 1.2 \times 10^{-2}$ m है तो इसका आयतन होगा:-

- (A) 1.7×10^{-6} m³
(C) 1.70×10^{-7} m³

- (B) 1.70×10^{-6} m³
(D) 1.78×10^{-6} m³

Ans. (A)

1. How many significant figures are given in the following quantities ?

(11) निम्न राशियों में सार्थक अंकों की संख्या कितनी होगी ?

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) 343 g | (B) 2.20 | (C) 1.103 N | (D) 0.4142 s |
| (E) 0.0145 m | (F) 1.0080 V | (G) 9.1×10^4 km | (H) 1.124×10^{-3} V |
| Ans. (A) 3, (B) 3, (C) 4, (D) 4, (E) 3, (F) 5, (G) 2, (H) 4 | | | |

Example 22: Find the number of significant figures in each

- Q. (i) It has four significant figures.
 are significant.

(ii) Here first three zeros are insignificant.
 between 3's is significant. So it has four significant figures.

Example 23: Round off following values to four significant figures.

(iii) 11.115 (iv) 11.1250

(v) 11.1251

Sol. The following values can be rounded off to four significant figures as follows:

(i) $36.879 \approx 36.88$ ($\because 9 > 5 \therefore 7$ is increased by one
i.e. I Rule)

(ii) $1.0084 \approx 1.008$ ($\because 4 < 5 \therefore .8$ is left unchanged i.e. II Rule)

(iii) $11.115 \approx 11.12$ (\because last 1 is odd it is increased by one i.e. III Rule)

(iv) $11.1250 \approx 11.12$ (\because 2 is even it is left unchanged
i.e. III Rule)

(v) $11.1251 \approx 11.13$ ($\because 51 > 50 \therefore$ 2 is increased by one i.e. I Rule)



Errors

Whenever an experiment is performed, two kinds of errors can appear in the measured quantity.

(1) Random and (2) Systematic Errors

Dont write

- 
- (1) Random errors appear randomly because of operator, fluctuations in external conditions and variability of measuring instruments. The effect of random error can be somewhat reduced by taking the average of measured values. Random errors have no fixed sign or size.
 - (2) Systematic errors occur due to error in the procedure, or miscalibration of the instrument etc. Such errors have same size and sign for all the measurement. Such errors can be determined

Significant figure

- Larger the no. of significant figure obtained in a measurement larger will be its accuracy.

Significant Figure

| | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| 5324 | → | ④ |
| 53246 | → | ⑤ |
| 53204 | → | ⑤ |
| 54004 | → | ⑤ |
| 340007 | → | ⑥ |
| <u>54300</u> | → | ③ |
| <u>347000</u> | → | ③ |
| <u>3470001</u> | → | ⑦ |

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| <u>524·1</u> | → | ④ |
| <u>524·13</u> | → | ⑤ |
| <u>524·10</u> | → | ⑤ |
| <u>524·1000</u> | → | ⑦ |
| <u>5240</u> | → | ③ |
| 5240. | → | ④ |
| 5240.0 | → | ⑤ |
| <u>00534</u> | → | ③ |
| <u>·00534</u> | → | ③ |

$$5.6 \times 10^3 \rightarrow ②$$

$$5.6 \times 10^5 \rightarrow ②$$

$$3.47 \times 10^7 \rightarrow ③$$

* Unit Badalne se Sig. fig. Nahi Badalti

$$12m = 1200 cm = 12000 mm$$



Slide is Revision

for you find no. of significant fig in following no.

- 5332 → 4
- 532 → 3
- 43425 → 5
- 4204 → 4
- 43007 → 5
- 23003 → 5

- 152.3 → 4
- 152.32 → 5
- 152.320 → 6
- {
 - 5.3 → 2
 - 5.30 → 3
 - 5.300 → 4
 - 5.30040 → 6
- 0067 → 2
- 00675 → 3
- .0067 → 2

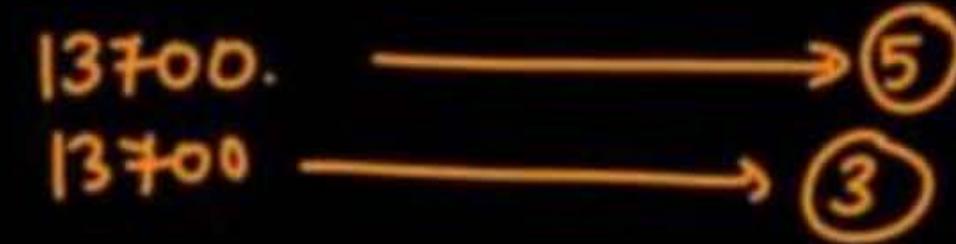
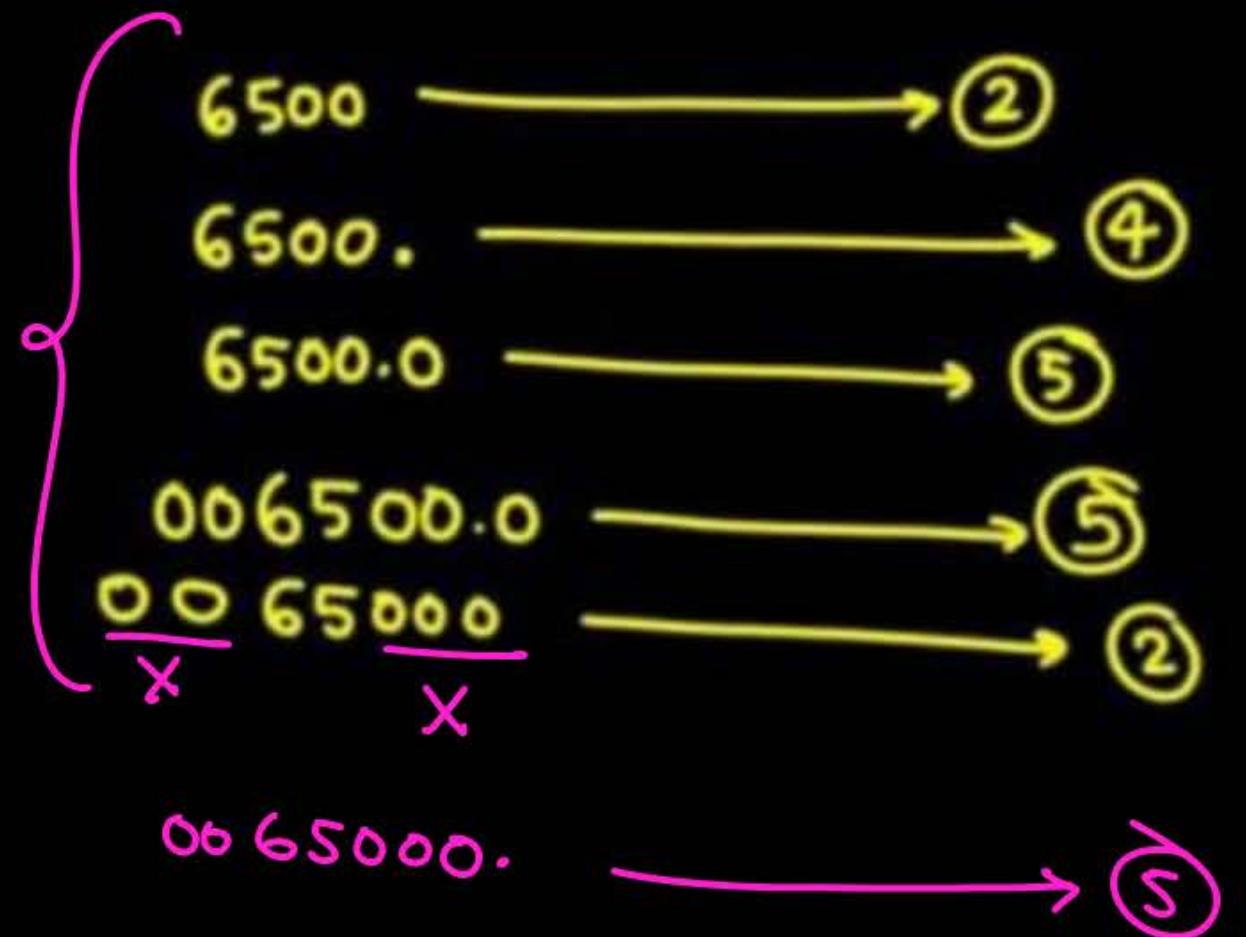
M|W

P
W

$$\begin{array}{ll} 0.00325 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} ③ \\ 0.003250 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} ④ \\ 57 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} ② \\ 5700 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} ② \\ 65000 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} ② \\ 1370 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} ③ \\ 565000 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} 565 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 6500 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} 2 \\ 6.5 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} 2 \\ .65 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} 2 \\ 65 \times 10^0 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} ② \\ 6.5 \times 10^3 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} ② \\ 5.73 \times 10^{10} & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} ③ \\ 57.3 \times 10^9 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} ③ \end{array}$$

2
2
2
इसमें मतलब नहीं
2
2
3
3



ghar Par

Rules

- * All the non zero digits are significant . Ex 2573 → ④
- * All the zeros between two non-zero digits are significant .
- * All the leading zeros (zero before 1st non-zero digit) are insignificant . Ex 200703 → ⑥ .0023 → ② 00235 → ③
- * The trailing zeros (zero to the right of last non-zero digit) in a number with decimal point one significant

1.020 → 4

1.02000 → 6

Chap 1

- The trailing zeros in a number without a decimal point are not significant.
 $35000 \longrightarrow 2$
 $14200 \longrightarrow 3$

- Changing the units does not change the no. of significant digits

$5.03 \text{ m} \longrightarrow ③$

$503 \text{ cm} \longrightarrow ③$

- No. of sig. digit does not depends on system of units and it also does not change with scientific notation

$32 \times 10^5 \longrightarrow ②$

$320 \times 10^4 \longrightarrow ②$

$3.2 \times 10^6 \longrightarrow ②$

Question

Q

No. of significant figure for the numbers 23.023, 0.0003 and 2.1×10^{-3} are

5

1

[AIEEE 2010]

- 1 5, 1, 2
- 2 5, 1, 5
- 3 5, 5, 2
- 4 4, 4, 2

Ans: (1)



How many Sig Figs?



H/w

45.8736

6

All digits count

.000239

3

Leading 0's don't

× .00023900

5

Trailing 0's do

48000.

5

0's count in decimal form

48000

2

0's don't count w/o decimal

3.982×10^6

4

All digits count

1.00040

6

0's between digits count as well as trailing in decimal form



How many Sig Figs?



41

- 7 1
 - 40 1
 - 0.5 1
 - 0.00003 1
 - 48000 ② 2
 - 7×10^5 1
 - 7000000 1



How many Sig Figs?

Ylw

- 1.2 2
- 2100 2
- 56.76 4
- 4.00 3
- 0.0792 3
- 7083000000 4



Rules for rounding off digits

There are a set of conventional rules for rounding off:

1. Determine according to the rule what the last reported digit should be.
2. Consider the digit to the right of the last reported digit.
3. If the digit to the right of the last reported digit is less than 5 round it and all digits to its right off.
4. If the digit to the right of the last reported digit is greater than 5 round it and all digits to its right off and increased the last reported digit by one.

5. If the digit to the right of the last reported digit is a 5 followed by either no other digits or all zeros, round it and all digits to its right off and if the last reported digit is odd round up to the next even digit. If the last reported digit is even then leave it as is.

For example if we wish to round off the following number to 3 significant digits: 18.3682

The last reported digits would be the 3. The digit to its right is a 6 which is greater than 5. According to the Rule-4 above, the digit 3 is increased by one and the answer is: 18.4

Round off.

Sabse bahle ye dekho ki kahan
tak round off karna hai ..

Q Round off following number upto 3 Sig. figure.

5,50,500

$$1.8762 \longrightarrow 1.88$$

$$1.8761 \longrightarrow 1.88$$

$$1.8\cancel{7}74 \longrightarrow 1.88$$

$$1.8752 \longrightarrow 1.88$$

$$1.8750 \longrightarrow 1.88$$

↳ odd

$$1.8350 \longrightarrow 1.84$$

$$1.8859 \longrightarrow 1.89$$

$$1.8851 \longrightarrow 1.89$$

$$1.\underline{88}50 \longrightarrow 1.88$$

$$1.\cancel{88}49 \longrightarrow 1.88$$

even Bana diya



Dhokha

1.87342

3 sig. dig.

1.87

187.534

X

188 (maha Galat hai)

3 sig fig

188 000

187.652

4 sig fig

187700

3 sig fig

188000



$$1.87350 \xrightarrow[\text{Four sig. fig}]{\text{Round off to}} 1.874$$

$$\underline{1.87350} \xrightarrow[\text{3 sig. fig}]{\text{Round off to}} 1.87$$

jodna Chatana

Q

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4.321 \\
 + 3.24 \\
 \hline
 7.561 \rightarrow \text{calc'}
 \end{array}$$

→ 3 decimal place
 → 2 decimal

Ans 7.56 → 2 Decimal place

Q

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3.2640 \\
 3.43 \\
 + 4.357 \\
 \hline
 11.0510 \text{ (calc)}
 \end{array}$$

Ans 11.05

multiplication / division

* $4.322 \times 3.7 = 15.9914 \text{ (calc)}$

↓ 4 Sig. ↓ 2 Sig

Ans = 16

* $3.73 \times 4.462 = 16.64326$

↓ 3 ↓ 4

Ans 16.6



$$\begin{array}{r} 5.7892 \\ - 3.42 \\ \hline 2.3692 \quad (\text{calc}) \end{array}$$

Ans 2.37

Q Resistance $R_1 = 5.7892 \Omega$
 $R_2 = 3.42 \Omega$

Req. when both resistance
are in series.

$$R_{\text{eq}} = R_1 + R_2 = 9.2092 \Omega \quad (\text{calc})$$

Ans 9.21 \Omega

Q length of cube is 1.2m
find its vol in prop. sig. fig

Sol' $V = l^3 = 1.2 \times 1.2 \times 1.2$
 $= 1.728 \text{ m}^3$ calc

Ans = 1.7 m^3

$$T_f = 88 \cdot 87 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\underline{\text{Q}} \quad T_i = 47 \cdot 462 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

find change in temp

$$= 41.408 \text{ (calc)}$$

Ans $\Rightarrow 41.41$

SKC

jodna/Ghatana +, - me . . . Ans Min Decimal place me do
multiplication/ Div, X, ÷ , „ min Sig. dig me do

**

$$\% \text{ change} \Rightarrow \frac{y_f - y_i}{y_i} \times 100$$

$$\text{Relative change} = \frac{y_f - y_i}{y_i}$$

$$Q \quad r \propto \frac{n^2}{z}$$

n+1

If $n \ggg 1$

two consecutive radii.

$$\text{Relative change} \propto \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\propto \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\propto \frac{1}{n^3}$$

@

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{r_{f_i} - r_i}{r_i} &= \frac{\frac{(n+1)^2}{z} - \frac{n^2}{z}}{\frac{n^2}{z}} \\ &= \frac{(n+1)^2 - n^2}{n^2} = \frac{(2n+1)}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &\ggg 1 \\ 2n &\ggg 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{2n}{n^2} \propto \frac{2}{n}$$

$$Q \quad r \propto \frac{n^2}{z} \quad n+1$$

If $n \ggg 1$

two consecutive Energy

$$\text{Relative change} \propto \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\propto \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\propto \frac{1}{n^3}$$

$$E = -13.6 \frac{z^2}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_f - \epsilon_i}{\epsilon_i} = \frac{\frac{z^2}{(n+1)^2} - \frac{z^2}{n^2}}{\frac{z^2}{n^2}}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 - (n+1)^2}{(n+1)^2 n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{z^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2n-1}{(n+1)^2} \equiv \frac{2n}{n^2} \propto \frac{1}{n}$$

Hw

P
W

$$\text{Angular momentum} \equiv \frac{nh}{2\pi}$$

$$\frac{(n+1)\frac{h}{2\pi} - nh}{\frac{nh}{2\pi}} = \frac{(n+1) - n}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

Practice H/w

Round off following number

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{number} & & \text{into 3 Sig. figure} \\ \hline 1.8762 & \xrightarrow{\text{+1}} & 1.88 \\ 1.8769 & \longrightarrow & 1.88 \\ 1.8758 & \longrightarrow & 1.88 \\ 1.8752 & \longrightarrow & 1.88 \\ 1.8751 & \longrightarrow & 1.88 \\ 1.8732 & \longrightarrow & 1.87 \\ 1.8749 & \longrightarrow & 1.87 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1.8750 & \longrightarrow & 1.88 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{odd} & & \text{even} \\ 1.8850 & \longrightarrow & 1.88 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{even} & & \text{even} \\ 1.876 & \longrightarrow & 1.88 \\ 1.87621 & \longrightarrow & 1.88 \\ 1.875001 & \longrightarrow & 1.88 \end{array}$$

3 Sig digit

$$\underline{2.3572} \longrightarrow 2.36$$

$$\underline{2.3758} \longrightarrow 2.38$$

$$\underline{5.7342} \longrightarrow 5.73$$

$$\underline{8.00245} \longrightarrow 8.00$$

MW

Q

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.73 \\ \times 5.2 \\ \hline 14.196 \end{array} \text{ (all c)}$$

3 sig fig
2 sig fig

Round off
2 sig dig. → 14

Q

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.734 \\ \times 4.32 \\ \hline 16.13088 \end{array}$$

Ans = 16.1

PW

Question

$H(\omega)$



If $R_1 = 5.272$, $R_2 = 3.41$

Find R_{eq} if they are connected in series

1 8.682

2 8.68 Ans

3 8.7

4 9

Ans: (2)

H.W

P
W

Q

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 4732 \\ 1 \cdot 834 \\ + 2 \cdot 03 \\ \hline 6 \cdot 3372 \end{array}$$

Aw

6.34

Q

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 9987 \\ - 2 \cdot 07 \\ \hline 3 \cdot 9287 \end{array}$$

Aw

3.93

The product or quotient will be reported as having as many significant digits as the number involved in the operation with the least number of significant digits.

For example : $0.000170 \times 100.40 = 0.017068$

The product could be expressed with no more than three significant digits since 0.000170 has only three significant digits, and 100.40 has five. So according to the rule the product answer could only be expressed with three significant digits. Thus the answer should be 0.0171 (after rounding off)

Rule for expressing the correct number of significant digits in an addition or subtraction:

The rule for expressing a sum or difference is considerably different than the one for multiplication or division. The sum or difference can be no more precise than the least precise number involved in the mathematical operation. Precision has to do with the number of positions to the RIGHT of the decimal. The more position to the right of the decimal, the more precise the number. So a sum or difference can have no more indicated positions to the right of the decimal as the number involved in the operation with the LEAST indicated positions to the right of its decimal.

For example : $160.45 + 6.732 = 167.18$ (after rounding off)



Some more Examples

- $\underline{2.45} \text{ cm} + \underline{1.2} \text{ cm} = \underline{3.65} \text{ cm}$, Round off = 3.6 cm
- $7.432 \text{ cm} + 2 \text{ cm} = 9.432 \text{ cm}$, Round off = 9 cm
- $0.56 + 0.153 = 0.713$ Round off = 0.71
- $\underline{82000} + \underline{5.32} = 82005.32$ Round off = 82005
- ~~☒~~ $10.0 - \underline{9.8742} = \underline{0.12580}$ Round off = 0.1
- ☒ $10 - \underline{9.8742} = \underline{0.12580}$ Round off = 0

W
calc



Practice

| Calculation | Calculator says | Answer |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| $3.24\text{m} + 7.0\text{ m}$ | 10.24 m | 10.2 m |
| $100.0\text{ g} - 23.73\text{ g}$ | 76.27 g | 76.3 g |
| $0.02\text{ cm} + 2.371\text{ m}$ | 2.391 cm | 2.39 |
| $713.3\text{ L} - 3.872\text{ L}$ | 709.228 L | 709.2 L |
| $1818.2\text{ lb} + 3.37\text{ lb}$ | 1821.57 lb | 1821.6 lb.ft |
| $1.030\text{g} \times 2.87\text{ mL}$ | 2.9561 g/mL | 2.96 g/mL |



Multiplication and Division

copy X

- **Rule -2:** In carrying out a multiplication or division, the answer cannot have more significant figures than either of the original numbers.

Three significant figures

$$\frac{278\text{mi}}{11.70\text{gal}} = \underline{\underline{23.8}} \text{ mi/gal}$$

Three significant figures

Four significant
figures



Multiplication and division

Very imp **HW**

- $56.78 \text{ cm} \times 2.45 \text{ cm} = 139.111 \text{ cm}^2$ Round off = 139 cm^2
- $75.8 \text{ cm} \times 9.6 \text{ cm} = 727.68 \text{ cm}^2$ Round off = 730 cm^2
- $32.27 \times 1.54 = 49.6958$ Round off = 49.7
- $3.68 \div 0.07925 = 46.4353312$ Round off = 46.4
- $1.750 \times 0.0342000 = 0.05985$ Round off = 0.05985
- $3.2650 \times 10^6 \times 4.858 = 1.586137 \times 10^7$ Round off = 1.586×10^7
- $6.022 \times 10^{23} \times 1.661 \times 10^{-24} = 1.000000$ Round off = 1.000



Practice

Calculation

$$3.24\text{m} + 7.0\text{ m}$$

$$\underline{100.0\text{ g}} \div \underline{23.73\text{ cm}^3}$$

$$0.02\text{ cm} \times \underline{2.371\text{ m}}$$

$$710\text{ m} \div 3.0\text{ s}$$

$$1818.2\text{ lb} \times 3.23\text{ ft}$$

$$1.030\text{ g} \times 2.87\text{ mL}$$

Calculator says

$$22.68\text{ m}^2$$

$$\underline{4.219409283\text{ g/cm}^3}$$

$$\underline{0.04742\text{ cm}^2}$$

$$236.6666667\text{ m/s}$$

$$5872.786\text{ lb.ft}$$

$$2.9561\text{ g/mL}$$

Answer

$$23\text{ m}^2$$

$$\cancel{4.22}\text{ g/cm}^3 \quad \underline{\underline{4.219}}$$

$$0.05\text{ cm}^2$$

$$240\text{ m/s}$$

$$5870\text{ lb.ft}$$

$$2.96\text{ g/mL}$$

Question**Copy ✓**

A ohm's law exp., reading of voltmeter across the resistor is 12.5 V and reading of current $I = 0.20$ Amp. Estimate the resistance in correct S.F.

IIT

$$V = 12.5 \rightarrow ③$$
$$I = 0.20 \rightarrow ②$$

$$V = IR$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{12.5}{0.20} = 62.5 \Omega$$

- ~~①~~ 62.5 Ω
~~②~~ 62 Ω
~~③~~ 62.50 Ω
③ 63 Ω

(3)

Q.6

①

②

Length, breadth and thickness of a strip having a uniform cross section are measured to be 10.5 cm, 0.05 mm, and 6.0 μm , respectively. Which of the following option(s) give(s) the volume of the strip in cm^3 with correct significant figures:

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|----------------------|---|--------------------|
| (A) | 3.2×10^{-5} | (B) | 32.0×10^{-6} | (C) | 3.0×10^{-5} | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (D) | 3×10^{-5} |
|-----|----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|----------------------|---|--------------------|



Homework

- So many ques/H.W Slides are attached
pls solve them carefully .
- KPP will be provide tomorrow (mix ques ke sath)
- DPP



@SALEEMSIR_PW

**THANK
YOU**