

# NCERT Solutions for Class-XI Physics

## Chapter-2 NCERT Physics Class 11

### 1. Fill in the blanks

The volume of a cube of side 1 cm is equal to.....m<sup>3</sup>

The surface area of a solid cylinder of radius 2.0 cm and height 10.0 cm is equal to ... (mm)<sup>2</sup>

A vehicle moving with a speed of 18 km h<sup>-1</sup> covers....m in 1s

The relative density of lead is 11.3. Its density is .... g cm<sup>-3</sup> or ....kg m<sup>-3</sup>.

1.  $1 \text{ cm} = \frac{1}{100} \text{ m}$

Volume of the cube = 1 cm<sup>3</sup>

$$\text{But, } 1 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm} = \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)\text{m} \times \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)\text{m} \times \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)\text{m}$$

$$\therefore 1 \text{ cm}^3 = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

Hence, the volume of a cube of side 1 cm is equal to 10<sup>-6</sup> m<sup>3</sup>.

The total surface area of a cylinder of radius r and height h is

$$S = 2\pi r (r + h). \text{ Given that, } r = 2 \text{ cm} = 2 \times 1 \text{ cm} = 2 \times 10 \text{ mm} = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$h = 10 \text{ cm} = 10 \times 10 \text{ mm} = 100 \text{ mm} = 15072 = 1.5 \times 10^4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\therefore S = 2 \times 3.14 \times 20 \times (20 + 100)$$

Using the conversion,

$$1 \text{ km/h} = \frac{5}{18} \text{ m/s}$$

$$18 \text{ km/h} = 18 \times \frac{5}{18} = 5 \text{ m/s}$$

Therefore, distance can be obtained using the relation:

$$\text{Distance} = \text{Speed} \times \text{Time} = 5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ m}$$

Hence, the vehicle covers 5 m in 1 s.

Relative density of a substance is given by the relation,

$$\text{Relative density} = \frac{\text{Density of substance}}{\text{Density of water}}$$

$$\text{Density of water} = 1 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$\text{Density of lead} = \text{Relative density of lead} \times \text{Density of water}$$

$$= 11.3 \times 1 = 11.3 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$\text{Again, } 1 \text{ g} = \frac{1}{1000} \text{ kg}$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

$$1 \text{ g/cm}^3 = \frac{10^{-3} \text{ kg}}{10^{-6} \text{ m}^3} = 10^3$$

$$\therefore 11.3 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 11.3 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

2. Fill in the blanks by suitable conversion of units:

$$1 \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2} = \dots \text{ g cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$$

$$1 \text{ m} = \dots \text{ ly}$$

$$3.0 \text{ m s}^{-2} = \dots \text{ km h}^{-2}$$

$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 (\text{kg})^{-2} = \dots (\text{cm})^3 \text{ s}^{-2} \text{ g}^{-1}$$

2.  $1 \text{ kg} = 10^3 \text{ g}$

$$1 \text{ m}^2 = 10^4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1 \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2} = 1 \text{ kg} \times 1 \text{ m}^2 \times 1 \text{ s}^{-2}$$

$$= 10^3 \text{ g} \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^2 \times 1 \text{ s}^{-2} = 10^7 \text{ g cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$$

Light year is the total distance travelled by light in one year.

$$1 \text{ ly} = \text{Speed of light} \times \text{One year}$$

$$= (3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}) \times (365 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60 \text{ s})$$

$$= 9.46 \times 10^{15} \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore 1 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{9.46 \times 10^{15}} = 1.057 \times 10^{-16} \text{ y}$$

$$1 \text{ m} = 10^{-3} \text{ km}$$

$$\text{Again, } 1 \text{ s} = \frac{1}{3600} \text{ h}$$

$$1 \text{ s}^{-1} = 3600 \text{ h}^{-1}$$

$$\therefore 3 \text{ m s}^{-2} = (3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ km}) \times (3600)^2 \text{ h}^{-2} = 3.88 \times 10^{-4} \text{ km h}^{-2}$$

$$1 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ kg m s}^{-2}$$

$$1 \text{ kg} = 10^3 \text{ g}$$

$$1 \text{ m}^3 = 10^6 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$$

$$= 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times (1 \text{ kg m s}^{-2}) (1 \text{ m}^2) (1 \text{ s}^{-2})$$

$$= 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times (1 \text{ kg} \times 1 \text{ m}^3 \times 1 \text{ s}^{-2})$$

$$= 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times (10^3 \text{ g}^{-1}) \times (10^6 \text{ cm}^3) \times (1 \text{ s}^{-2})$$

$$= 6.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-2} \text{ g}^{-1}$$

3. A calorie is a unit of heat or energy and it equals about 4.2 J where  $1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$ . Suppose we employ a system of units in which the unit of mass equals  $\alpha$  kg, the unit of length equals  $\beta$  m, the unit of time is  $\gamma$  s. Show that a calorie has a magnitude  $4.2 \alpha^{-1} \beta^{-2} \gamma^2$  in terms of the new units.

3. In this question, we have to apply one of the uses of Dimensional analysis

i.e. Conversion of one system of units into another

$$\text{Where, } n_2 = n_1 \times [M_1/M_2]^a \times [L_1/L_2]^b \times [T_1/T_2]^c \text{ -----(1)}$$

$M_1, L_1, T_1$  = Fundamental units of one system

$M_2, L_2, T_2$  = Fundamental units of another system a, b, c are the dimensions of the quantity in mass, length, and time.

$n_1$  = numerical value of quantity in one system

$n_2$  = numerical value of quantity in the other system

The value of 1 calorie in S.I System of units is given. We have to express the value of calorie in another given arbitrary units.  $1 \text{ calorie} = 4.2 \text{ J}$

$$1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$$

(The data given below should be table form)

S I system

$$n_1 = 4.2$$

Other system

$$n_2 = ?$$

$$M_1 = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$L_1 = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$T_1 = 1 \text{ s}$$

$$M_2 = \alpha \text{ kg}$$

$$L_2 = \beta \text{ m}$$

$$T_2 = \gamma \text{ s}$$

Substituting the above values in equation (1).

$$n_2 = 4.2 \left[ \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{\alpha \text{ kg}} \right]^1 \times \left[ \frac{1 \text{ m}}{\beta \text{ m}} \right]^2 \times \left[ \frac{1 \text{ s}}{\gamma \text{ s}} \right]^{-2}$$

$$= 4.2 \alpha^{-1} \beta^{-2} \gamma^2$$

$$1 \text{ calorie} = 4.2 \alpha^{-1} \beta^{-2} \gamma^2 \text{ in new units.}$$

4. Explain this statement clearly:

“To call a dimensional quantity ‘large’ or ‘small’ is meaningless without specifying a standard for comparison”. In view of this, reframe the following statements wherever necessary:

Atoms are very small objects a jet plane moves with great speed the mass of Jupiter is very large the air inside this room contains a large number of molecules a proton is much more massive than an electron the speed of sound is much smaller than the speed of light.

4. The given statement is true because a dimensionless quantity may be large or small in comparison to some standard reference. For example, the coefficient of friction is dimensionless. The coefficient of sliding friction is greater than the coefficient of rolling friction, but less than static friction.

An atom is a very small object in comparison to a soccer ball.

A jet plane moves with a speed greater than that of a bicycle.

Mass of Jupiter is very large as compared to the mass of a cricket ball.

The air inside this room contains a large number of molecules as compared to that present in a geometry box.

A proton is more massive than an electron.

Speed of sound is less than the speed of light.

5. A new unit of length is chosen such that the speed of light in vacuum is unity. What is the distance between the Sun and the Earth in terms of the new unit if light takes 8 min and 20 s to cover this distance?

5. We know that speed of light in vacuum,  $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

Relation between speed & distance travelled

Distance travelled ‘x’ = speed  $\times$  time taken ----- (1)

Here the value of time taken is given

$$t = 8 \text{ min } 20 \text{ s} = 500 \text{ s}$$

$$\text{So, } x = s \times t$$

$$x = c \times t$$

Where  $c =$  speed of light

$t =$  time taken

$$= 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1} \times 500 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$$

So this is the distance between the sun and the earth.

We have to express the above distance value in terms of new units. In new units, the value of the speed of light is unity.

i.e,  $c = 1$  unit

$t = 500$  s

Substituting the above values in equation (1)

Distance between sun & Earth  $x = c \times t$

$= 1 \text{ unit} \times 500 \text{ s}$

$= 500$  new units

Distance between Sun & Earth = 500 new units

6. Which of the following is the most precise device for measuring length: a vernier callipers with 20 divisions on the sliding scale a screw gauge of pitch 1 mm and 100 divisions on the circular scale an optical instrument that can measure length to within a wavelength of light?

6. A device with minimum count is the most suitable to measure length.

Least count of vernier callipers

$= 1 \text{ standard division (SD)} - 1 \text{ vernier division (VD)}$

$$= 1 - \frac{9}{10} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.01 \text{ cm}$$

Least count of screw gauge =  $\frac{\text{Pitch}}{\text{Number of divisions}}$

$$= \frac{1}{1000} = 0.001 \text{ cm}$$

Least count of an optical device = Wavelength of light  $\sim 10^{-5}$  cm  
 $= 0.00001$  cm

Hence, it can be inferred that an optical instrument is the most suitable device to measure length.

7. A student measures the thickness of a human hair by looking at it through a microscope of magnification 100. He makes 20 observations and finds that the average width of the hair in the field of view of the microscope is 3.5 mm. What is the estimate on the thickness of hair?

7. Here given details are

Magnification of Microscope = 100

Average field of view of microscope = 3.5 mm

$$\text{Thickness of Hair} = \frac{\text{Average field of view of microscope}}{\text{Magnification of Microscope}} \quad \text{----- (1)}$$

Substituting the above values in equation (1)

$$\text{Thickness of hair} = \frac{3.5 \text{ mm}}{100} = 0.035 \text{ mm}$$

Estimate thickness of hair = 0.035 mm

8. Answer the following:

You are given a thread and a metre scale. How will you estimate the diameter of the thread?

A screw gauge has a pitch of 1.0 mm and 200 divisions on the circular scale. Do you think it is possible to increase the accuracy of the screw gauge arbitrarily by increasing the number of divisions on the circular scale?

The mean diameter of a thin brass rod is to be measured by vernier callipers. Why is a set of 100 measurements of the diameter expected to yield a more reliable estimate than a set of 5 measurements only?

8. Wrap the thread on a uniform smooth rod in such a way that the coils thus formed are very close to each other. Measure the length of the thread using a metre scale. The diameter of the thread is given by the relation,

$$\text{Diameter} = \frac{\text{Length of thread}}{\text{Number of turns}}$$

It is not possible to increase the accuracy of a screw gauge by increasing the number of divisions of the circular scale. Increasing the number divisions of the circular scale will increase its accuracy to a certain extent only.

A set of 100 measurements is more reliable than a set of 5 measurements because random errors involved in the former are very less as compared to the latter.

9. The photograph of a house occupies an area of 1.75 cm<sup>2</sup> on a 35 mm slide. The slide is projected on to a screen, and the area of the house on the screen is 1.55 m<sup>2</sup>. What is the linear magnification of the projector-screen arrangement?

9. Area of the house on the slide = 1.75 cm<sup>2</sup>

Area of the image of the house formed on the screen = 1.55 m<sup>2</sup>

$$= 1.55 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Areal magnification, } m_a = \frac{\text{Area of image}}{\text{Area of object}} = \frac{1.55}{1.75} \times 10^4$$

$$\therefore \text{Linear magnifications, } m_l = \sqrt{m_a}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1.55}{1.75} \times 10^4} = 94.11$$

10. State the number of significant figures in the following:

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) 0.007 m <sup>2</sup>      | (b) 2.64 × 10 <sup>24</sup> kg |
| (c) 0.2370 g cm <sup>-3</sup> | (d) 6.320 J                    |
| (e) 6.032 N m <sup>-2</sup>   | (f) 0.0006032 m <sup>2</sup>   |

10. A. 1

Explanation: Significant figure- 7. If number is less than one, then 0's before 7 are insignificant (note that there are only 0's before 7 and numbers like 0.1007 will have 0 as significant figure)

- B. 3

Explanation: Significant figure- 2, 6, 4. Powers of 10 are not taken in counting for significant figures.

- C. 4

Explanation: Significant figure- 2,3, 7, 0. Trailing 0's are significant. These 0's increase the accuracy of the answer.

**D. 4**

Explanation: Significant figure- 6, 3, 2, 0. (similar to the problem C)

**E. 4**

Explanation: Significant figure- 6, 0, 3, 2. 0's between 2 non-zero digits are significant.

**F. 4**

Explanation: Significant figure- 6, 0, 3, 2. (similar to the problem A and E)

11. The length, breadth and thickness of a rectangular sheet of metal are 4.234 m, 1.005 m, and 2.01 cm respectively. Give the area and volume of the sheet to correct significant figures.

11. Length of sheet,  $l = 4.234$  m

Breadth of sheet,  $b = 1.005$  m

Thickness of sheet,  $h = 2.01$  cm = 0.0201 m

The given table lists the respective significant figures:

Quantity	Number	Significant Figure
$l$	4.234	4
$b$	1.005	4
$H$	2.01	3

Hence, area and volume both must have least significant figures i.e., 3.

Surface area of the sheet =  $2(l \times b + b \times h + h \times l)$

$$= 2(4.234 \times 1.005 + 1.005 \times 0.0201 + 0.0201 \times 4.234)$$

$$= 2(4.25517 + 0.020201 + 0.08510)$$

$$= 2 \times 4.360$$

$$= 8.72 \text{ m}^2$$

Volume of the sheet =  $l \times b \times h$

$$= 4.234 \times 1.005 \times 0.0201$$

$$= 0.0855 \text{ m}^3$$

This number has only 3 significant figures i.e., 8, 5, and 5.

12. The mass of a box measured by a grocer's balance is 2.300 kg. Two gold pieces of masses 20.15 g and 20.17 g are added to the box. What is (a) the total mass of the box, (b) the difference in the masses of the pieces to correct significant figures?

12. Mass of the box (m): 2.300 Kg (2 significant figures, 1 after decimal)

Gold pieces:  $G_1 = 20.15$  g = 0.02015 Kg (4 significant figures) and  $G_2 = 20.17$  g = 0.02017 Kg (4 significant figures)

(a) total mass of box (M) =  $m + G_1 + G_2$

$M = 2.300 + 0.02015 + 0.02017 = 2.34032$  Kg but in addition the final result should have significant digits after decimal equal to the minimum number of significant digits of all the numbers used.

Therefore,  $M = 2.3$  Kg (upto 2 significant digits and 1 after decimal due to 1 significant digit in m)

(b) difference in the masses =  $G_2 - G_1 = 0.02$  g (1 significant digit). In subtraction the final result should have significant digits after decimal equal to the minimum number of significant digits of all the numbers used.

13. A physical quantity P is related to four observables a, b, c and d as follows:

$$P = \frac{a^3 b^2}{(\sqrt{cd})}$$

The percentage errors of measurement in a, b, c and d are 1%, 3%, 4% and 2%, respectively. What is the percentage error in the quantity P? If the value of P calculated using the above relation turns out to be 3.763, to what value should you round off the result?

13.  $P = \frac{a^3 b^2}{(\sqrt{cd})}$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} = \frac{3\Delta a}{a} + \frac{2\Delta b}{b} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta c}{c} + \frac{\Delta d}{d}$$

$$\left( \frac{\Delta P}{P} \times 100 \right) \% = \left( 3 \times \frac{\Delta a}{a} \times 100 + 2 \times \frac{\Delta b}{b} \times 100 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\Delta c}{c} \times 100 + \frac{\Delta d}{d} \times 100 \right) \%$$

$$= 3 \times 1 + 2 \times 3 + \frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 2$$

$$= 3 + 6 + 2 + 2 = 13\%$$

Percentage error in P = 13 %

Value of P is given as 3.763.

By rounding off the given value to the first decimal place, we get P = 3.8.

14. A book with many printing errors contains four different formulas for the displacement y of a particle undergoing a certain periodic motion:

A.  $y = a \sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T}\right)$

B.  $y = a \sin vt$

C.  $y = \left(\frac{a}{T}\right) \sin \frac{t}{a}$

D.  $y = (a\sqrt{2}) \left( \sin \frac{2\pi t}{T} + \cos \frac{2\pi t}{T} \right)$

(a = maximum displacement of the particle, v = speed of the particle. T = time-period of motion). Rule out the wrong formulas on dimensional grounds.

14. The dimensions of the quantities involved are:

$$y = M^0 L^1 T^0$$

$$a = M^0 L^1 T^0$$

$$v = M^0 L^1 T^{-1}$$

$$T \text{ or } t = M^0 L^0 T^1$$

A. correct

Explanation: t/T is unitless. Therefore, dimension of y should be the dimension of a which is true.

B. incorrect

Explanation: quantities inside the trigonometric expressions should be unitless but dimension of vt = M<sup>0</sup>L<sup>1</sup>T<sup>0</sup> which is having unit of length and is therefore wrong.

C. incorrect

Explanation: quantities inside the trigonometric expressions should be unitless but dimension of t/a = M<sup>0</sup>L<sup>-1</sup>T<sup>1</sup> which is having unit of time/length and is therefore wrong.

D. correct

Explanation:  $t/T$  is unitless. Therefore, dimension of  $y$  should be the dimension of  $a$  which is true.

15. A famous relation in physics relates 'moving mass'  $m$  to the 'rest mass'  $m_0$  of a particle in terms of its speed  $v$  and the speed of light,  $c$ . (This relation first arose as a consequence of special relativity due to Albert Einstein). A boy recalls the relation almost correctly but forgets where to put the constant  $c$ . He writes:

$$m = \frac{m_0}{(1-v^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

15. Given the relation,

$$m = \frac{m_0}{(1-v^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Dimension of  $m = M^1L^0T^0$

Dimension of  $m_0 = M^1L^0T^0$

Dimension of  $v = M^0L^1T^{-1}$

Dimension of  $v^2 = M^0L^2T^{-2}$

Dimension of  $c = M^0L^1T^{-1}$

The given formula will be dimensionally correct only when the dimension of L.H.S is the same as that of R.H.S.

This is only possible when the factor,  $(1 - v^2)^{1/2}$  is dimensionless i.e.,  $(1 - v^2)$  is dimensionless. This is only possible if  $v^2$  is divided by  $c^2$ . Hence, the correct relation is

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

16. The unit of length convenient on the atomic scale is known as an angstrom and is denoted by  $\text{\AA}$ .  $1 \text{\AA} = 10^{-10} \text{m}$ . The size of a hydrogen atom is about  $0.5 \text{\AA}$ , what is the total atomic volume in  $\text{m}^3$  of a mole of hydrogen atoms?

16. Given

Radius of hydrogen atom,  $r = 0.5 \text{\AA} = 0.5 \times 10^{-10} \text{m}$

Volume of hydrogen atom,  $V = (4/3)\pi r^3$

$$\Rightarrow V = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \times 3.14 \times (0.5 \times 10^{-10} \text{m})^3$$

$$\Rightarrow V = 5.24 \times 10^{-31} \text{m}^3$$

One mole of hydrogen atom contains  $N_A = 6.023 \times 10^{23}$  atoms.

Where,  $N_A$  is Avogadro's number.

So, Volume of one mole of hydrogen atom,

$$V_t = 6.023 \times 10^{23} \times 5.24 \times 10^{-31} \text{m}^3$$

$$\Rightarrow V_t = 3.16 \times 10^{-7} \text{m}^3$$

17. One mole of an ideal gas at standard temperature and pressure occupies 22.4 L (molar volume). What is the ratio of molar volume to the atomic volume of a mole of hydrogen? (Take the size of hydrogen molecule to be about  $1 \text{\AA}$ ). Why is this ratio so large?
17. Radius of hydrogen atom,  $r = 0.5 \text{\AA} = 0.5 \times 10^{-10} \text{m}$

$$\text{Volume of hydrogen atom} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times (0.5 \times 10^{-10})^3$$

$$= 0.524 \times 10^{-30} \text{ m}^3$$

Now, 1 mole of hydrogen contains  $6.023 \times 10^{23}$  hydrogen atoms.

$$\therefore \text{Volume of 1 mole of hydrogen atoms, } V_a = 6.023 \times 10^{23} \times 0.524 \times 10^{-30}$$

$$= 3.16 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^3$$

Molar volume of 1 mole of hydrogen atoms at STP,

$$V_m = 22.4 \text{ L} = 22.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_m}{V_a} = \frac{22.4 \times 10^{-3}}{3.16 \times 10^{-7}} = 7.08 \times 10^4$$

Hence, the molar volume is  $7.08 \times 10^4$  times higher than the atomic volume. For this reason, the inter-atomic separation in hydrogen gas is much larger than the size of a hydrogen atom.

**18.** Explain this common observation clearly: If you look out of the window of a fast moving train, the nearby trees, houses etc. seem to move rapidly in a direction opposite to the train's motion, but the distant objects (hill tops, the Moon, the stars etc.) seem to be stationary. (In fact, since you are aware that you are moving, these distant objects seem to move with you).

**18.** Line of sight is defined as an imaginary line joining an object and an observer's eye. When we observe nearby stationary objects such as trees, houses, etc. while sitting in a moving train, they appear to move rapidly in the opposite direction because the line of sight changes very rapidly. On the other hand, distant objects such as trees, stars, etc. appear stationary because of the large distance. As a result, the line of sight does not change its direction rapidly.

**19.** The principle of 'parallax' in section 2.3.1 is used in the determination of distances of very distant stars. The baseline AB is the line joining the Earth's two locations six months apart in its orbit around the Sun. That is, the baseline is about the diameter of the Earth's orbit  $\approx 3 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$ . However, even the nearest stars are so distant that with such a long baseline, they show parallax only of the order of 1'' (second) of arc or so. A parsec is a convenient unit of length on the astronomical scale. It is the distance of an object that will show a parallax of 1'' (second) of arc from opposite ends of a baseline equal to the distance from the Earth to the Sun. How much is a parsec in terms of meters?

**19.** Diameter of Earth's orbit,  $d = 3 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$

Radius of earth's orbit,  $r = d/2$

$$\Rightarrow r = (3 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}) / 2 = 1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$$

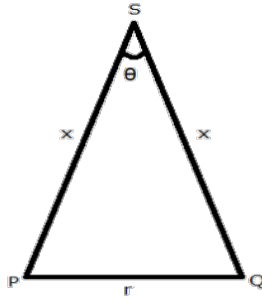
Parallax angle,  $\theta = 1''$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 1' / 60$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 1^\circ / (60 \times 60)$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right)}{(60 \times 60)} \text{ rad}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{648000} \text{ rad}$$



We know,

$$\theta = \text{Arc}/\text{Radius}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = r/x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = r/\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}}{\pi}$$

$$648000$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3.09 \times 10^{16} \text{ m}$$

Hence, 1 parsec =  $3.09 \times 10^{16}$  m

**NOTE:** The parsec is a unit of length used to measure large distances to astronomical objects outside the Solar System. Parallax is a difference in the apparent position of an object viewed along two different lines of sight, and is measured by the angle or semi-angle of inclination between those two lines of sight.

20. The nearest star to our solar system is 4.29 light years away. How much is this distance in terms of parsecs? How much parallax would this star (named Alpha Centauri) show when viewed from two locations of the Earth six months apart in its orbit around the Sun?

20. Distance of the star from the solar system = 4.29 ly  
1 light year is the distance travelled by light in one year.

$$1 \text{ light year} = \text{Speed of light} \times 1 \text{ year}$$

$$= 3 \times 10^8 \times 365 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60 = 94608 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore 4.29 \text{ ly} = 405868.32 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore 1 \text{ parsec} = 3.08 \times 10^{16} \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore 4.29 \text{ ly} = \frac{405868.32 \times 10^{11}}{3.08 \times 10^{16}} = 1.32 \text{ parsec}$$

Using the relation,

$$\theta = \frac{d}{D}$$

where,

$$\text{Diameter of Earth's orbit, } d = 3 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Distance of the star from the Earth, } D = 405868.32 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{3 \times 10^{11}}{405868.32 \times 10^{11}} = 7.39 \times 10^{-6} \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{But, } 1 \text{ sec} = 4.85 \times 10^{-6} \text{ rad}$$

$$7.39 \times 10^{-6} \text{ rad} = \frac{7.39 \times 10^{-6}}{4.85 \times 10^{-6}} = 1.52''$$

21. Precise measurements of physical quantities are a need of science. For example, to ascertain the speed of an aircraft, one must have an accurate method to find its positions

at closely separated instants of time. This was the actual motivation behind the discovery of radar in World War II. Think of different examples in modern science where precise measurements of length, time, mass etc. are needed. Also, wherever you can, give a quantitative idea of the precision needed.

21. It is indeed very true that precise measurements of physical quantities are essential for the development of science. For example, ultra-shot laser pulses (time interval  $\sim 10\text{--}15$  s) are used to measure time intervals in several physical and chemical processes. X-ray spectroscopy is used to determine the inter-atomic separation or inter-planer spacing. The development of mass spectrometer makes it possible to measure the mass of atoms precisely.

22. Just as precise measurements are necessary in science, it is equally important to be able to make rough estimates of quantities using rudimentary ideas and common observations.

Think of ways by which you can estimate the following (where an estimate is difficult to obtain, try to get an upper bound on the quantity):

The total mass of rain-bearing clouds over India during the Monsoon the mass of an elephant the wind speed during a storm the number of strands of hair on your head the number of air molecules in your classroom.

22. During monsoons, a metrologist records about 215 cm of rainfall in India i.e., the height of water column,  $h = 215 \text{ cm} = 2.15 \text{ m}$

Area of country,  $A = 3.3 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^2$ .

Hence, volume of rain water,  $V = A \times h = 7.09 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^3$ .

Density of water,  $\rho = 1 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$

Hence, mass of rain water =  $\rho \times V = 7.09 \times 10^{15} \text{ kg}$

Hence, the total mass of rain-bearing clouds over India is approximately  $7.09 \times 10^{15} \text{ kg}$ .

Consider a ship of known base area floating in the sea. Measure its depth in sea (say  $d_1$ ).

Volume of water displaced by the ship,  $V_b = A d_1$

Now, move an elephant on the ship and measure the depth of the ship ( $d_2$ ) in this case.

Volume of water displaced by the ship with the elephant on board,  $V_{be} = A d_2$

Volume of water displaced by the elephant =  $A d_2 - A d_1$

Density of water =  $D$

Mass of elephant =  $AD (d_2 - d_1)$

Wind speed during a storm can be measured by an anemometer. As wind blows, it rotates. The rotation made by the anemometer in one second gives the value of wind speed.

Area of the head surface carrying hair =  $A$

With the help of a screw gauge, the diameter and hence, the radius of a hair can be determined.

Let it be  $r$ .

$\therefore$  Area of one hair =  $\pi r^2$

Number of strands of hair  $\approx \frac{\text{Total surface area}}{\text{Area of one hair}} = \frac{A}{\pi r^2}$

Let the volume of the room be  $V$ .

One mole of air at NTP occupies 22.4 l i.e.,  $22.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$  volume.

Number of molecules in one mole =  $6.023 \times 10^{23}$

Number of molecules in room of volume  $V$

$= \frac{6.023 \times 10^{23}}{22.4 \times 10^{-3}} \times V = 134.915 \times 10^{26} V = 1.35 \times 10^{28} V$

23. The Sun is a hot plasma (ionized matter) with its inner core at a temperature exceeding  $10^7$  K, and its outer surface at a temperature of about 6000 K. At these high temperatures, no substance remains in a solid or liquid phase. In what range do you expect the mass density of the Sun to be, in the range of densities of solids and liquids or gases? Check if your guess is correct from the following data: mass of the Sun =  $2.0 \times 10^{30}$  kg, radius of the Sun =  $7.0 \times 10^8$  m.

23. Given,

$$\text{Mass of the sun, } M = 2.0 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Radius of the sun, } R = 7.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume of the sun, } V = (4/3)\pi R^3$$

$$\Rightarrow V = (4/3) \times 3.14 \times (7.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m})^3$$

$$\Rightarrow V = 1.436 \times 10^{27} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Density of the sun, } \rho = \frac{\text{Mass of sun (M)}}{\text{Volume of sun (V)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{2.0 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}}{1.436 \times 10^{27} \text{ m}^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = 1.39 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

This value corresponds to the range of solids and liquids.

24. When the planet Jupiter is at a distance of 824.7 million kilometers from the Earth, its angular diameter is measured to be  $35.75''$  of arc. Calculate the diameter of Jupiter.

24. Distance of Jupiter from the Earth,  $D = 824.7 \times 10^6 \text{ km} = 824.7 \times 10^9 \text{ m}$

$$\text{Angular diameter} = 35.75'' = 35.72 \times 4.874 \times 10^{-6} \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{Diameter of Jupiter} = d$$

$$\text{Using the relation, } \theta = \frac{d}{D}$$

$$d = \theta D = 824.7 \times 10^9 \times 35.72 \times 4.874 \times 10^{-6}$$
$$= 143520.76 \times 10^3 = 1.435 \times 10^5 \text{ km}$$



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