







**8. Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Sol.** Let the length of segment is " $\ell$ "  
Let  $N$  is the no. of fringes in " $\ell$ "  
and  $w$  is fringe width.

→ We can write

$$N w = \ell$$

$$N \left( \frac{\lambda D}{d} \right) = \ell$$

$$\frac{N_1 \lambda_1 D}{d} = \ell$$

$$\frac{N_2 \lambda_2 D}{d} = \ell$$

$$N_1 \lambda_1 = N_2 \lambda_2$$

$$16 \times 700 = N_2 \times 400$$

$$N_2 = 28$$

**9. Official Ans. by NTA (4)**

**Sol.**  $\Delta\theta_0 = \left( \frac{\lambda}{d} \times \frac{180}{\pi} \right)^0$   
 $= 0.57^\circ$

**10. Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Sol.**  $\Delta p = n_1 L_1 - n_2 L_2$

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta p$$

**11. Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Sol.** Intensity,  $I = 3.3 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$

$$\text{Area, } A = 3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

Angular speed,  $\omega = 31.4 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\therefore \langle \cos^2\theta \rangle = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ in one time period}$$

$$\therefore \text{Average energy} = I_0 A \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(3.3)(3 \times 10^{-4})}{2}$$

$$\approx 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ J}$$

**12. Official Ans. by NTA (200)**

**Official Ans. by ALLEN (198)**

**Sol.** Condition for minimum,

$$d \sin\theta = n\lambda$$

$$\therefore \sin\theta = \frac{n\lambda}{d} < 1$$

$$n < \frac{d}{\lambda} = \frac{6 \times 10^{-5}}{6 \times 10^{-7}} = 100$$

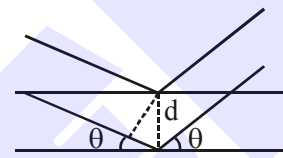
$$\therefore \text{Total number of minima on one side} \\ = 99$$

Total number of minima = 198

Correct Answer is 198

**13. Official Ans. by NTA (50.00)**

**Sol.**



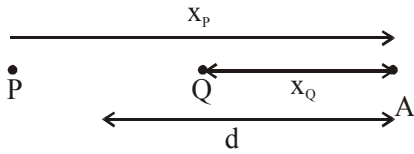
$$2d \sin\theta = \lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mE}}$$

$$2 \times 10^{-10} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{6.6 \times 10^{-34}}{\sqrt{2mE}}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6.64^2 \times 10^{-48}}{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 3 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = 50.47$$

14. Official Ans. by NTA (4)

Sol. For (A)



$$x_P - x_Q = (d + 2.5) - (d - 2.5) = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta\phi \text{ due to path difference} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(\Delta x) = \frac{2\pi}{20}(5)$$

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

At A, Q is ahead of P by path, as wave emitted by Q reaches before wave emitted by P.

Total phase difference at A

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ (due to P being ahead of Q by } 90^\circ)$$

$$= 0$$

$$I_A = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \cos \Delta\phi$$

$$= I + I + 2\sqrt{I} \sqrt{I} \cos(0)$$

$$= 4I$$

For C

$$x_Q - x_P = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta\phi \text{ due to path difference} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(\Delta x)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{20}(5) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Total phase difference at C} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$$I_{\text{net}} = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \cos(\Delta\phi)$$

$$= I + I + 2\sqrt{I} \sqrt{I} \cos(\pi) = 0$$

For B

$$x_P - x_Q = 0,$$

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ (Due to P being ahead of Q by } 90^\circ)$$

$$I_B = I + I + 2\sqrt{I} \sqrt{I} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 2I$$

$$I_A : I_B : I_C = 4I : 2I : 0$$

$$= 2 : 1 : 0$$

∴ correct option is (4)

15. Official Ans. by NTA (9.00)

Sol.  $I_{\text{max}} = k$

$$I_1 = I_2 = K/4$$

$$\Delta x = \lambda/6 \Rightarrow \Delta\phi = \pi/3$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \cos\phi$$

$$I = \frac{K}{4} + \frac{K}{4} + 2 \times \frac{K}{4} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{K}{2} + \frac{K}{4} = \frac{3K}{4} = \frac{9K}{12}$$

$$n = 9$$