

## UNITS & DIMENSION BOOKLET (SOLUTION)

1. (D)  
Theoretical

2. (B)  
 $\text{Impulse} = \Delta p$

4.  $F = 6\pi\eta r V$

5.  $T = \frac{F}{L}$

6.  $F = \frac{GM_1 M_2}{r^2}$

7.  $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{KA(\Delta T)}{L}$  thermal conductivity

8.  $P = e\sigma AT^4$

9. Theoretical

10. Theoretical

11. Theoretical

12. Theoretical

13. Theoretical

14. Theoretical

15. Theoretical

16.  $\left( P + \frac{a}{v^2} \right) (v - b) = C T$   
 $\frac{a}{v^2}$  must have dimension of pressure  
 $M^1 L^{-1} T^{-2} = \frac{[a]}{[L^3]^2}$   
 $[a] = M^1 L^5 T^{-2}$

17.  $PV = nRT$   
 $[R] = \left[ \frac{PV}{nT} \right]$

18. Theoretical

19.  $E = hv$

$$n = \frac{e}{v}$$

$$M^1 L^2 T^{-1}$$

$$20. \quad h = \frac{E}{v}$$

Joule second

21. Theoretical

$$22. \quad M^o L^o T^l \propto M^a L^b [L^1 T^{-2}]^c$$

$$a = 0$$

$$b + c = 0$$

$$1 = -2c$$

$$c = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2}$$

23. (B)

$$L^3 \alpha (L^2)^\alpha (L^1 T^{-1})^\beta t^r$$

$$2\alpha + \beta = 3$$

$$-\beta + r = 0$$

$$\beta = r$$

$$24. \quad h = \frac{2T \cos \alpha}{rsg}$$

25. (D)

M = mass/length

$$ML^{-1} T^0$$

26. (D)

bt dimensionless

27. wave velocity

$$28. \quad (P) = \left[ \frac{a}{v^2} \right]$$

$$[a] = [pv^2]$$

$$29. \quad [v] = [b]$$

$$30. \quad nRT = pv$$

Energy

$$31. \quad ab = [pv^2][v]$$

$$[M^1 L^{-1} T^{-2}] [L^6] [L^3]$$

$$= M^1 L^8 T^{-2}$$

32.  $y = \frac{F'L}{A\Delta L}$   
 $[y] = [FA^2V^{-1}]$

33.  $F = \frac{q^1 q^2}{4\lambda \epsilon_0 r^2}$   
 $[\epsilon_0] = \frac{[F][R^2]}{[q^2]}$

35.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} = v$

36.  $Q = ms \Delta T$   
 $S = \frac{[Q]}{[m][\Delta T]}$   
 $= \frac{M^1 L^2 T^{-2}}{M K}$   
 $M^0 L^2 T^{-2} K^{-1}$

37.  $Q = ML$   
 $L = \frac{Q}{M}$   
 $[L] = [M^0 L^2 T^2]$

38. Theoretical

39. Theoretical

40. Theoretical

41.  $E = \frac{kq}{r^2}$

42. Theoretical

43. Theoretical

44. Theoretical

45. Theoretical

46.  $M \propto V^a F^b E^c$   
 $[M^1] = [L^1 T^{-1}]^a [M^1 L^1 T^{-2}]^b [M^1 L^2 T^{-2}]^c$   
 $a + b + 2c = 0$   
 $-a - 2b - 2c = 0$   
 $b + c = 1$   
 $2b + 2c = 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -a - 2 &= 0 \\
 -2 + b + 2(1-b) &= 0 \\
 -2 + b + 2 - 2b &= 0 \\
 b &= 0 \\
 c &= 1 \\
 [M] &= V^{-2} F^0 E^1
 \end{aligned}$$

47.  $F \propto \sqrt{T}$   
 $Y \propto T$

48. Theoretical

49. Theoretical

50.  $[t] = [d]^l [R]^b [S]^l$   
 $T = [M^1 L^3 L^b M^1 L^1 T^{-2} L^{-1}]^{1/2}$   
 $L \frac{3+b}{2} = L^o$   
 $\frac{3+b}{2} = 0$   
 $b = -3$

51. Theoretical

54.  $\left[ \frac{dp}{dx} \right] = M^1 L^{-2} T^{-2}$

55. Theoretical

56. Theoretical

57. Theoretical

58. Theoretical

59.  $M^1 L^2 T^{-2}$   
 $[cv^2] = [E]$

60. Theoretical

61.  $[S] = [E]^a [V]^b [T]^c$   
 $M^1 T^{-2} = [M^1 L^2 T^{-2}]^a [L^1 T^{-1}]^b [T]^c$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 &= a \\
 0 &= 2a + b \\
 0 &= 2 \\
 -2 &= -2a - b + c \\
 -2 &= -2 + 2 + c \\
 c &= -2
 \end{aligned}$$

62. Theoretical

63. Theoretical

$$65. \frac{\Delta v}{v} = \frac{3\Delta r}{r} \\ = 3 \%$$

$$66. \frac{\Delta v}{v} = \frac{3\Delta r}{r} \\ \frac{6}{3} = \frac{\Delta r}{r} \\ \frac{\Delta r}{r} = 2\% \\ \frac{\Delta A}{A} = \frac{2\Delta r}{r} = 4\%$$

$$67. \frac{dx}{x} = X \frac{\Delta M}{M} + Y \frac{\Delta L}{L} + Z \frac{\Delta T}{T} \\ = ax + by + cz$$

$$68. T = 2z \sqrt{\frac{\ell}{g}} \\ T^2 = 4z^2 \frac{\ell}{g} \\ g = 4z^2 \frac{\ell}{T^2} \\ \frac{\Delta g}{g} = \frac{\Delta \ell}{\ell} + \frac{2\Delta T}{T} \\ = 2 + 2 \times 3 \\ = 8 \%$$

## WINDOW TO JEE MAIN

1. Jorqe work

Work = F. S

Jorqe  $r \times F$

2. same as 1

$$3. v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} \\ v^2 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \\ \left[ \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \right] = \left[ L^2 T^{-2} \right]$$

4.  $F = 6 z \eta r v$

$$[\eta] = \frac{[F]}{[r][v]} \\ = \frac{M^1 L^1 T^{-2}}{L^1 L^1 T^{-1}} = M^1 L^{-1} T^{-1}$$

5. Theoretical

6. Theoretical

8.  $p = mv$   
 $p = 3.513 \times 5.00$   
 $= 17.565$   
 $= 17.6 \text{ kg ms}^{-1}$

9. Theoretical

10.  $LC = \frac{1}{30} \times (0.5^\circ) = \frac{1}{60} = 1 \text{ min}$

11. 5, 1, 2

12. Theoretical

13.

14.

15. Theoretical

16.  $T = \sqrt[2\pi]{\frac{\ell}{g}}$   
 $g = \frac{4\lambda^2 \ell}{T^2}$   
 $\frac{\Delta g}{g} = \frac{\Delta \ell}{\ell} + 2 \frac{\Delta T}{T}$   
 $= \frac{1}{200} + 2 \times \frac{1}{90}$

17.

18.